

# Fleas and Worms

To kill adult fleas, you need to use something effective and long lasting. Flea collars and shampoos are inefficient and only work for a short time.

We recommend using a spot-on treatment in the form of PRINOVOX. This kills fleas, ear mites, biting lice and mange when put on your animal's skin. It is effective for a month against fleas. However,

If your dog goes swimming or is bathed often, spot-on flea control is less effective, for this we recommend flea control tablets. We supply BRAVECTO tablets which control fleas and ticks for 3 months with a single dose, but this does not kill lungworm.

Fleas also survive in the environment, especially in carpets and soft furnishings. INDOREX spray can be used to directly kill these fleas, flea eggs and larvae in the environment and also help if members of the family are being bitten.



You should regularly worm your dog to protect from worm infestations. We recommend using MILPRO, and PRINOVOX, effective worming treatment for common British worms. With the increasing prevalence of lung worm in this area (a serious life threatening disease) we advise to give PRINOVOX every month. Using this alongside MILPRO every 6 months will also treat intestinal roundworms and tapeworms. Puppies will need monthly worming until 6 months old.

Worms are not always visible in your dog's faeces, not seeing worms does not mean your dog doesn't have them. By regularly worming your pet, you also reduce the risk of them passing on worms to other animals

# Puppy Information

## Vaccinations

Vaccinating your dog is important to protect against diseases that are serious, difficult to treat, and sometimes fatal. Your puppy can have its first vaccination from 7 weeks old. This has to be followed up with a second vaccination 2-4 weeks later. A week after the second vaccination, your puppy can go on walks and socialise with other dogs.

It is important that your puppy stays in your house or garden and does NOT come into contact with other dogs until the course is complete to assure its safety. Once the course is complete, you will be given a vaccination certificate as proof of your puppy's



After vaccinations your puppy is protected for a year. It will then require a booster vaccination to ensure continued protection at the same time every year.

A Kennel Cough vaccination can also be given. This prevents your dog from getting the more severe forms of this disease and is required by many kennels before allowing your animal to board.



Care and Kindness For Your Pet

**ABBAY VET CENTRE**

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# Neutering

Both male and female dogs can be neutered from 6 months of age. This avoids unwanted pregnancies and can reduce wandering behaviour



Castrating male dogs from 6 months of age prevents testicular cancer and reduces the risk of prostatic problems later on in life. It can also reduce boisterous and dominant behaviour, but this should be discussed first with a vet if this is your primary reason for castrating.



Spaying female dogs from 6 months of age before their first season prevents unwanted pregnancy, womb infections and reduces the risk of breast cancer in later life. However, spaying before the first season or before she is fully mature can (rarely) lead to problems in later life, such as difficulties in controlling urination or infections around her vulva. Spaying after the first season can only be done 2 months after each season

If you are considering neutering your animal, please call the surgery to discuss the best option with a member of staff



# Feeding Your Dog

When feeding your puppy, you should:

- Stick to the same type of food

Changing food or feeding times can lead to digestive problems.

- Feed a balanced diet

A good quality puppy food should provide all the energy and nutrients your puppy needs. This can be either wet, dry food or a combination of both.

- Feed several meals a day

Puppies have small stomachs, so they need small meals. 3-4 meals should be fed daily until about 6 months of age. The actual volume of food required varies according to the brand, and the size/age/breed of your puppy. The manufacturers guidelines are a good starting point.

Once your puppy has reached maturity you should gradually change to an adult diet. This is normally after 1 year of age

