



Your New Puppy

A Pet Owners Guide to Vaccinations & Preventative Care



We want your puppy to be healthy and happy. This guide gives recommendations and explanations on vaccinations, neutering and microchipping.

Prior to being fully vaccinated, we suggest that you keep your new puppy confined to your own yard. To further reduce the risk of exposing your dog to a potentially fatal disease, we recommend you do not take your puppy to the park, to kennels or let it play with other dogs until it's fully vaccinated.

CORE VACCINATIONS: These should be given to all dogs.

- **DISTEMPER** May cause signs varying from respiratory (coughing, sneezing) to intestinal (diarrhea, vomiting)
- **HEPATITIS** May cause severe liver damage or death.
- **PARAINFLUENZA** May cause mild to severe flu-like symptoms.
- **PARVOVIRUS** May cause severe vomiting and diarrhea that may lead to dehydration and death.
- **RABIES** Affects the brain and central nervous systems. Rabies can affect humans and is always fatal if left untreated.

NON-CORE VACCINATIONS: These should be given to dogs on an individual, as-needed basis.

- **BORDETELLA (Kennel Cough)** Can cause a severe cough.
- **LEPTOSPIROSIS** A bacterial disease that can cause potentially fatal kidney and liver disease. This disease is transmissible to people.
- **LYME DISEASE** A bacterial disease that can cause arthritis and high fevers

The core vaccinations should be given in a series of three at the follow intervals:

6 – 8 WEEKS OLD

EXAM
DHPCPV
HEARTWORM PREVENTION
FECAL EXAMINATION

10 – 12 WEEKS OLD

EXAM
DHPCPV
HEARTWORM PREVENTION

14 – 16 WEEKS OLD

EXAM
DHPCPV
HEARTWORM PREVENTION
RABIES

The **CORE** vaccinations will be boosted one year after the final puppy shot and then on an every three year basis for the life of the dog. Rabies vaccines may be given every two years if required by law.

NEUTERING & HIP DYSPLASIA

Recommended at six months of age. This visit includes a complete exam paying special attention to the teeth. If there are any baby teeth still present, we recommend removing them to prevent future dental problems.

Large or giant breed dogs (Labrador, German Shepherd, Retriever), we recommend an x-ray of the hips to determine the risk of hip dysplasia.

MICROCHIPPING

A microchip is a form of permanent identification that is inserted under the skin between the shoulder blades. This unique method of identifying pets is being used in veterinary hospitals and humane societies all across the united States, Canada, and Europe. A microchip may be inserted at anytime and takes just a few seconds.

For more information or to schedule an appointment, please call us at 333-3847