

San Antonio Animal Hospital

A new puppy

What to expect during your first year!

Puppies need a series of vaccinations, just like human babies do. Until they've completed the series, they should not be exposed to any pets outside of their own home. Dog parks and pet stores should be avoided.

Puppies can be spayed / neutered at 4 months or 4 pounds. This is also a great time to **microchip** your puppy.

Puppy Vaccination and De-Worming Schedule

8-11 weeks of age

Examination by veterinarian, DHPP vaccine, intestinal parasite test and de-worming
Bring a fresh stool sample to visit.

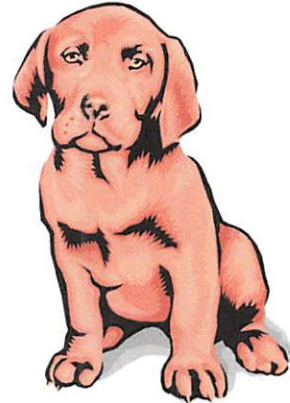
11-13 weeks of age

DHPP vaccine & de-worming,
(Administered by veterinary technician)

14-16 weeks of age

DHPP vaccine, intestinal parasite test, Rabies vaccine and de-worming, (administered by veterinarian) & county tag.
Bring a fresh stool sample to visit.

Other vaccines your veterinarian may recommend include:
Bordetella, Lyme, Leptospirosis, and Influenza.



Veterinary prescribed **HEARTWORM** medication given once a month will protect your dog from **heartworms** and **intestinal parasites** that are potentially deadly to your dog.

Some of these parasites are transmittable to humans.

Annual heartworm testing is recommended.

A monthly flea preventative should be used to protect your dog from itch and diseases caused by flea bites, including tapeworms.

1 year after the final DHPP and Rabies vaccinations are given, a booster is required. Thereafter, these vaccinations can be given every 3 years.

Help prevent over-population, spay or neuter your dog!

What diseases do these vaccinations protect my dog from?
See page 2.

What are you vaccinating your puppy against?

DHPP Vaccine protects against:

Distemper, a highly contagious virus that attacks the lungs, intestines, and brain and is spread through urine or respiratory secretions.

Infectious Canine Hepatitis, a viral disease that causes liver failure.

Parvovirus, an often fatal viral disease that rapidly attacks the intestinal lining causing bloody diarrhea and vomiting.

Parainfluenza, a viral upper respiratory disease.

Leptospirosis Vaccine protects against:

Leptospirosis, a bacterial infection that causes liver and kidney failure.

Bordetella Vaccine protects against:

Bordetella, an infectious respiratory disease that can be either bacterial or viral. Symptoms include tracheitis, a harsh cough, and is highly contagious. Common in dogs that are left at boarding kennels, taken to dog parks, or go to the groomer.

Lyme Vaccine protects against:

Lyme disease, a disease transmitted to dogs and humans by a tick bite. Symptoms include acute arthritis, lameness, appetite loss, depression, lethargy, and can develop into cardiac, neurologic, and kidney disease.

Influenza Vaccine protects against:

Influenza, a relatively new disease caused by a "flu" virus. It causes respiratory infection and only affects dogs. It spreads quickly and may cause serious illness such as pneumonia. Symptoms include a lasting cough, low-grade fever, nasal discharge, lack of energy, and loss of appetite.

Rabies Vaccine protects against:

Rabies, a fatal contagious disease carried by wildlife which can be transmitted to cats, dogs, and humans. Vaccination is required by Florida state law.

Caring for your **Dog or Puppy**

Taking care of a dog or puppy is a big job! Find out what supplies you will need and what responsibilities you will have to take care of your new best friend.

Supplies

- Premium quality dog food and treats for the right breed and size
- Food and water bowls – ceramic and metal bowls clean up better
- Safe toys – make sure there's no lead paint or breakable parts
- Dog brush and comb
- Dog shampoo
- Pooper scooper and biodegradable poop bags
- Collar with license and ID tag
- Leash
- Dog nail clippers
- Carrier or crate
- Dog bed
- Dog toothbrush and dog toothpaste
- Outdoor dog house
- Make sure you have shaded areas outdoors

What to Feed Your Puppy or Dog

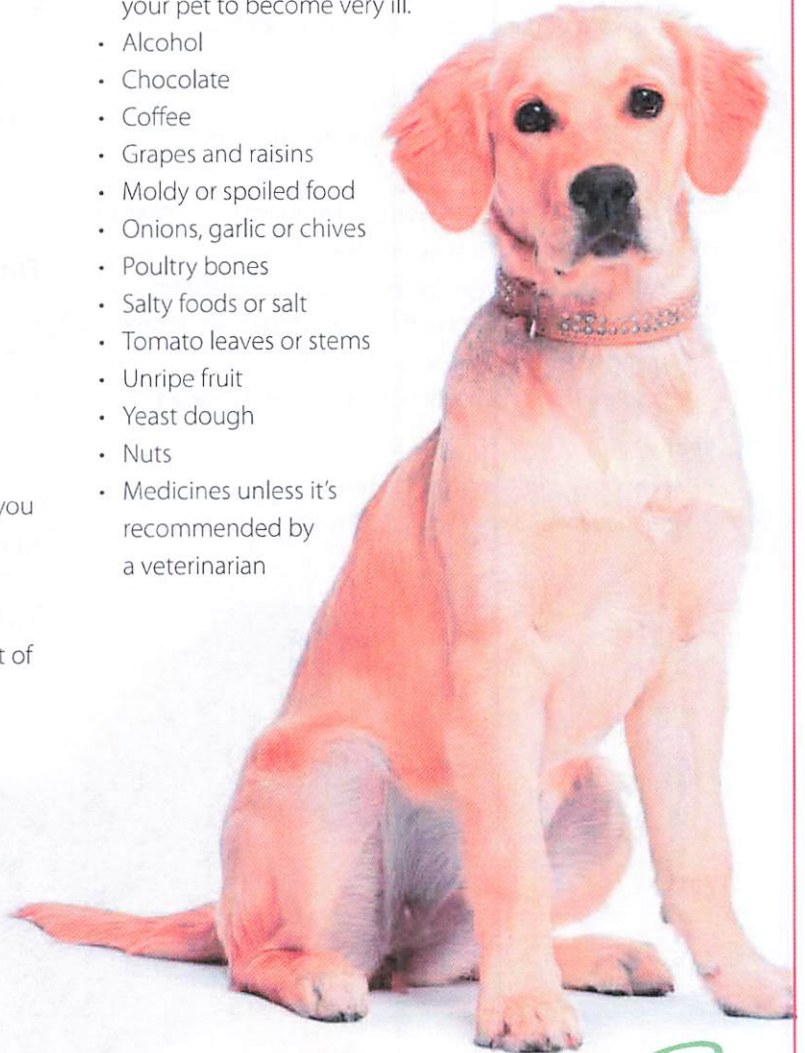
- Adult dogs should eat premium-quality dry food. If you want, you can mix the dry food with water, low-salt broth or canned food
- Dogs can eat MOST fruits and vegetables, but never more than 10% of their daily diet. See below for a list of foods that shouldn't be given to dogs.
- Puppies need a high-quality puppy food
- Avoid "people food" for all dogs and puppies
- Dogs and puppies need clean, fresh water available at all times

When to Feed

- Puppies eight to 12 weeks old: three meals a day
- Puppies three to six months old: two meals a day
- Puppies six months to one year: two meals a day
- Dogs, one year or older: two meals a day
- Large dogs: may need three meals a day

Dangers! Never Give Your Puppy or Dog:

- Anything harder than your pet's teeth. This includes cow bones, nylon bones and real bones. These can break a dog's teeth.
- House plants
- T-shirts or knotted socks. If accidentally chewed apart and ingested, they can become "foreign bodies", causing your pet to become very ill.
- Alcohol
- Chocolate
- Coffee
- Grapes and raisins
- Moldy or spoiled food
- Onions, garlic or chives
- Poultry bones
- Salty foods or salt
- Tomato leaves or stems
- Unripe fruit
- Yeast dough
- Nuts
- Medicines unless it's recommended by a veterinarian



Exercise

- Different dogs need different amounts of exercise. Some dogs need a lot. Some dogs get hurt if they exercise too much. Ask your veterinarian what's best for your pet.
- When walking your pet, be careful of ice or snow, deicer salt, or hot pavement

Chores Daily

- Gently brush your dog's fur
- Play with your dog
- Walk your dog – ask your veterinarian how long and how much
- Brush your dog's teeth – chew toys aren't enough
- Clean up poop
- Clean water and food bowls
- Feed and water your pet

Monthly

- Bathe your dog if needed. Some dogs don't need to be bathed monthly.
- Have your parents or guardian:
 - Check your dog's nails to see if they need to be clipped
 - Give your dog a heartworm pill from your veterinarian – no matter which state you live in!
 - Ask your veterinarian to see if your dog needs his/her ear hair trimmed or if he/she needs his/her "anal glands expressed"
 - Apply a flea/tick prevention treatment if needed

Yearly

- Have your parent or guardian take your dog to the veterinarian for a checkup and any vaccines

Be Gentle

- Never hit a dog, they don't understand what hitting is
- Never grab your dog's fur or tail
- Don't force a tired dog to play

Get a License and ID

- Follow your city's licensing laws
- Attach the license to your dog's collar
- Have your parents or guardian ask the veterinarian to microchip your dog

Go to Dog or Puppy School

A trained dog is a happy dog! Contact your local humane society or veterinarian to find a training class.

Spay and Neuter

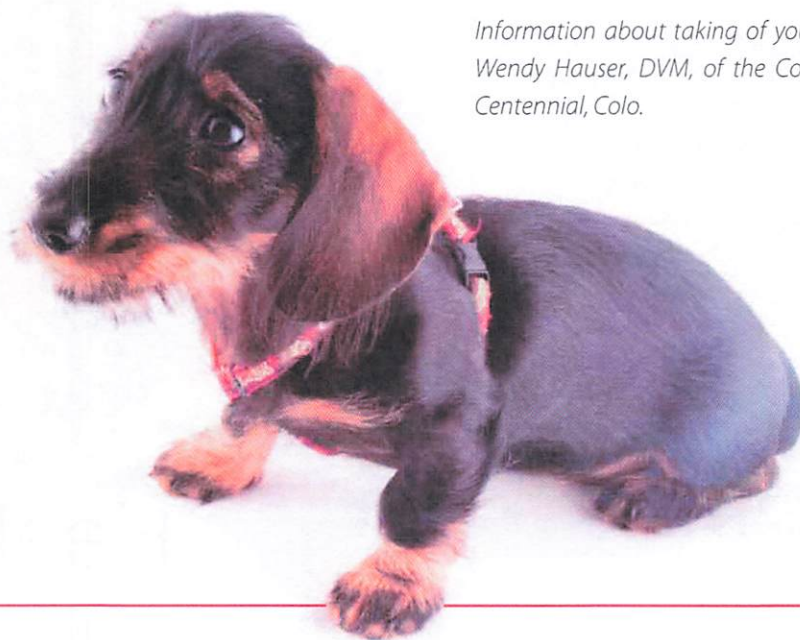
- To prevent health problems, females should be spayed and males should be neutered. Check with your veterinarian on the appropriate age to spay or neuter your pet.
- Dogs that are spayed/neutered don't run away or fight as much

Finding the Right Veterinarian

- When you get your dog, have your parent or guardian take it to a veterinarian for a checkup
- Your dog should see a veterinarian once a year and when you think it might be sick

You know your dog best. If your dog seems to be acting strangely, call your veterinarian right away!

Information about taking of your dog or puppy provided by Wendy Hauser, DVM, of the Coal Creek Veterinary Hospital, Centennial, Colo.



Parasite Preventatives – What We Recommend and Why

Diana Mattox, DVM & Associates

Parasite Protection Comparison Chart

For DOGS

Effective Against	Trifexis	Sentinel Spectrum	Heartgard Plus	Credelio	Nexgard Plus
HEARTWORMS	✓	✓	✓		✓
ROUNDWORM	✓	✓	✓		✓
HOOKWORMS	✓	✓	✓		✓
WHIPWORMS	✓	✓			
TAPEWORM		✓			
ADULT FLEAS	✓			✓	✓
FLEA EGGS		✓			
FLEA LARVAE		✓			
TICKS				✓	✓
ADMINISTRATION	ORAL	ORAL	ORAL	ORAL	ORAL

We are committed to providing you the best possible medicine.

Nexgard Plus, Trifexis & Sentinel Spectrum are highly effective in protecting your dog from developing deadly heartworm disease and against 3 other major intestinal worms:

* Hookworms and Roundworms, both are potentially deadly parasites.

*****can be transmitted to humans*****

* Whipworms cause diarrhea and are potentially deadly

95% of the flea population in your home is made up of eggs, pupae, and larvae. The fleas that you see, makes up ONLY 5% of the population. It is important to treat the environment (house & yard).

If you choose to use Heartgard Plus, a flea control product will be needed to control fleas.



Poisonous Plants

The list of potentially dangerous plants is very long, but here is a select list of the most common plants that can be toxic to your pet.

Alfalfa	Amaryllis	Angel's Trumpet
Arrowgrass –(can be fatal)	Azalea	Bird of Paradise
Bittersweet –(Berries can be fatal)	Black Locust	Bleeding Heart
Buttercup	Calla Lily	Castor Bean –(can be fatal)
Cherry Tree –(cyanide poisoning)	Chinaberry	Chokecherry
Chrysanthemum	Clover	Coriara
Creeping Charlie	Crown of Thorns	Daffodil
Delphinium	Dieffenbachia –(can be fatal)	Easter Lily –(can be fatal)
Elderberry –(cyanide poisoning)	Elephant Ears	Fern
Foxglove	Hemlock –(can be fatal)	Hemp
Holly	Hyacinth	Hydrangea
Ivy	Jack-in-the-Pulpit	Jasmine
Jimsonweed –(can be fatal)	Larkspur	Lily-of-the-Valley –(can be fatal)
Locoweed –(can be fatal)	Lupine	Milkweed
Mint	Mistletoe –(can be fatal)	Moonweed –(causes convulsions)
Mushrooms & Toadstools–(can be fatal)	Nettles	Nightshade
Oleander –(can be fatal)	Peach Tree –(cyanide poisoning)	Philodendron –(can be fatal)
Poinsettia –(can be fatal)	Pokeweed	Rhododendron
Rhubarb –(convulsions & death)	Sago Palm –(can be fatal)	Skunk Cabbage
Spinach	St Johnswort	Thorn Apple
Tomato Vine	Tulip	Umbrella Plant – (can be fatal)
Yew		

Symptoms may vary from one animal to another. Some animals may not exhibit any symptoms and others may have excessive drooling, vomiting, or diarrhea. Other symptoms include irritation and swelling of the mouth and skin. In severe cases respiratory distress, heart tremors, kidney and liver problems may occur. Extreme cases may cause a coma or even death.

It is important as a pet owner to note that most animals will vomit after chewing on a plant. You should contact your Veterinarian only if the vomiting persists, or if other symptoms appear. For safety reasons it is best to keep all plants out of areas your pet has access to. Be sure to keep your Vet's phone number nearby in case of an emergency.



Dog proof your kids



Dog bites are the number one public health problems for children, eclipsing measles, mumps, and whooping cough combined. In fact, school age children receive more than 47 percent of all reported bites. Two – thirds of these incidents happen around the child’s home, and the child knows the dog.

Here are a few guidelines’ children should follow to protect themselves from dog bites:

- Do NOT chase dogs or encourage them to chase you.
- Treat dogs and other animals with respect. That includes never, ever provoke a dog into growling, barking, lunging, or otherwise acting aggressively.
- Avoid strange dogs. Never go into someone else’s property or approach a strange animal to pet him. Since some dogs will bite when they are afraid, they might bite to protect themselves or their territory.
- Ask before petting a neighbor’s dog. Even if you know the dog well. The dog could have a sore ear that morning and your gentle pat on that exact spot could cause the dog to bite you.
- Do not run and scream around dogs. Quick movements and high -pitched squeals can frighten a dog and frightened dogs can bite.
- Respect a dog’s privacy. Never bother a dog when he’s eating or in a crate, special rooms, or special spot in the house or yard.
- Do not stare at a dog. To dogs, staring is perceived as a threat, and they can react aggressively towards you.