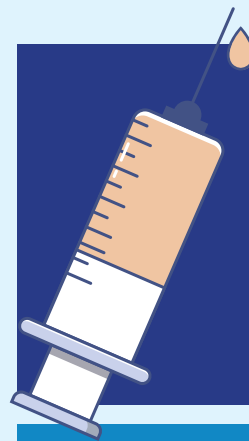


NEW PUPPY HEALTH CARE PACKAGES

Congratulations on the new addition to your family! We are proud to provide a health care package designed to protect your new friend from disease at an affordable cost. Protection against diseases in puppies is achieved through a series of vaccinations given at regulated intervals. Here's what our Puppy Health Care Packages include:



- Rabies Vaccination
- Distemper Vaccination (Includes Distemper, Hepatitis, Parainfluenza & Parvovirus)
- Leptospirosis Vaccination
- Bordetella Vaccination
- Canine Influenza Vaccination
- Fecal Examinations & Dewormings

AGE OF YOUR PUPPY

- 6-8 WEEKS OLD
- 9-11 WEEKS OLD
- 12-14 WEEKS OLD
- 15-16 WEEKS OLD



Each of the above packages include great savings and a healthy start in life for your new pup! The package does not include medications, prescription diets, or heartworm and flea/tick prevention. If you choose the Puppy Package, you must pay in full at the initial examination. Vaccinations must be given to pets once yearly after initial services to maintain protection against diseases.



VACCINATION SCHEDULE



6-8 Weeks Old

DATE

- Distemper
- Intestinal Parasite Check
- Deworming

9-11 Weeks Old

DATE

- Distemper
- Bordetella #1
- Canine Influenza #1
- Intestinal Parasite Check
- Deworming

12-14 Weeks Old

DATE

- Distemper
- Leptospirosis #1
- Bordetella #2
- Canine Influenza #2
- Intestinal Parasite Check
- Deworming

15-16 Weeks Old

DATE

- Distemper
- Leptospirosis #2
- Rabies (tag fee not included)
- Canine Influenza #2
- Intestinal Parasite Check
- Deworming

Our Veterinarians strongly recommend the following, but these items are NOT INCLUDED in the Puppy Health Care Package:

- Every 30 days - Flea and Tick Prevention
- Every 30 days- Heartworm prevention
- 6-12 Months Old- Spay/ Neuter
- 6 Months Old- Heartworm Test



CANINE VACCINATIONS

RABIES

Rabies is a very serious viral disease that can not only affect animals but can also affect humans. Rabies causes inflammation in the brain which can cause changes in behavior, paralysis, and even death in all mammals.

Rabies is most commonly spread by a bite from an infected animal through their saliva. Animals that are likely to carry this disease include, but are not limited to: raccoons, bats, skunks, foxes, and wild canines such as coyotes. If your animal has exposure to or has been bitten by a wild animal of any type, it is very important that you take your pet to see the veterinarian immediately regardless of vaccination status.

Because rabies can be spread from animals to humans, it is required by law that pets be vaccinated.

BORDETELLA

The bordetella immunization protects the dog against the bacteria whose symptoms are commonly known as "Kennel Cough." This contagious respiratory disease causes a dry, hacking cough and is spread through respiratory secretions.

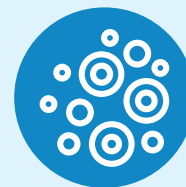
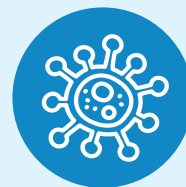


LEPTOSPIROSIS

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease affecting the kidney and liver. This bacterial infection is carried in the urine of infected wildlife including, but not limited to: raccoons, deer, squirrels, chipmunks, opossum, and skunks. Dogs can be infected by ingesting water contaminated with urine of an infected animal. This bacteria is also contagious to humans and can be fatal.

CANINE INFLUENZA

Canine influenza is a highly contagious viral infection that is spread easily from respiratory secretions. The most common symptom is a persistent cough. Other signs include lethargy, nasal discharge, fever, eye discharge, and reduced appetite.



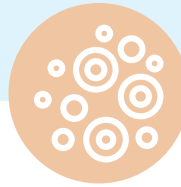
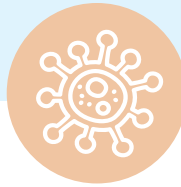
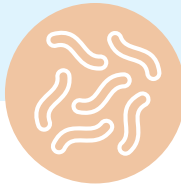
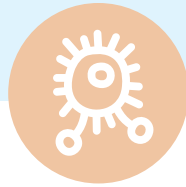


CANINE VACCINATIONS

(CONTINUED)

DHPP CANINE DISTEMPER VACCINE (DHPP)

includes protection against Canine Distemper, Adenovirus (Hepatitis), Parainfluenza, & Parvovirus.



DISTEMPER

Distemper is a highly contagious viral disease that is spread to dogs by sneezing and coughing, through body fluids, and from the mother to her puppies through the placenta. Distemper can cause seizures, respiratory symptoms, tooth decay, hardening of foot pads, and blistered irritations on the skin. If the dog acquires distemper, the outcome of the disease is 90% fatal. If the dog does survive, neurological signs can occur later in life caused by inflammation in the brain.

HEPATITIS

Hepatitis is a viral disease known as adenovirus that attacks and destroys the liver in dogs. It can cause eye complications, organ failure, and even sudden death. It is transmitted by inhalation or ingestion of infected urine, feces, or saliva. If a dog acquires adenovirus, there is no cure. With supportive therapy recovered dogs can spread this disease for up to 6 to 12 months.

PARAINFLUENZA

Parainfluenza is a respiratory viral disease. Similar to bordetella, parainfluenza causes upper respiratory tract signs in dogs. It is the viral portion of what is commonly known as "Kennel Cough." Parainfluenza causes a hacking cough. They can acquire this virus from any dog to dog contact and can pick it up from the environment.

PARVOVIRUS

Parvovirus is a viral disease causing inflammation of the digestive tract. It is transmitted by contact with fecal matter, saliva, or vomit from an infected dog. Dogs can develop severe bloody diarrhea, vomiting, and fever which can lead to death within 1 - 2 days.



VACCINE REACTIONS

After vaccination it is common to have these symptoms: mild lethargy, reduced appetite, soreness/swelling at the injection site. These signs are common and usually resolve within 24 hours. Please contact us if any of the below reactions occur:

- Generalized weakness
- Fever
- Diarrhea
- Vomiting
- Hives
- Facial swelling

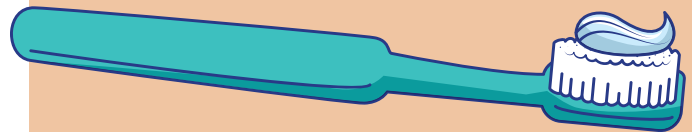


It is recommended to watch your pet for these reactions up to 48 hours after vaccinations. Our phone number is:

847.854.8387

TEETH BRUSHING

We recommend brushing your dog's teeth daily. Start slowly with handling your dog's mouth by lifting the lips and touching the teeth and gums with your fingers. Concentrate on the canine teeth and the upper molars. You do not need to brush the inside of the teeth, they are usually kept clean by the roughness of the tongue. Once your dog is good about having the mouth handled, start putting a little toothpaste on the gums to get him/her used to the taste. After they are used to the toothpaste, progress to brushing with a soft brush. You **MUST** use a dog/cat toothpaste as it does not contain fluoride or xylitol (which are highly toxic to pets), does not foam, and has a more appealing taste than human toothpaste. Enzymatic pet toothpastes are best because the enzymes can help dissolve the plaque. Daily teeth brushing can make a substantial difference in your dog's oral health and save you money as it will decrease the frequency of teeth cleanings.



CANINE TRAINING

Just like children, no two dogs are the same. Some may be quick learners, while others may be a bit more stubborn and require more time. The most important thing to remember with training is that everybody in the family must be consistent with positive and negative reinforcement. We want to reward when good things are done (positive reinforcement) and discourage when negative things are done (negative reinforcement). However, please remember that you have about two seconds during or after this behavior to reinforce. We highly recommend enrolling your puppy in a training class. Even if you have been through a class before or trained several dogs, your puppy has not. These classes are an immense learning experience for your puppy to become socialized in a new environment with other dogs and people. In addition, you can learn new training tricks that might help you along the way!



Helpful videos on YouTube:

"McCann Dog Training"
"Zak George's Dog Training Revolution"
"It's me or the dog" with Victoria Stilwell

Great Books:

"Perfect Puppy in 7 Days" by Dr. Sophia Yin, DVM
"Puppy Start Right" by Dr. Kenneth Martin, DVM

THE OTHER IMPORTANT “STUFF” YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT...



HEARTWORM DISEASE AND PREVENTION

Heartworm disease is an extremely prevalent disease that can kill our pets. It is a worm that lives in blood vessels of the heart and lungs and is transmitted by the bite of a mosquito. This disease is treatable, but treatment is costly, painful, and not without risk so prevention is the best thing you can do for your pet. Beginning at six months of age we will test your dog once yearly for this disease. We will discuss heartworm prevention options at your puppy's visit.



FLEA AND TICK PREVENTATIVE

In addition to being gross, fleas and ticks can be disease-causing parasites for your dog. Alone, fleas and ticks can cause itching and scratching, but they can carry diseases that can affect almost any organ in your pet's body. The best way to prevent these parasites from affecting your pet is by using an oral chewable prevention. We will discuss flea and tick prevention options at your puppy's visit.



FECAL (INTESTINAL PARASITE TEST) AND DEWORMING

Over 99% of puppies have parasites (whether we see them or not), many of which they get from their mother (sometimes through her milk), and some of these parasites can be spread to humans. For this reason, we need to check several fecal samples to determine if any parasites are present and treat your puppy, if needed. In addition, we commonly do preventative deworming during puppy vaccine visits for some of the more common parasites found in puppies.



SPAY/NEUTER

In addition to preventing unwanted pregnancy and behaviors, spaying and neutering your dog can help extend their life by preventing several diseases. The best time to spay or neuter is between 6-12 months. Timing of your puppy's spay or neuter can be discussed with your veterinarian. Female dogs should be spayed prior to their first heat cycle (which occurs anytime after six months) to prevent increased risks of mammary cancer. Both procedures are on an outpatient basis, so your puppy will go home the same day!

PARASITE PREVENTION



We recommend year-round parasite prevention for your dog. Not only do parasites cause serious health issues in pets, but some parasites can be transmitted to humans too! Below you will find a combination of parasite prevention options for you to choose from. You may select the one that best suits your pet and your lifestyle.

Puppy less than 6 months:

- Heartworm, flea & tick & intestinal parasite: *Simparica Trio* - once a month chewable tablet

Puppy over 6 months:

- Heartworm, flea & tick & intestinal parasite: *Simparica Trio* - once a month chewable tablet
- Heartworm & intestinal parasite: *Proheart 6* - injection lasting 6 months
- Flea & tick: *Bravecto* - 90-day chewable tablet

Adult (over 1 year of age):

- Heartworm, flea & tick & intestinal parasite: *Simparica Trio* - once a month chewable tablet
- Heartworm & intestinal parasite: *Proheart 12* - injection lasting 12 months
- Flea & tick: *Bravecto* - 90 day chewable tablet





FEEDING

Good nutrition is paramount to the health of your pet. We recommend feeding a premium puppy food (discuss with your veterinarian) until your puppy is spayed or neutered, at which time you can switch to an adult formula. Start by following the feeding amounts recommended on the bag of food that is appropriate for your dog's age and ideal weight. Smaller puppies (under 3 pounds) need meals more frequently to prevent hypoglycemia (low blood sugar). Treats may be given as a reward, but we recommend using them sparingly as they are high in calories and not a balanced diet. Healthy treats ideas you can try are baby carrots, plain cheerios, or green beans.

DOS & DON'TS



Transition your puppy to adult food around 6-18 months of age (depending on breed, body condition, and spay/neuter status). Talk with your veterinarian about when to switch.



Using your puppy's kibble as treats can help avoid an upset stomach!



It is recommended that dogs consume grain in their diet. Make sure your bag does not say "Grain Free."



Do not allow dogs to chew antlers/real bones. This is one of the most common causes of tooth fractures!

DOG FOODS WE RECOMMEND!



DANGEROUS FOODS

For Dogs



Alcohol

- Intoxication
- Coma
- Death



Avocado

- Vomiting
- Diarrhea



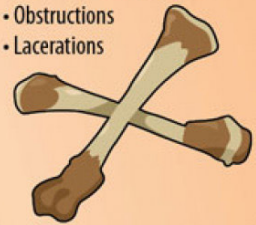
Chocolate & Caffeine

- Toxic to Heart & Nervous System



Cooked Bones

- Obstructions
- Lacerations



Too Much Dairy

- Diarrhea



Fruit Pits & Seeds

- Digestive Tract Obstructions



Grapes & Raisins

- Kidney Failure



Human Vitamins & Medications

- Damage to Kidneys & Liver



Onions & too much Garlic

- Blood Cell Damage
- Anemia



Raw Meat & Eggs*

- Vomiting
- Diarrhea



* Unless part of a raw diet with correct handling & preparation procedures.

Spoiled Food

- Vomiting
- Diarrhea



Sweets

- Diabetes
- Obesity



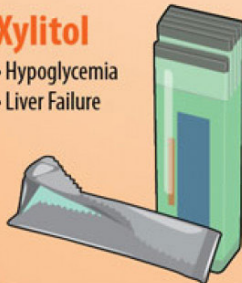
Walnuts & Macadamias

- Nervous System & Muscle Damage



Xylitol

- Hypoglycemia
- Liver Failure



Yeast Dough

- Stomach Rupture
- Intestinal Rupture



PET INSURANCE

There are many pet insurance companies out there. We recommend researching your options to see if this is beneficial for you and your pet. Listed below are a few recommended insurance companies:



Nationwide



POISON INFO

PET POISONS YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT



FOOD OR ADDITIVES

- Chocolate (Most Common)
- Raisins & Grapes
- Xylitol (Sugar free gums and candy)
- Onions
- Garlic
- Coffee
- Macadamia Nuts



MISCELLANEOUS

- Ethylene glycol
- Illegal Drugs
- Lead Poisoning
- Rat Poison



POISONOUS PLANTS

- Azaleas
- Lilies
- Oleander
- Tulips



PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

- NSAID (Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, most common)
- Acetaminophen