

# Frey Pet Hospital

“Treating your pets as if they  
were our very own”



# Spaying and Neutering



# Spaying



- 5 ½-6 months of age
- Eliminates the heat cycle
- Stops unwelcome visitors
- Provides protection from female reproductive diseases such as breast cancer and uterine disease

# Neutering



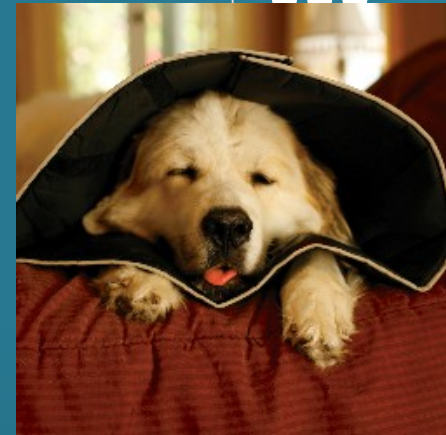
- 5 ½ -6 months of age
- Stops mating drive
- Reduces the urge to roam
- Helps to prevent male genital problems such as prostate cancer

# Laparoscopic Surgery



- Laparoscopy is a minimally invasive technique that allows us to view the internal structures of the abdomen
- Major advantages when performing a routine surgery, such as spay, include the following:
  - Even less pain than traditional laser surgery (65% less)
  - A smaller incision (about 1/2 inch)
  - No internal bruising
- Gives you the opportunity to prophylactically treat for “bloat” by performing a gastropexy for large and giant breed dogs

# Laser Surgery



- Provides less pain, bleeding and swelling
- Reduces the risk of infection
- Quick return to normal activities

# Vaccinations



- The timing of vaccines will depend on your puppy's age and vaccine history
- Available vaccines:
  - Rabies Vaccine
    - Required by law
  - Distemper/Parvo Vaccine
    - Highly contagious and potentially fatal diseases
  - Bordetella "Kennel Cough" Vaccine
    - Has a high transmissibility between pets
    - It is a required vaccine at most boarding and grooming facilities

# Vaccinations Continued



- **Leptospirosis “lepto” Vaccine**
  - Is strongly recommended because it is contagious to both children and adults
  - It can cause liver and kidney failure, resulting in death
- **Lyme Vaccine**
  - Is strongly recommended because it can cause lameness, fever, joint swelling, kidney failure, and heart problems
  - a single bite from a deer tick is enough to pass the disease



# Intestinal Parasites



- Dogs can serve as unwilling hosts to tiny organisms that benefit from living in their intestines such as:
  - Roundworms
  - Tapeworms
  - Hookworms
  - Whipworms
  - Coccidia
  - Giardia



# Intestinal Parasites



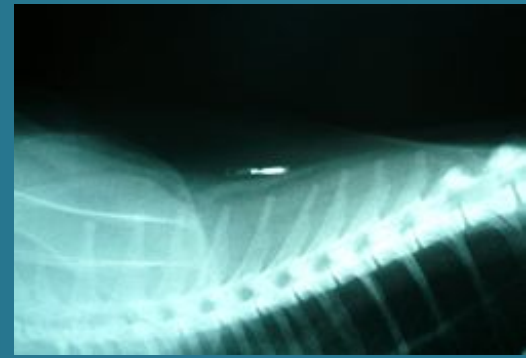
- Your pet can become infected with intestinal parasites by:
  - Nursing from an infected mother
  - Drinking contaminated water
  - Contact with infected feces
  - Ingestion of fleas
- This is why it is important to do yearly intestinal parasite screens

# Flea, Tick, Heartworm and Intestinal Parasite Products



- Dogs can be infected by heartworms from a single mosquito bite
- Heartworm and intestinal parasite protection should be given year round
- Flea and tick preventative should also be given year round
- We can recommend a product that will work best for your situation

# AKC Microchip



- The tiny microchip is implanted under the skin
- It contains a one-of-a-kind identification number
- The number is registered in a national database



# Nutrition



- If less than 12 weeks old should be fed 3 times per day
- If over 12 weeks old should be fed 2 times per day
- Toy breeds should be fed 4-5 meals per day until 16 weeks

# Nutrition



- Avoid food aggression by touching your pet and putting your hands in their bowls during meal time
- It is important to keep your puppy lean during the growing phase to help prevent hip dysplasia
  - Especially for large breed dogs
- Never feed table scraps or bones

# We offer iVet food



- iVet is a high quality food that is only available through veterinarians
- Enriched with Omega-3 and Omega-6 fatty acids which can aid in healthier skin and coat
- Digestive friendly proteins and ingredients
- No corn, wheat or soy
  - 3 ingredients that can cause food allergies

# Dental Care



- Periodontal disease is not curable but is preventable
- 80% of dogs over 3 years old have periodontal disease



# Dental Care



- If left untreated the pet's mouth will become painful
- They will also have bad breath and eventually tooth loss
- Chronic infection in the oral cavity can spread harmful bacteria to the bloodstream and infect all organs of the body



# Preventative Dental Care



- Daily tooth brushing is the best way to prevent dental disease
- You must use a toothpaste that is approved to use on dogs
- Frey Pet Hospital provides ultrasonic dental cleanings
  - Including digital dental radiographs

# Grooming



- Keep your puppy's eyes and ears clean and free of any discharge
- Check your puppy's nails and keep them clipped to a proper length
- Bathe your puppy when your nose tells you it needs one

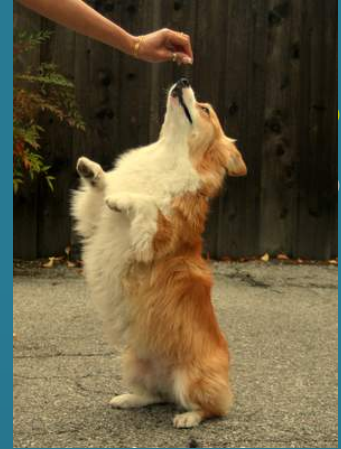
# Grooming



- Recommend brushing several times per week
- Extra handling around the face, eyes and feet is good practice
- Your dog will enjoy grooming if you do it regularly



# Positive Reinforcement



- Use something that motivates your puppy like treats, praise and/or toys
- If using treats they should be semi-moist and pea or Cheerio sized
- Rewarding desired behaviors works better than punishing for bad behaviors

# Basic Commands



- Consistency is the key to training
- Everyone in the house needs to use the same commands
  - Sit
  - Come
  - Stay
  - Heel
  - Down
- We offer a puppy socialization class for puppies from 8 weeks old to 15 weeks old

# House Training



- Take your 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
- Offer a treat and praise immediately after pottyng while still outside
- Do not allow any free time or play time until pet goes potty

# Kennel Training



- Your puppy should be put in a portable kennel when you are not able to keep him/her under 100% supervision
- The kennel should only be big enough for your puppy to lay down, sit down and turn around in
- Put the kennel in an area of the home where you spend a lot of time so the pet feels included even though confined



# Kennel Training



- Avoid using rugs, blankets, towels or potty pads in the kennel
- Throw a treat in the kennel and say “kennel” so they will like to go in
- Do not use it as a punishment

# Problems with Nippy Puppies



- No hand games with the face
- Growling “No” can be used if he/she nips
- Obedience Class
- Distract your puppy with his/her favorite toy

# Socialization



- Be cautious where puppy goes if he/she is not fully vaccinated
- Critical socialization period is 4-12 weeks, but should continue throughout life
- Going for a walk, to pet stores, dog parks, puppy class, and socializing around children are all important
- If your puppy is shy, make sure all experiences are positive

# Dominance



- Teach your puppy that everyone in the house is above him/her in social rank
- No part of your pet's anatomy is off limits
  - 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
- Avoid play tug-of-war games



# Chew Toys



- Never leave your puppy alone with a toy until you know they can't destroy or eat it
- If you can bend a toy then it is okay for a puppy
  - Toys that are too hard can fracture your puppy's teeth
- Toys that you can hide treats in are good for keeping your puppy busy
- Rawhides are fine only under direct supervision

# 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

# Future of FPH Medicine



- **Laser Therapy or “Cold” Laser Therapy**
  - Can aid in wound healing, pain/trauma, arthritis and more
- **Platelet Rich Plasma (PRP)**
  - Can aid in the healing of wounds, soft tissue injuries, hip dysplasia and more
- **Stem Cell Therapy**
  - Stem cells are collected and extracted from the adipose (fat) tissue of your pet
  - The cells can be collected and banked at the time of a spay or neuter
  - Has the ability to help with osteoarthritis, kidney insufficiency, allergies and other compassionate uses

# Would you like a tour?

