

Vaccination Schedule

We recommend the following examinations and procedures for your new puppy. These are basic guidelines for all puppies. However, we may make additional recommendations based on our findings.

6-8 Weeks of Age

- Physical Examination
- Fecal Flotation
- Deworming
- 1st DHPP Vaccine (3wk)

9-12 Weeks of Age

- Physical Examination
- Fecal Flotation
- Deworming
- 2nd DHPP Vaccine (3wk)
- 1st Lepto Vaccine (3wk)
- *Bordetella Bronchiseptica* Vaccine (1yr)
- Start Heartworm Preventative

12-15 Weeks of Age

- Physical Examination
- Fecal Flotation
- Deworming
- 3rd DHPP Vaccine (1yr)
- 2nd Lepto Vaccine (1yr)
- Rabies Vaccine (1yr)

6 Months of Age (If adult weighs less than 25 lbs)

8-12 Months of Age (If adult weighs more than 25 lbs)

- Spay for Females
- Neuter for Males
- Pre-anesthetic blood work prior to surgery



FOOTHILLS
VETERINARY
HOSPITAL

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Both of Our Locations!



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Your New Puppy



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Getting a Healthy Start

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Caring for your new Puppy

We want to be the first to congratulate you on acquiring your new puppy! This is an exciting time and we want to share with you some of the important ways you can protect the newest member of your family.

All puppies need routine physical examinations, vaccinations, fecal testing for intestinal parasites, and heartworm preventative. Generally puppies will receive a series of 3 sets of vaccinations given at 3 week intervals. When your puppy is 6 months old, we recommend that you spay or neuter your pet. (Spaying refers to females. Neutering refers to males.)

Physical Examination

A physical examination will be performed by a veterinarian at each of your puppy's visits. The veterinarian will thoroughly look over your pet to help insure that he/she is in the best physical condition. If your veterinarian does detect any signs of illness he/she will discuss their findings with you and recommend any additional tests and/or treatments that may be necessary.

Vaccinations

Core Vaccines (recommended for all dogs)

Canine Parvovirus

Commonly referred to as Parvo; this virus attacks the gastrointestinal system. The most common signs are decreased appetite, vomiting, bloody diarrhea and dehydration. Parvovirus can be fatal.

Canine Distemper

This is a highly contagious and potentially fatal viral infection. Common signs include fever, runny nose, cough and vomiting and can progress to cause seizures.

Hepatitis

This virus damages the liver, kidneys, spleen and lungs. Puppies are more likely to die from infection than adult dogs. Common signs are fever, diarrhea and respiratory disease.

Canine Parainfluenza

This virus causes respiratory disease. It is spread through the cough of infected dogs.

Rabies

Rabies is fatal viral disease that can infect all warm-blooded animals, including humans. Rabies is transmitted through animal bites. There is no cure for rabies and it is always fatal.

Non-core Vaccines

(recommended for those at risk)

Bordetella Bronchiseptica

This is the most common bacteria contributing to infectious tracheobronchitis, some times referred to as Kennel Cough. Common signs are a dry, hacking cough and runny eyes and nose.

Leptospirosis

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease of dogs and humans that can cause liver and kidney failure. Risk factors include an outdoor lifestyle, contact with standing water or wildlife.

Canine Influenza

This is a newly emerging highly contagious virus that causes respiratory illness, including cough, fever and rarely pneumonia. Those at highest risk include dogs that travel to dog shows, field trials or have chronic respiratory illness.

Detection of Intestinal Parasites

There are several types of intestinal parasites that can affect puppies. The most common intestinal worms are Roundworms, Hookworms, Whipworms, and Tapeworms. Puppies are also susceptible to an intestinal parasite known as Coccidiosis. These parasites can live in the gastrointestinal tract of puppies causing diarrhea, vomiting, failure to thrive, and overall poor health. A fecal flotation test is used to help identify these infections. Detection and treatment of these parasites is very important for your puppy, but also for you. This is because Roundworms and Hookworms can be contagious to humans.

Heartworm Disease

Heartworms are transmitted when an infected mosquito bites a pet. Once infected, the baby heartworms make their way to a pet's heart and lungs where they grow and cause damage to these organs. Heartworms can lead to heart failure and death. While it is possible to treat dogs that have heartworms, treatment is expensive and can be risky for some pets. All dogs living in this area are at risk for developing heartworms! Inside dogs are not an exception and do get heartworms. We recommend starting your puppy on a once a month heartworm preventative, and continuing to use heartworm preventative once a month for your pet's entire life.

Fleas and Ticks

We all know that fleas and ticks can be a nuisance to pets. Did you know they also carry diseases such as Lyme disease, Rocky Mountain spotted fever and other blood parasites? Further more, allergic reactions to fleabites are the most common cause of itchy skin. We recommend using once a month topical products such as Advantage™, Vectra™ or Advantage Multi™.