



Vaccinating your Puppy

Vaccinating your dog is important to protect against diseases that are serious, difficult to treat, and sometimes fatal. Such diseases include parvo virus, canine distemper, infectious canine hepatitis and leptospirosis. Our vaccine protocol covers all these diseases including all 4 strains of leptospirosis. If your puppy has been given a different vaccination with the breeder which does not cover all the diseases listed above, please discuss this with your vet as it may mean your puppy may need an additional vaccine.

Your puppy can have its first vaccination from 6 – 8 weeks old. This must be followed up with a second vaccination 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 meet any 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 immunity.

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. This is an optional vaccination and is administered as a nasal spray.

FOLLOW UP APPOINTMENT (2ND VACCINATION APPOINTMENT)

Write appointment time and which surgery it is booked in for below.

Please let us know if you are unable to attend the above appointment and we will arrange an alternative day/time.

Neutering your Puppy

Castrating male dogs from 6 months of age prevents testicular cancer and reduces the risk of prostatic problems later 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.

If your dog is a larger breed, you should consider leaving it until they are fully grown, this can be around 12-18 months old. This applies to both male and female dogs but will differ depending on their breed.

Spaying female dogs from 8 to 12 weeks after their first season prevents unwanted pregnancy, womb infections and reduces the risk of breast cancer in later life.

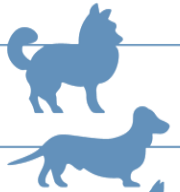
Please discuss this with the vet about the ideal timing for neutering your pet.

Common Canine Poisons You Should Be Aware Of!

- 🐾 Grapes, raisins, and sultanas
- 🐾 Chocolate
- 🐾 Ibuprofen
- 🐾 Onions
- 🐾 Garlic
- 🐾 Ethylene Glycol (antifreeze)
- 🐾 Rodenticides
- 🐾 Peanuts
- 🐾 Xylitol (artificial sweetener, often found in gum)
- 🐾 Antidepressant medications
- 🐾 Garden Fertilizer/Weed Killer

Dog size

1 - 5kg



5 - 10kg



10 - 20kg



20 - 35kg



35 - 45kg

45 - 60kg



60kg+



Contact Information

Telephone (24 hour Emergency Line): 01472 347054

Telephone (Office hours): 01472 362821

Telephone (Office hours): 01472 240422

Fleas and Worms

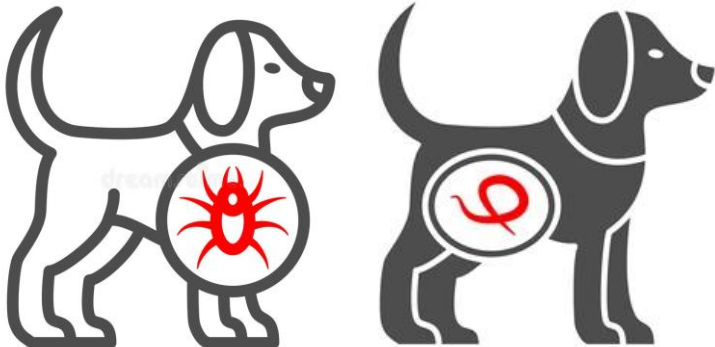
To kill adult fleas, you need to use something effective and long lasting. Flea collars and shampoos are inefficient and only work for a short time.

We recommend using a treatment which kills fleas, ear mites, biting lice and mange when put on your animal's skin. However, if your dog goes swimming or is bathed often, spot-on flea control is less effective, for this we recommend flea control tablets.

Fleas also survive in the environment, especially in carpets and soft furnishings. Household spray can be used to directly kill these fleas, flea eggs and larvae in the environment, which we would recommend you using if you have found yourself being bitten.

You should regularly worm your dog to protect from worm infestations. We recommend using a worming treatment, alongside flea treatment for effective treatment of all parasites. Puppies will need monthly worming until 6 months old. Worms are not always visible in your dog's faeces, so 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.

With the increasing prevalence of lung worm in this area (a serious life-threatening disease) we advise you discuss with us which treatment is going to be best suitable for your pet based on how likely they are to become infested.



Caring For Your New Puppy!

Congratulations on getting your new puppy, here are some puppy care tips for you to follow so you can keep your pup healthy and happy.

Feeding your Puppy

When feeding your puppy, you should:

Stick to the same type of food

Changing food or feeding times can lead to digestive problems such as diarrhoea, therefore it would be beneficial to stick to the same type of food the breeder had your puppy on then this would be ideal. If you're wanting to change the diet, we advise you do this gradually by swapping out a small amount of the old food for the new one and increasing the amount slowly over several days.

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. For adult dogs, we advise dry food as it helps keep their teeth clean as they get older.

Feed several meals a day

Puppies have small stomachs but high energy, so they need feeding little and often. 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 often useful.

Once your puppy has reached maturity you should gradually change to an adult diet. This is normally around 9-12 months of age.

