

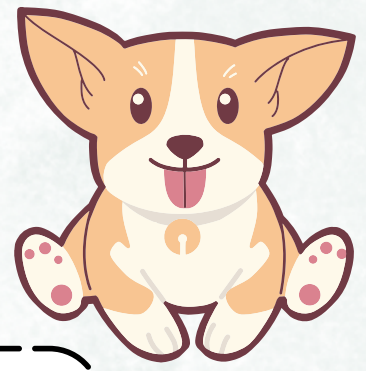


Ronald Biese, DVM
Kurt Rossebo, DVM
David Gagnon, DVM
Pamela Draheim, DVM
Donna Pauling, DVM
Krystal Weishaar, DVM

625 Hyland Avenue Kaukauna, WI 920-766-3380

www.kaukaunavet.com
email: kaukaunavet@yourvetdoc.com

Wellness Schedule for your dog



8 weeks

DHPPL*
Bordetella
(Optional)
Flea/Tick &
Heartworm
Prevention
Fecal

12 weeks

DHPPL*
Bordetella (Optional)
Lyme- Strongly
encouraged
Flea/Tick &
Heartworm
Prevention

16 weeks

DHPPL*
Rabies
Lyme booster
Flea/Tick &
Heartworm
Prevention

6-12 months

Spay or Neuter
Microchip (can be
done anytime earlier
as well)

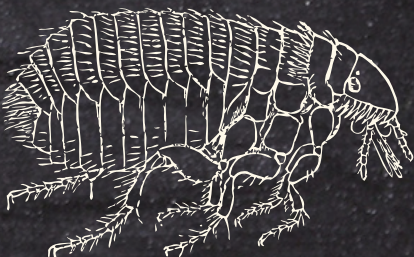
An annual exam is recommended thereafter,
DHPP/Rabies every 3 years after the first
year, Leptospirosis, Lyme and Bordetella
yearly as well as a Heartworm and Tick
screening blood test

*DHPPL- Distemper,
Hepatitis, Parainfluenza,
Parvovirus,
Leptospirosis combo.

Heartworm, Intestinal Parasites, Fleas and Ticks!




- Most Puppies are born with or will acquire intestinal parasites
- Heartworms are transmitted by mosquitos and can be life threatening.
- Some parasites can be transmitted to people and can affect children or immunocompromised individuals
- We recommend that all dogs older than 8 weeks of age be on year round Heartworm , Intestinal Parasite, Flea and Tick prevention.



Spaying and Neutering



We recommend that all puppies not intended for breeding be spayed or neutered




Thousands of dogs and cats are euthanized every year due to overpopulation

Certain behaviors such as urine marking, roaming and mounting may be eliminated if a dog is spayed or neutered before sexual maturity which is about 7 months

We recommend surgery between 6 and 12 months of age. The cost of surgery does increase in females over 12 months

Life threatening infections and tumors can be prevented by spaying and neutering.



Feeding your puppy

- Puppies less than one year of age should be fed *Puppy or Growth* foods
- We recommend a high quality puppy food such as Royal Canin, Science Diet, Purina ProPlan or Eukanuba
- We DO NOT recommend grain free diets as they have been linked to fatal heart disease in dogs.
- Feed your puppy on a meal time basis rather than leaving the food out to free feed.
 - 3-4 times a day for puppies less than 12-16 weeks
 - 2 times a day for older puppies and adults
 - A good starting point is about 1 to 1 1/3 cups/10 pounds a day
- Keep the food down for 5-10 minutes, let them eat in that time and take the food away. Fresh water should always be available
- The amount of food should be reduced by 30% once the puppy is spayed/neutered.



Socialization

Puppies are the most impressionable from the age of 6-16 weeks of age. It is imperative to expose your puppy to different noises, people and situations during that time. This contributes to them being a well adjusted adult dog.

Take them to puppy classes, pet stores, stop in at the veterinary office (not just for appointments) and go to dog parks. Take them in the car to get them used to it and expose them to children so they are not frightened of them.

Gently handle your puppy's feet and ears at least once a day to get the used to the sensation.

Start teaching basic obedience commands using only 1-2 words, be clear and use treats to encourage good behavior.



Crate Training

- Dogs do like to have their own space; it gives them a sense of security
- Crate training can help prevent accidents and destruction of your house and property
- Generally speaking, puppies will not urinate or defecate in the crate so this helps immensely with house training.
- Always exercise your puppy and allow them to eliminate before putting them in the crate
- Do not leave blankets, toys etc. in the crate that your puppy can chew up and ingest.
- Do not leave food or water in the crate
- A crate is NOT to be used as a form of punishment, but can be used for time outs.
- We can never predict when emergencies may occur; it is best to have your dog accustomed to being crated from an early age in the event of hospitalization in a clinic or hospital or in the unlikely event of an evacuation.



Common Toxins/Hazards



Feminine Hygiene products

Human medications

Socks, underwear, nylons

Coins, batteries, small toys

Anti-Freeze, slug and snail bait, rat/mouse poison

Some household plants

Electrical Cords

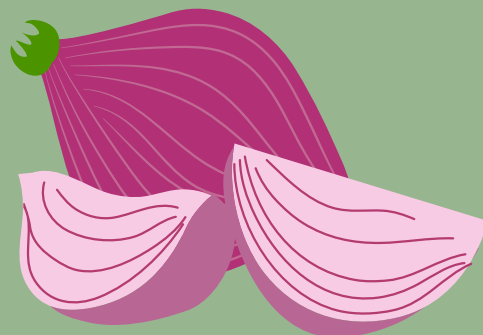
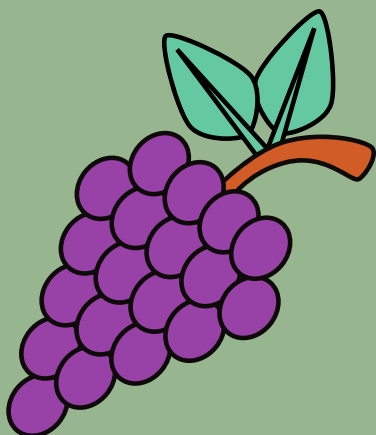
Chocolate (especially dark)

Grapes and Raisins

Onions and Garlic (about 1/2 of an onion for a 10 pound dog or about a 1/2 of a full garlic clove)

Xylitol (artificial sweetener in gums and candies)

Marijuana



Other tips and links

Additional information on Intestinal Parasites and Heartworm:

[Click here!](#)

Benefits of Spaying and Neutering:

[Click here!](#)

How to Housebreak your new Puppy:

[Click here!](#)

Basic Puppy Obedience training

[Click Here!](#)

Additional Vaccine information:

[Click here!](#)

Additional information on common toxins:

[Click here!](#)

Recommended Reading (Decoding your Dog):

[Click Here!](#)

[Pet insurance](#)

We STRONGLY advise all new pet owners to get pet insurance.

There are numerous plans available, a few we have worked with include MetLife, Nationwide, Trupanion, Lemonade and Liberty Mutual.