

New Puppy Exam

Information to Help You and
Your Pet Get Off to a Happy and
Healthy Start



Nutrition



- Recommend high quality diet such as iVet Healthy Gourmet, Science Diet, or Eukanuba
- Requires less food = less stool, and better quality stools.
- Puppies less than 12 weeks should be fed 3 times per day.
- Puppies over 12 weeks should be fed 2 times per day. Toy breeds should be fed 4-5 meals per day until 16 weeks.

iVet Offers the Following Special Features:

- Developed by veterinarians
- Contains high levels of omega-6 and omega-3 fatty acids to help reduce shedding and produce a shiny coat
- Uses whole chicken meat (no by-products) and rice for excellent digestibility
- No corn, wheat or soy (3 ingredients that can cause food allergies)
- No ingredients imported from China
- Premium quality without the premium price
- Ask us how to get your FREE 8 pound bag to try

Nutrition

- Touch your pet while they are eating and put your hands in the bowl to teach your pet to not be food aggressive.
- Hip dysplasia is more common in larger breeds which is a good reason to keep your puppy lean during growing phase.
- Never feed table scraps or bones.



Positive Reinforcement

- Experiment and find something that motivates your pup like treats, praise and/or toys.
- If using treats they should be semi-moist and pea or cheerio sized. The goal is to reward them, not to fill them up.
- Rewarding desired behaviors works better than punishing for bad behaviors.



Housetraining / Crate Training

- Dogs are den animals by nature.
- The kennel should only be big enough for your puppy to lay down, sit down and turn around in. They may potty in it if it is too big.
- Do not use it as a punishment.
- Your puppy should be put in a portable kennel when you are gone and supervised 100% of the time when he/she is out of the kennel.
- Put the kennel in area of home where you spend a lot of time so the pet feels included even though confined.



Housetraining/Crate Training



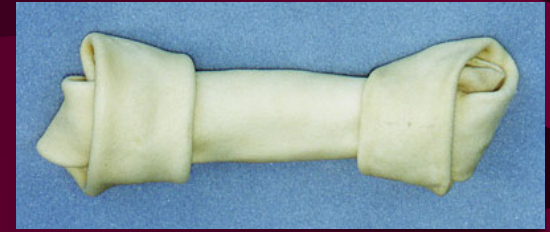
- No rugs, blankets, towels or potty pads in the kennel. Your pet will learn faster not to potty in kennel if they have to stand in it. They also may chew/consume those objects.
- Throw a treat in the kennel and say "kennel" so they will like to go in.
- Take puppy outside after eating meals, waking, naps and after playing.
- Take your puppy outside on a leash to the same spot, out the same door, every time

House Training / Crate Training

- Take your puppy outside every two hours until you find out how often he/she needs to go out.
- Offer a treat reward and praise immediately after potty while still outside!
- No free time or playtime until pet goes potty. Put pet back into kennel for 5 minutes and then let him/her out again. Continue until the pet does potty.
- For the unfortunate accidents we sell Outright cleaner which has enzymes to remove pet's scent and removes the stain



Chew Toys



- If you can bend a toy (even a little) then it's ok for the puppy.
- Nylabones and ice cubes are too hard and can fracture the puppy's teeth.
- Rawhides are fine only under direct supervision. We recommend never leaving a pet alone with a rawhide.
- No stuffed toys
- Never leave pet alone with a toy until you know they can't destroy or eat it.

Chew Toys

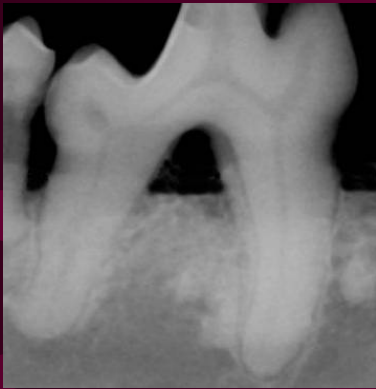


- Kong Blue will show up on an x-ray should your pet be able to chew/eat it. This product is only available from a veterinarian. It also has a place to hide food/treats.

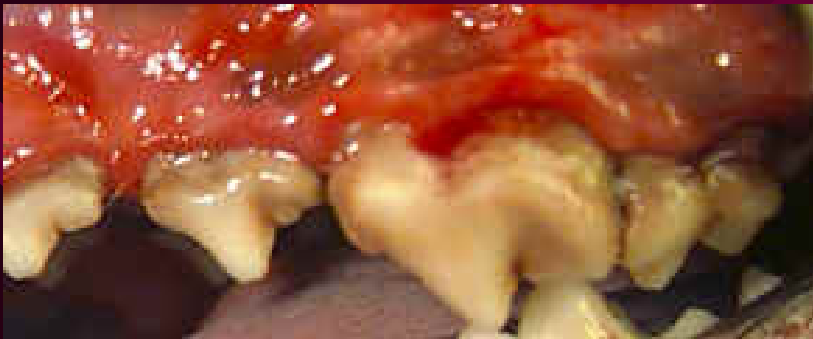


- Toys that you can hide treats in will keep them busy longer!
- Busy Buddy toys have place to hide treats.

Dental Care



80% of dogs over 3 years old have periodontal disease. It is not curable but is the most preventable disease.



Regular Dental Care

- If left untreated the pet's mouth will become painful, they will have bad breath and eventually tooth loss.
- Chronic infection in the oral cavity can spread harmful bacteria to the bloodstream and infect the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys.



Preventative Dental Care

- Daily brushing is best for a dog's teeth. CET toothpaste contains enzymes to break down plaque and tartar.
- We also have an antibacterial rinse and rawhide chews coated with toothpaste.



"One milligram of plaque contains one trillion bacteria" -CET

Grooming

- Check that eyes and ears are clean and free of any discharge
- Clean the eye area with a moist cotton ball or cloth
- Check your dogs nails and keep them clipped to a proper length
- Bathe your puppy when your nose tells you he needs one
- Recommend routine ear cleaning for all floppy eared breeds
- Recommend brushing several times per week

Grooming



- Certain breeds require more grooming than others. This could range from clipping, brushing, and bathing.
- Extra handling around the face, eyes, and feet is good practice. For nail trims, pinch lightly at the toenails and increase pressure as puppy gets older.
- If bathing at home use a soap free shampoo.
- Your dog will enjoy grooming if you do it regularly.
- Ask us about scheduling a new puppy groom to get your puppy used to the groomers and having their hair cut.

Spaying and Neutering



Spaying

- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 months of age
- Eliminates the heat cycle.
- Stops bloody discharge.
- Stops unwelcome visitors.
- Provides protection from breast cancer, uterine disease, ovarian cysts, and complications in delivery.

Neutering

- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 months of age
- Stops mating drive
- Reduces the urge to roam.
- Helps to prevent male genital problems
- Reduces mounting

Why Laser Surgery?

- Less pain
- Reduced risk of infection
- Less bleeding
- Quick return to normal activities
- Less swelling



AVID® Microchip

- This tiny microchip contains a one-of-a-kind identification number.
- The number is registered in a national database.
- The chip is implanted under the skin where it will remain safely for life.
- Microchips are very safe and effective.



Intestinal Parasites

What Are They Exactly?

Dogs can serve as unwilling hosts to tiny organisms that benefit from living in their intestines. Four types of worms include:

1. Roundworms
2. Tapeworms
3. Hookworms
4. Whipworms

There is also a few species of single-cell organisms such as **Coccidia** and **Giardia**.

How Do Pets Become Infected With Intestinal Parasites?

There are many ways your pet can become infected including:

- Drinking contaminated water
- Coming into contact with other infected animals
- Coming into contact with infected feces
- Ingesting fleas
- Nursing from an infected mother



What are the Physical Signs of a Parasitic Infection?

Healthy, well-fed pets may have an internal parasite without showing any physical signs. However, watch for the following:

- A change in appetite
- Coughing
- Diarrhea (sometimes with blood)
- Weight loss
- Skin irritation and itching
- A rough or dry coat
- Pot belly
- Lethargy
- An overall poor appearance



Flea, Tick, Heartworm, and Intestinal Parasite Products

- Dogs get heartworms from getting bit by a mosquito that carries baby heartworms.
- Heartworm/Intestinal parasite protection should be given year round.
- Flea/ Tick preventative should also be given year round.
- We can help you choose a product that will work best for your situation.



Vaccinations

1.) Rabies Vaccine

- ~ Given starting at 16 weeks then boosted at 1 year of age.

2. Distemper/Parvo Vaccine

- ~ Given at 8 weeks then boosted two times, 4 weeks apart
- ~ At the first booster you will be given an option to incorporate "lepto" within the vaccine which is explained on the next slide.

3. Bordetella Vaccine

- ~ Given initially as nose drops, then depending on your pets age may or may not need to be boosted in 4 weeks as an injection, then yearly thereafter as an injection.
- ~ Bordetella is typically always given due to its high transmissibility between pets, and it is a required vaccine at almost every boarding and grooming facility.

Vaccinations Continued

3. Leptospirosis "lepto" Vaccine

- ~ Given at 12 weeks within the distemper vaccine, boosted in 4 weeks within the distemper vaccine, then boosted yearly thereafter.
- ~ The lepto vaccine is optional but is *strongly* recommended because it is contagious to both children and adults and can cause liver/kidney problems or even organ failure, resulting in death.

4. Lymes Vaccine

- ~ Typically given at 16 weeks, then boosted 4 weeks later (no appointment needed), then yearly.
- ~ The Lymes vaccine is optional but is *strongly* recommended because a single bite from a deer tick is enough to pass the disease which can cause lameness, fever, joint swelling, kidney failure, and heart problems.



Socialization



- Critical socialization period is 4-12 weeks, but should continue throughout life.
- Be cautious where puppy goes if he/she is not fully vaccinated.
- Have friends and family over for puppy parties.
- Going for a walk in own neighborhood, Pet Co., dog parks, pet bakery, puppy class, and socializing around children are all important.
- If puppy is shy, make sure all experiences are positive

Dominance

- Teach your puppy that everyone in the house is above him in social rank.
- No part of your pet's anatomy is off limits to adults. This really helps the doctor when trying to examine the pet.
 - For example, if your pet doesn't like his/her face touched, combine face touching with receiving a treat or try hand feeding meals.
- Don't ever play tug-o-war games.

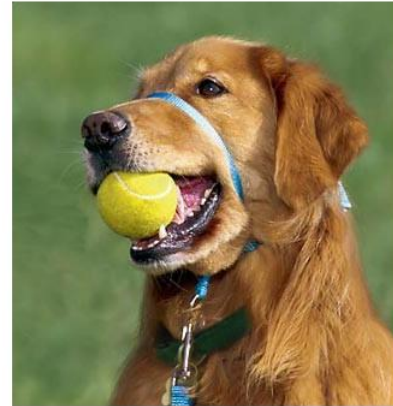


Problems with Nippy/ Bitey Pups

- No hand games with the face
- Growling "No" can be used if he/she nips
- Scruff and roll
- Gentle Leaders
- Obedience Class
- Penny Can, squirt bottle, squirt gun

Gentle Leaders

- Head collar-gives you more control over pet (like a halter on a horse)
- It is NOT A MUZZLE
Your pet can still eat, pant, and play with it on
- It must fit properly to be effective so a technician will specially fit one to your pet and teach you how to use it



Exercise

- Start a schedule of daily exercise such as:
 - Walking with your puppy
 - Playing fetch
 - Play dates with other puppies in an open area such as a dog park



Basic Commands

- Sit - Use a treat to lure them
- Come - Make sure you never say come and then do something that your pet dislikes or they will associate the word come with a negative result
- Stay - Start with short distances then gradually more further away
- Heel - Walking nicely on a leash
- Down - Use a treat to lure them

Consistency is the key to training and everyone in the house needs to use the same commands!

Website

To view this presentation at home
you can go to our website:

www.freypethospital.com

Frey Pet Hospital



"Treating your pets as if they were our very own."

Information provided by Scott and Amy

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