

WCVS Puppy Care Pack



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Table of Contents

Introduction

What to Expect

Dog Wellness

Preventative Care Costs

Spay Neuter Estimates

First Aid

Heartworm

Flea and Tick Diseases

Well-Adjusted Puppy

Housetraining

Teething and Boredom

What Every House Should Have

What to Feed My New Puppy

Raising Children and Dogs Together

Welcome To Wolf Creek Veterinary Services

Thank you for choosing our hospital to care for your pet! Whether you are new to us, new to our area, or new to pet ownership, our goal is to provide outstanding veterinary care for your pet. We hope the handouts and brochures included in this packet provide useful information about preventive care and help to answer any questions you may have regarding your pet. We'd be happy to answer any additional questions during our normal business hours.

If you have an emergency after hours, call 330-674-9672. Be sure to leave a message with your name and phone number where the Doctor can return your phone call.

If you have a non-emergency question after hours, please leave a message on the office voicemail.

Patients are seen by appointment only. Our Saturday hours are very popular, so it is a good idea to make appointments for routine care well in advance for those times.

Office Hours:

Monday-Friday: 7-5:30

Saturday: 8-12

We close daily for lunch from 1:00-1:45.




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5 Canine Wellness Tips










1. **Dogs need yearly vet visits** – seeing the vet every year can help detect illness and pain early which can help your pet to live longer, happier lives.
2. **Behavior Changes** – Changes in your dog’s behavior can be an early indication that something medically is wrong. If your dog is asking to go out more often, drinking more, licking frequently or is not playing as much as before, a trip to the vet is warranted.
3. **Check Weight Periodically** – about 60% of adult dogs are overweight or obese. These extra pounds can lead to an increased risk for arthritis and joint problems, as well as diabetes.
4. **Bad Breath** – Dogs need to have their teeth cleaned on a regular basis. Just like us they can have plaque buildup or gingivitis causing dental pain which can also lead to other medical conditions if it goes untreated.
5. **My dog is always itchy** – Dogs can have allergies that cause them to have skin and ear infections. Dogs with allergies tend to have a weaker skin barrier that causes them to be at an increased risk of staph infections on their skin. Scheduling a visit to stop the itch will make for a much happier and healthier dog.



WEIGHT MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

**BODY CONDITION SCORE
LARGE DOG**



TOO THIN		
<p>1</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ribs, lumbar vertebrae, pelvic bones and all bony prominences evident from a distance • No discernible body fat • Obvious loss of muscle mass 	<p>2</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ribs, lumbar vertebrae, and pelvic bones easily visible • No palpable fat • Some bony prominences visible from a distance • Minimal loss of muscle mass 	<p>3</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ribs easily palpable and may be visible with no palpable fat • Tops of lumbar vertebrae visible, pelvic bones becoming prominent • Obvious waist and abdominal tuck
IDEAL		
<p>4</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ribs easily palpable with minimal fat covering • Waist easily noted when viewed from above • Abdominal tuck evident 	<p>5</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ribs palpable without excess fat covering • Waist observed behind ribs when viewed from above • Abdomen tucked up when viewed from side 	<p>6</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ribs palpable with slight excess of fat covering • Waist is discernible when viewed from above but is not prominent • Abdominal tuck apparent
OVERWEIGHT		
<p>7</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ribs palpable with difficulty, heavy fat cover • Noticeable fat deposits over lumbar area and base of tail • Waist absent or barely visible • Abdominal tuck may be absent 	<p>8</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ribs not palpable under very heavy fat cover or palpable only with significant pressure • Heavy fat deposits over lumbar area and base of tail • Waist absent • No abdominal tuck • Obvious abdominal distension may be present 	<p>9</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive fat deposits over thorax, spine, and base of tail • Waist and abdominal tuck absent • Fat deposits on neck and limbs • Obvious abdominal distension

Preventative Care Costs

For your convenience, we have provided a cost estimate for your pets' vaccines. This is only an estimate, and if complications occur, additional fees may apply. Prices are subject to change.

Canine--Puppy:

Puppy exam fee	\$36.38
Da2plp (distemper, Parvo, Lepto vacc)	\$19.93
Vaccines every 2 - 4 weeks until 16 weeks of age	
Fecal Parasite Exam	\$18.83
Dewormer (basic) every 2 weeks til 12 wks	\$8.06
Kennel Cough (optional, unless boarding)	\$12.35
Rabies (given after 16 weeks)	\$15.53
Lyme (will need boosted in 2 -4 weeks)	\$29.75

Canine—Adult:

Adult Exam	\$40.73
Da2plp (distemper, Parvo, Lepto vacc)	\$19.93
Vaccines boosted 2 - 4 weeks after primary vaccine	
Rabies (given at second vaccine)	\$15.53
Kennel Cough (optional, unless boarding)	\$12.35
Fecal Parasite Exam	\$18.83
Lyme (will need boosted in 2 -4 weeks)	\$29.75
Lyme/Heartworm Test	\$39.79

All vaccinations must be current before elective surgery will be performed.

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Spay and Neuter Estimates

For your convenience, we have provided a cost estimate for your pets' surgery. This is only an estimate, and if complications occur, additional fees may apply. Prices are subject to change.

Canine:

Dog spay up to 35 #	\$151.00
Dog spay each additional pound	\$1.00
Dog neuter up to 35#	\$130.00
Dog neuter each additional pound	\$1.00

Above prices include surgical procedure, anesthesia, iv fluids, and pre-operative pain medications.

Pre anesthetic panel \$60.42

Checks the function of the liver and kidneys, dehydration, and general health. Depending on the results of the panel, antibiotics and/ or IV fluids may be administered, and an additional charge will apply.

Flura Foam Fluoride Treatment \$ 6.00

A foam treatment that strengthens the enamel of the teeth.

Pain Medication \$ 10.00 to 20.00

Usually spay and neuter patients are on pain meds for 3 days.

Microchipping \$ 39.59

A tiny microchip fits through a hypodermic needle and is implanted under the skin, where it remains for life. It contains a unique number that, when scanned, will provide the information necessary to contact the owner.

All vaccinations must be current before surgery will be performed.

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Pet First Aid

Phone Numbers:

Poison Control Hotline: 888-426-4435

Paperwork:

Copies of important medical records, proof of rabies vaccination. It is also good to know age, weight, and breed of your pet. This is important in case of emergency.

- *Thermometer (normal temp for your pet is 100 to 102.5 degrees)
- *Styptic pencil, powder, or flour (can be used if you cut a nail too short)
- *Towels (can be used to wrap a frightened pet or as a stretcher)
- *Muzzle or strips of cotton to prevent biting (even a nice pet may bite when hurt or scared)
- *Sterile gauze rolls and pads for bandages
- *Ice pack
- *Adhesive tape
- *Nylon leash
- *Hydrogen peroxide
- *Isopropyl rubbing alcohol
- *Sterile saline solution
- *Triple antibiotic ointment
- *Corn syrup, honey, or molasses
- *Epsom salts
- *Penlight or flashlight
- *Petroleum jelly
- *Eyedropper or syringe
- *Cotton balls or swabs
- *Scissors and tweezers
- *Nail trimmers
- *Latex gloves
- *Carrier for small dogs
- *Ear cleaning solution
- *Pepto Bismol (contact veterinarian before use)
- *Benadryl (contact veterinarian before use)



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Heartworm Prevention

Benefits of Year Round Prevention:

- ✚ Mosquitoes can survive the winter inside your home. A mosquito which is carrying Heartworm disease is as much of a threat to your dog in the winter as in the summer.
- ✚ It only takes one bite to infect your pet.

Eliminates the possibility of infection during the “off season.” A year round prevention program virtually eliminates the possibility of contracting heartworm disease because no “off season” will exist.

- ✚ Convenience. It will be more convenient to “stay on schedule” to remind you to give the Heartworm prevention.
- ✚ Provides protection for dogs that travel to warmer climates during the winter. Some areas such as the Southeast, have a year round population of mosquitoes. This may pose a threat to any dog not on year round preventive if they travel or reside in those areas of the country that have a long mosquito season.

****Heartworm checks are still recommended every year, even with year round Heartworm prevention!!** Reasons for this include:

- ✚ The heartworm preventive medication may be vomited or spit out by your dog without your knowledge; exposing your pet to heartworm disease.
- ✚ Either by accident or oversight, you may forget to give the monthly preventive.
- ✚ None of the routine heartworm tests are able to detect immature or early heartworm infestation. Your dog may have had an undetectable infection at the time of his/her last heartworm test, and therefore, could have a dangerous infection.
- ✚ We use the 4dx test, which tests for heartworm, lyme, ehrlichiosis and anaplasmosis.

The American Heartworm Society **recommend** year around heartworm prevention in all 50 states.



What is a roundworm infection?

Roundworm infection or toxocariasis (TOX-o-kah-RYE-us-sis) involves infestation of people or animals with roundworms, parasites found in the intestinal tract of dogs and cats.

What animals get roundworms?

Most animal species can get roundworms. Dog roundworms (*Toxocara canis*) and cat roundworms (*Toxocara cati*) are two kinds of roundworms that can cause disease in humans.

How can my animal get roundworms?

Dogs and cats of any age can get roundworms, but they are most likely to have roundworms when they are very young. Worms are often passed from a mother to her puppies or kittens before birth or shortly after through her milk.

How do roundworms affect my animal?

Most often pets show no signs of infection. Some animals can have vomiting, loss of appetite or weight loss. Heavy infections in young puppies and kittens can cause DEATH.

Can I get roundworms?

YES. An estimated 10,000 human cases of *Toxocara* infection occur in the U.S. every year. That is 14% of the population!! Dogs and cats infected with roundworms contaminate their environment by passing the worm eggs in their feces. The eggs can survive for long periods of time in yards, parks and playgrounds.

People can get roundworm infections through DIRECT CONTACT with contaminated feces. Infection can also occur by the ingestion (oral) of roundworm eggs in fecally contaminated soil, sand or plants. Children are more likely to become infested since they play in areas where the ground is contaminated by dogs and cats.

In most cases, roundworm infection causes no symptoms or damage. In some cases, the immature worms (larvae) can migrate through the body causing damage to body tissues. This condition is known as VISCERAL LARVA MIGRANS. The larvae can damage nerves or even lodge into the eye which can result in permanent nerve or eye damage, even blindness



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What to Expect at your Puppy's Vet Visits

6-8 weeks:

This visit is an important visit for us to establish a good relationship with your puppy. It is important that we try and make this visit as stress free as possible. Be prepared for your puppy to be showered with treats and lots of attention.

This visit your puppy will receive either a booster or initial vaccine to help prevent disease. Your puppy will also receive a dose of dewormer and be sent home with an additional dose to be given two weeks later. This will help prevent intestinal parasites that can cause severe gastrointestinal upset in both you and your puppy. Puppies are at a higher risk of internal parasites because they are shed by the mother through her milk. Even though they may not be drinking milk any more, they have been exposed to parasites, so additional deworming is needed on a two week interval and an intestinal parasite exam will be ran on a stool sample to determine what type of anthelmintic is needed.

Your puppy will also be started on monthly heartworm prevention. This will not only prevent heartworm disease but also provides a monthly deworming for internal parasites as well. Also during this visit the first dose of flea and tick prevention will be sent home and should be given monthly.

7-12 weeks:

During the second visit, another vaccination booster will be administered. At this point in time we will touch base with how housetraining, socialization and training are going. If you have any concerns about your new puppy this is a great visit to ask questions. Heartworm prevention, flea and tick prevention and another round of dewormer will also go home with you and your puppy. Kennel Cough can be given at this visit or any visit after and should be administered before the first boarding or grooming appointment.

13-16 weeks:

A final vaccination booster for distemper, hepatitis, leptospirosis and parvo virus will be given. Rabies will also be given on this visit if your puppy is 16 weeks or older. Again monthly heartworm prevention should go home with you and your choice of flea and tick prevention.

This should be the last of your puppy wellness and vaccine visits. At this point spay or neuter can be discussed and scheduled. Another option that should be discussed is a Lyme vaccination. Lyme vaccine will be given at the time of spay or neuter and then a booster vaccination given 2-4 weeks later. At this point your puppy is up to date on their core vaccines for a year.



What to Expect at your Puppy's Vet Visits

Year Booster:

At the one-year mark, it is necessary to booster all the vaccines that your puppy has received and a 4dx should be performed even if your puppy has been on heartworm prevention. A 4dx test also checks for three tick diseases: Lyme, Ehrlichiosis and Anaplasmosis.

Vaccine Schedule

- 1st visit – Da2pp
- 2nd visit – Da2pp
- 3rd visit – last Da2pp, begin Lepto
- 4th visit – Lepto and Rabies

Puppies need 3 - 4 sets of boosters, depending on age and breed, for the best protection and to set up the core for all vaccines. Boosters are also administered because of MDA or maternally derived antibodies that interfere with vaccines. MDA interference lasts until the puppy is about 12 weeks of age.

Da2pp:

- Protects against canine distemper, adenovirus, canine parvo virus and parainfluenza
- Can be started at 6-8 weeks of age and should be booster every 3-4 weeks
- Will need three boosters to get complete protection, the last booster given at 16 weeks of age or older.

Lepto:

- Protects against leptospirosis
- Can be started at 12-14 weeks
- Needs to be boosted once 3-4 weeks after initial vaccination

Rabies:

- Given at 16 weeks
- Booster at 1 year and then every 3 years

Lyme

- Protects against Lyme disease that is transmitted by deer ticks
- Given at the time of spay or neuter
- Booster 2-4 weeks after initial vaccine



What to Expect at your Puppy's Vet Visits

Kennel Cough:

- Protects against the highly contagious kennel cough
- Similar to whooping cough
- Can be given as early as 3-4 weeks of age
- Is given as nose drops not as an injection, this helps give better protection at the site of infection.
- Highly recommended for puppies and dogs that will be boarded, groomed or are in contact with many dogs such as at dog parks.
- Boosters given every 12 months

Distemper:

Canine distemper is a very contagious virus that attacks the respiratory, gastrointestinal and nervous system of puppies and dogs. Distemper is found in wildlife such as raccoons, skunks and coyotes. Distemper can be spread by sneezing and coughing or by simply sharing a food or water bowl. There is no cure for distemper but a lot of supportive care to help prevent secondary infection and support the immune system as it tries to overcome the disease. Distemper is often times fatal and dogs that survive have nervous system damage.

Symptoms – watery pus-like discharge from eyes, fever, coughing, reduced appetite, and vomiting. Also head tilt, circling behavior, muscle twitches and jaw chewing can be signs of distemper affecting the nervous system.

Parvo:

Canine Parvovirus is a very contagious virus that affects all dogs but is most commonly seen in puppies younger than 4 months of age and unvaccinated dogs. This virus attacks the gastrointestinal tract causing severe diarrhea. Parvo is spread through direct contact of infected animals but most commonly through the contact of infected stool. Parvo virus can last a long time in an area even if it is only a trace amount of infected stool.

The treatment for parvo is supportive care to help the immune system fight off the infection, and rehydration and replacing electrolytes that are lost through vomiting and diarrhea. If caught early the survival rate for parvo can be 90% but can be very costly because of the aggressive nature of the disease and amount of care the puppy or dog needs. Most parvo deaths occur within 48-72 hours of symptoms. Prevention is the key by vaccinating through the entire puppy series and to keep your puppy or dog away from other dog's waste on walks and playing outside.

Symptoms – lethargy, loss of appetite, vomiting, severe diarrhea and abdominal pain.



What to Expect at your Puppy's Vet Visits

Leptospirosis:

Leptospirosis is a bacterium that is found in the soil and water. Lepto is also a zoonotic disease or a disease that can be spread from animals to humans typically through an infected dog's urine. Dogs can become infected when they come in contact with contaminated soil, water or animal through their mucous membranes such as when a dog has a scrape or cut, but also can be picked up by their nose. Lepto can be treated with antibiotics and supportive care but there is a high risk for kidney and liver damage.

Symptoms – fever, shaking, reluctance to move, increased drinking and urination, jaundice or yellowing of eyes and gums, and sometimes swollen legs.

Adenovirus, Parainfluenza and Bordetella:

All three of these viruses are respiratory diseases that are spread from dog to dog by coughing, sneezing and barking. All three causes what is commonly referred to as kennel cough. Kennel cough is commonly spread in grooming salons, boarding and other areas that have high volumes of animals in close contact with each other. Kennel cough is treatable but takes a long time and dogs diagnosed with kennel cough are very contagious to other dogs. Fluids, antibiotics, cough suppressants and rest is often how kennel cough is treated.

Symptoms – coughing, hacking, retching, fever and nasal discharge

Lyme:

Lyme Disease is spread through the bite of a deer tick and tends to harbor in the joints of an animal or human. Humans can also be infected with Lyme but cannot get it from an infected dog. A dog can be infected with Lyme but not show signs right away. Often times affected dogs are considered to be walking on egg shells and have very painful, swollen joints.

To diagnosis Lyme we use a blood test, called a 4dx. If the first test is positive, a second test is sent out to the lab to confirm whether the dog has been exposed or has an active infection. This is because the first test will be positive if the dog is exposed to the disease but not necessarily that they have the disease, the second test can confirm that the disease is present in the dog's body. Lyme is then treated with antibiotics for a long duration, 30 days.

The best way to treat Lyme is prevention, one way to prevent is to use a good flea and tick product that kills the black legged deer tick. Another way to prevent Lyme is the use of a vaccination, though using both will protect your dog the best way.



What to Expect at your Puppy's Vet Visits

Symptoms – very painful, swollen joints, reduced eating, limping that is intermittent or seems to shift legs



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