



We know that getting a new pet is a joyful and busy time. We have put together this package of vital information to help you navigate the world of pet parenthood.

We are proud to be a partner in your pet's care and happy to offer all of these exciting services:

- Digital X-ray ● In-House Ultrasound ● Complete Lab Services
 - Doggie Daycare ● Boarding for Dogs, Cats, and Exotics
 - Obedience Training ● Agility Classes
 - Grooming for Dogs and Cats
- Acupuncture ● Physical Rehabilitation ● Full Surgical Suite

**For more details on our Services please check out our website
www.emeryvilleanimal.com**



Canine Vaccinations

An in-depth nose to tail exam is a vital part of your pet's wellbeing. Before vaccinating any pet they must have an exam to ensure they are healthy enough to receive vaccines, and that there are no health concerns that should be addressed. With each puppy booster your pet will get a thorough exam. The Veterinarian's hands-on time is the perfect opportunity to catch any subtle things that may be missed at home.

Vaccination is the best way to protect your pet against disease. Vaccines are highly effective at stimulating your pet's immune system, thereby providing effective protection against serious infectious disease. Your pet will need booster vaccines every 3 to 4 weeks until they are old enough to receive their Rabies vaccine. At the first visit your Veterinarian will give you a sheet with your pet's personalized vaccination schedule. One year after the Rabies vaccination, your dog will need to come in for a booster of all vaccines, then yearly for a portion of the vaccines that will be given on a rotational basis. You will receive e-mail reminders when your pet is due for their annual exam and vaccines. Some of the following vaccinations are given only if your dog is at increased risk.

Distemper – This virus is spread through eye and nasal discharge of infected dogs. Early symptoms can include lethargy, coughing, vomiting, and diarrhea. As the disease progresses, convulsions, paralysis, and death may occur. Distemper is often fatal and may permanently damage many organs and the nervous system even if the dog recovers.

Adenovirus – two separate strains of this virus relate to hepatitis and respiratory illness. Usually included in the Distemper vaccines.

Parvovirus – A common and very contagious virus spread through infected feces. The virus may live in the environment for years. Symptoms include fever, lethargy, vomiting and intense diarrhea causing significant dehydration and illness. This potentially fatal disease is most severe in young pups.

Bordetella – highly contagious infectious disease of the upper respiratory tract. It is very easily spread through coughing, sneezing, and nasal discharge, and may last for a few days to several weeks. Bordetella is the primary cause of Canine Infectious Respiratory Disease (CIRD) Complex, or more commonly known as Canine Cough and is highly recommended and usually required for any dog attending dog parks, boarding, grooming, or training facilities.

Parainfluenza – Virus causing respiratory illness. A potential contributor to Canine Infectious Respiratory Disease Complex. Usually included in the Distemper or Bordetella vaccines.

Rabies – An incurable viral disease affecting the central nervous system of almost all mammals including humans. It is spread through saliva in contact with any broken skin, most commonly bite wounds. Symptoms begin with a slight personality change which progresses to aggression, then with gradual paralysis, drooling or “foaming at the mouth”, and then death. Most municipalities require vaccination of all owned canines and sometimes felines for the safety of public health.

Leptospirosis – Bacteria that lives in water or wet soil and causes serious illness affecting kidneys, liver, brain, lungs, and heart when ingested, and can spread through infected urine. Leptospirosis is commonly carried by raccoons, skunks, opossums, squirrels, and rats. It has become a notable concern in the Windsor and Essex County area and is the number one infectious cause of acute kidney failure in dogs. Symptoms include fever, vomiting, loss of appetite, diarrhea, and lethargy. Humans are at risk as well.

Lyme – Bacteria Spread through tick bites which may cause chronic arthritis in dogs. Over many years, it may cause some kidney damage as well. Early in the disease process a simple course of antibiotics is usually effective in relieving symptoms. The process of transmitting Lyme (*Borrelia burgdorferi*) from tick to mammal host requires a minimum of 48 hours, which means that if the tick is removed within 48 hours of attachment, the bacteria cannot be transmitted, and the host will not get the disease. Unfortunately, it is difficult to spot ticks which may be as small as the end of a pen.

Influenza – Just like people, dogs can be affected by different strains of influenza, a highly contagious respiratory infection. Mild symptoms include a soft cough, decreased appetite, nasal discharge, lethargy and fever. Severe symptoms include high fever and pneumonia.

The immunization process has an impact on the way some animals feel after receiving a vaccine. Most animals display no symptoms at all while others may appear fatigued, temporarily stop eating, have a slight fever lasting 24-48 hours, or show mild pain or swelling at the injection site. Occasionally, more serious allergic reactions include vomiting, diarrhea, weakness, difficulty breathing, hives and facial swelling can occur, usually within 30 minutes to a few hours following vaccination. These reactions are very rare, and it is important to understand the protection they provide to your pet far outweighs the possible risk!



Nutrition and Your Puppy

Proper nutrition during the beginning of your puppy's life sets them up for better growth, health, and immunity that impacts then the rest of their life.

We are proud believers in **the Royal Canin Development Puppy Food** and its years of research to offer the best nutrition for your growing puppy.

Its benefits include:

- High quality protein and precisely balanced calcium, phosphorus and other vitamins and minerals to support optimal growth in puppies.
- Supplement with DHA to support healthy brain development (Docosahexaenoic acid is an omega-3 fatty acid that is a primary structural component of the brain, cerebral cortex, skin, and retina).
- Highly digestible protein, prebiotics and zeolite to reduce the likelihood of vomiting and diarrhea.
- Synergistic patented antioxidant blend of vitamin C, vitamin E, lutein and taurine to support immune health.
- The Large Breed formula is supplemented with glucosamine, chondroitin and omega-3 fatty acids to support joint health in growing large breed puppies.

Small and medium (less than 50lb when full grown) dogs can begin transitioning off puppy food between 10 and 12 months old. Large breeds need a few more months before they are considered an adult.



Royal Canin Development Puppy Food can very easily be transitioned to Royal Canin Adult Food when your dog is ready. Take at least 7 days to transition. Start with $\frac{3}{4}$ puppy food and $\frac{1}{4}$ adult food for a few days, then half and half, then $\frac{1}{4}$ puppy food and $\frac{3}{4}$ adult food, then 100% adult food.

As an adult, your dog will need a carefully balanced diet to avoid gaining weight. It's estimated over a quarter of all adult dogs are obese, and this can place undue pressure on bones, joints, and organs, reducing your dog's quality of life. If you've given your puppy the right, nutritionally balanced food through those critical early months, while following recommended feeding amounts, by the time it reaches adulthood it should be a healthy and happy dog.



If you are unsure on how best to feed your puppy to ensure they are given the best nutrition for their age and lifestyle, speak with your Veterinarian or Registered Veterinary Technicians for recommendations.

Common Parasites of Dogs

Internal Parasites

Dogs can contract intestinal parasites by ingesting contaminated soil or feces or eating another infected animal. Sometimes worms can be passed on to puppies during pregnancy. Symptoms of worms or giardia may include diarrhea, vomiting, weight loss, decreased appetite, or a potbellied appearance. Often there may be no symptoms present at all. Regardless, it is important to test for these parasites by microscopic examination of the feces, and to treat for worms as soon as possible, as these parasites can be accidentally passed on to other dogs, cats, and even people.

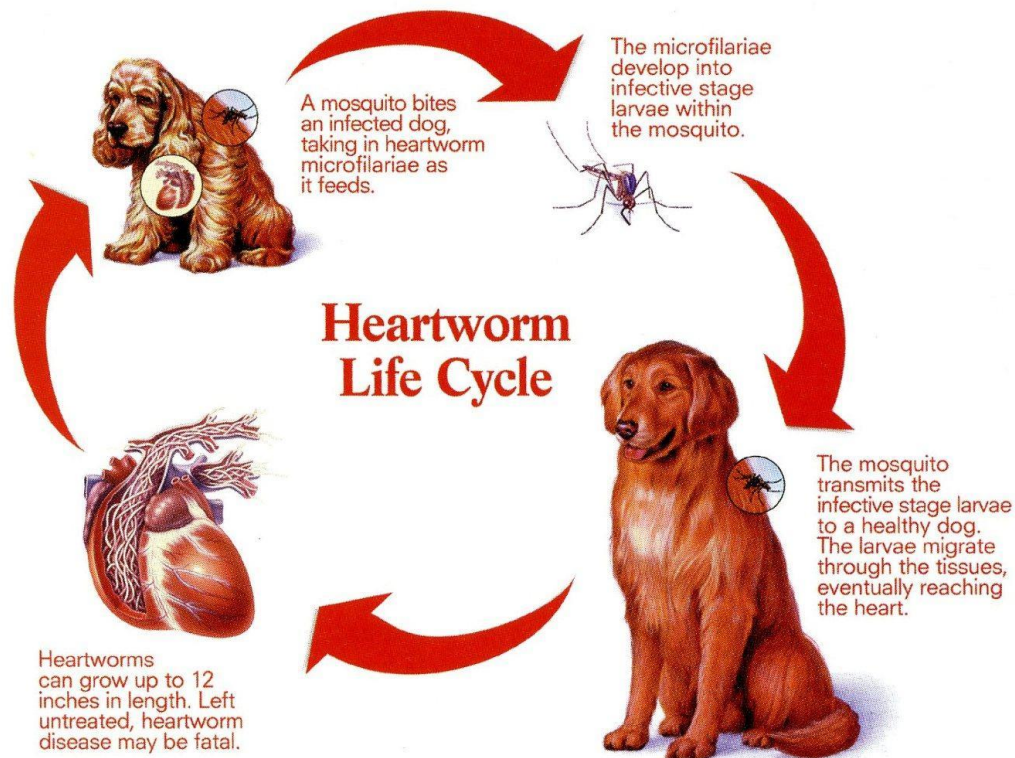
Roundworm – the most common parasite of puppies. Appears as long, thin, spaghetti-like worms.

Hookworm – appears as shorter, skinny, spaghetti-like worms.

Tapeworm – appears as flat segments or white, rice-like spots sticking around the bum.

Giardia – cannot be seen without a microscope

Heartworm is a different kind of worm that lives in the heart. It is spread as microscopic larvae through mosquito bites and travels through the blood stream of the dog until it reaches the heart, where it grows and breeds. Symptoms begin with a mild, persistent cough, tiredness, reduced appetite and weight loss, and progresses to heart failure, lung disease and sudden death. Heartworm is complex and costly to treat, but simple and inexpensive to prevent with monthly prevention given orally or topically.

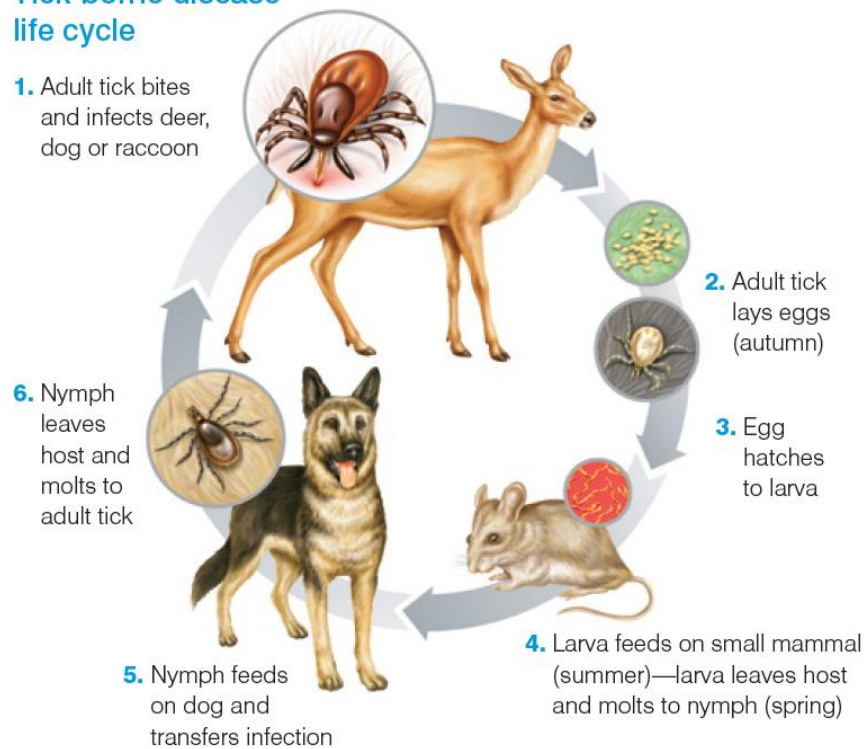


External Parasites

Fleas are small, brown coloured parasites that feed on the blood of our pets. They are a nuisance but can be a significant health hazard as well! A heavy infestation of fleas, especially on a small or young animal can quickly result in anemia (low blood) and death. They can cause severe itching resulting in skin infections and hair loss. Fleas can carry and transmit bacteria called Bartonella that can cause health issues in cats, dogs, and people. Fleas can also carry tapeworm and cause infection when ingested during grooming.

Ticks are arachnids that feed on the blood of mammals, birds, and sometimes reptiles and amphibians. They “attach” to the host and feed slowly for 8-10 days. During that time, they can transmit several diseases including Lyme, Anaplasmosis, and Ehrlichiosis, which may result in joint pain, lameness, and kidney damage.

Tick-borne disease life cycle



Deer ticks can become infected during the larval and nymph phase by feeding on small mammals that harbor bacteria that cause Lyme disease or anaplasmosis.

Mites

Ear mites are tiny infectious organisms resembling microscopic ticks. The mite can just barely be seen as a small white dot with the naked eye, but usually must be detected by examining a sample under a microscope. In the ear, infection usually produces a characteristic dry black ear discharge resembling coffee grounds. On the skin, mites cause itching and hair loss.

Parasite Testing and Prevention

At your puppy's first appointment, their adolescent exam and then yearly, we will ask that you bring a fresh sample of feces from your dog that we will send to a laboratory to be tested for intestinal parasites. The lab will run the sample under a microscope to look for eggs and test antigens. If the test is positive, your dog will require a de-worming medication specifically targeting the parasite they have, then a fresh fecal sample will be needed to re-test to make sure the parasite is gone. Sometimes parasites can be very stubborn and require a few rounds of de-worming! If the test is negative, simply continue giving monthly parasite prevention.

The Heartworm and Tick Disease Test is a small blood test performed in the hospital to check for exposure to Heartworm, Lyme, Anaplasma, and Ehrlichia bacteria spread through tick bites. If any of these test positive, your Veterinarian will contact you and start treatment. If they all test negative, simply continue giving monthly parasite prevention. This test is not performed before 6 months of age except in special circumstances. It is performed once yearly.

"Parasite Prevention" is what we call the medication that prevents common parasites which may include fleas, ticks, heartworm, mites and intestinal parasites. The type of prevention your dog requires depends on what they will be exposed too – your Veterinarians and Registered Veterinary Technicians at Emeryville Animal Hospital will be able to go over the options and pick an appropriate prevention for your dog's lifestyle. We highly recommend year-round prevention as it does stay warm enough in the Windsor and Essex County Area for many parasites to stay active throughout the winter.

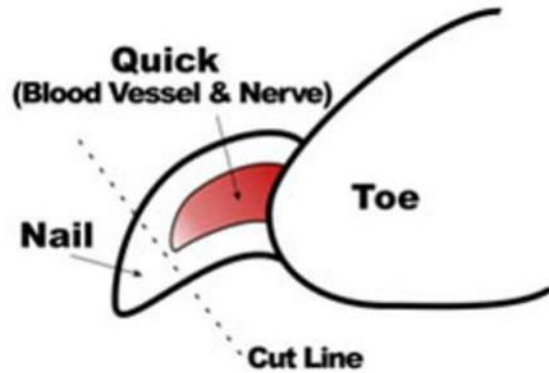


How Do I Keep My Pet Looking Perfect?!

Nails left too long can cause pain and lameness due to deviation of the toes. It is also more likely that the toenail will get caught, break off, and bleed. Cats, dogs, rabbits, ferrets and guinea pigs can all be done much the same way. You can have your veterinary staff or groomer trim them, or you can trim them at home if your pet allows.

Here's how:

1. Have someone help and hold your pet
2. Use good trimmers, appropriate for the size of your pet
3. If you see the quick (the pink part that contains the blood vessel), cut the nail 1/8th of an inch longer than the quick where the nail is white
4. If your pet has black nails, trim small amounts at a time until you see a black dot in the middle of the nail. This means you are close to the quick.
5. If the nail begins to bleed, apply pressure to the end with a clean cloth for 1-3 minutes. A styptic pencil, cornstarch, or commercial blood stopper may help



Dental Care

Just like people, cats and dogs should have their teeth brushed daily or a few times a week to reduce plaque and tartar buildup and gum disease. Imagine if a person did not brush their teeth for weeks, months, or years! A buildup of tartar will cause disease of the teeth and gums making the mouth smelly and painful, and the bacteria present can even affect your pet's internal organs. Cats and dogs as young as 2 and 3 years old can be affected by periodontal disease. To start you will need toothpaste formulated for pets, a small, soft bristle or rubber toothbrush, and patience as you introduce brushing to your pet.

1. Begin slowly introducing the toothpaste on a small cloth wrapped around your finger or on the toothbrush. Brush a few front teeth on day one and then stop and reward with praise!
2. Every day gradually increase the time and number of teeth brushed until the whole mouth can be brushed. If your pet is still very fussy, focus on the outside of the teeth (not the side that the tongue touches).
3. Praise, praise, praise! Brushing teeth is a huge accomplishment. Good job!



Grooming at Home

Some quick grooming facts:

- Long haired pets should be brushed daily, and short haired pets should be brushed weekly to eliminate the hair that accumulates around the house and causes matting of fur.
- Dogs should be bathed at least every 7-12 weeks to help eliminate odour and loose hair. Cats should be bathed as needed.
- A good quality, tearless shampoo is best to use. Bathing should include shampooing, followed by a conditioner that is allowed to sit for 5 minutes. Rinse well.
- Most dogs go 7-12 weeks between trims, most cats with a Lion's Clip go 16-18 weeks between trims. It all depends on how fast their fur grows.
- Never try to cut matted fur out as you can easily cut your pet's skin. Serious mats should be left to your groomer who has more expertise and the proper equipment.

Grooming with Paulette

"First Puppy Clean Up" – Let us puppy-sit for part of the day and introduce your puppy to a gentle initiation to grooming. This includes a face trim, feet trimming, nail trim, and light brushing (bath is extra).

We offer grooming for every age and breed of dog. Your pet will stay with us for a few hours during their groom. Weekdays only – call to reserve your spot!



Spay, Neuter, and Anesthesia

Ovariohysterectomy is the medical term for spaying. The surgery involves the removal of the ovaries, fallopian tubes and uterus. There are many benefits including no more heat periods, no unexpected litters, reduces risk of mammary cancers, and reduced risk of uterine infections. We recommend large dogs at 6 months of age and small to medium dogs at 5 months.

Orchidectomy is the medical term for neutering. The surgery involves the removal of the testes. Neutering is important behaviour-wise to reduce roaming, inter-male aggression, mounting, and urine marking. It is important medically to reduce incidences of prostatic problems, testicular cancer, and urogenital infections, as well as unexpected litters. We recommend neutering large dogs at 6 months to 1 year of age and small to medium dogs at 5.5 months.

These are surgical procedures performed under general anesthesia, in a sterile environment. The Veterinarian wears a cap, mask, sterile gown and gloves, uses sterile surgical instruments, and covers your pet with sterile drapes. A Registered Veterinary Technician monitors vital signs. It is typically a 1-day procedure, meaning your pet is dropped off and admitted for surgery in the morning and will be able to go home in the afternoon.

Spaying and neutering your pet will not change their personality, disposition, activity level or intelligence. If there is a personality change after surgery, it would have occurred without surgery.

Your comprehensive spay and neuter quote includes:

- In-house blood work prior to surgery to make sure your pet is healthy
- A pre-surgical examination done by your Veterinarian the day of surgery
- Complimentary overnight stay before surgery
- General anesthetic with endotracheal tube placement for safer breathing
- I.V. catheter placement before surgery to prevent anesthetic complications and blood pressure problems
- Full anesthetic monitoring with our top-of-the-line equipment
- Individual sterile surgery packs
- Complimentary nail trim
- Pain medication before, during, and after surgery to keep your pet comfortable
- Post-surgery discharge consult to go over important information about your pet's surgery
- Complimentary recheck appointment to make sure your pet is doing well after surgery and to remove skin sutures

Early Detection Blood Work

To ensure your pet can properly process and eliminate an anesthetic agent, we run tests to confirm that your pet's organs are functioning properly and to find possible hidden health conditions that could put your pet at risk. Collecting the blood takes only a few minutes and the information it provides is valuable. In addition to diagnostics prior to surgery, we highly recommend blood work every year during your pet's annual checkup for the same reason – to find hidden health conditions or to monitor conditions we know about. Routine blood work also provides a baseline for your pet's "normal" to compare with when your pet is sick.

Depending on the profile chosen, it may evaluate:

Liver	Liver Disease, Cushing's Syndrome, abnormalities resulting from long-term medication, obstruction of bile ducts, dehydration
Heart and Lungs	Heart Worm Disease, Heart Disease
Thyroid	Thyroid Disease
Kidney	Kidney Disease or Failure, infection, stones, cancer, abnormalities from long-term medication
Pancreas and Intestine	Pancreatitis, Diabetes mellitus, abnormalities from long-term medication
Complete Blood Count	Anemia, inflammation, infection, stress, Leukemia, bleeding problems, hydration

In addition to blood work, your Veterinarian might suggest a Urinalysis to assess urinary tract infection, kidney function, or kidney infection.



Puppy Behaviour

Obedience Training

Puppy training can begin the moment you bring your new puppy home – they are never too young to learn. Young puppies have short attention spans so teaching sessions should be kept short to begin (15 minutes per day, broken up throughout the day). They should be learning “sit”, “down”, and “stay” from as young as 8 weeks of age. A popular method is called food-luring (positive reinforcement). This involves rewarding a wanted behaviour with a small treat or flavoured toy. For example, food held over the puppy’s nose and moved slowly backward should get a “sit” response, food drawn to the floor should get a “down” response, food held at the thigh as you walk should get a “heel” or “follow”. By pairing a word or action with the reward, your puppy should learn the meaning of each command. Ideally you should give the command once then use the treat to move your puppy into position – repeating the command tells your puppy that several repetitions are acceptable before it needs to obey. Follow with praise and an affectionate pat, known as secondary re-enforcers. Once your puppy is consistently following a command, decrease the frequency of giving treats and replace with only praise and pats.

Helpful Tips:

- It may help to say “good sit” instead of “good boy/girl” as this reinforces that their obedience of a command is what brings praise
- Begin training in a quiet room without distraction
- As training progresses, practice in new rooms and environments with new people
- If your puppy is especially headstrong, practice training before a mealtime when they are hungry

Consider puppy classes and training with our Trainer, Paulette, here at Emeryville Animal Hospital. Not only is it a fantastic way to socialize your puppy, but Paulette is trained to help you maximize training sessions while catching any subtle bad behaviours that may otherwise be missed. You will learn how to prevent problems before they occur and to correct behaviour so that you and your puppy can make the most of enjoying your time together!

Crate Training

Crates when used correctly can serve as a quiet, comfortable place to decompress when overwhelmed or feel safe when scared. They are also useful for keeping your dog safe from harming itself while you are away or soiling around the house. Using the same training technique as for “sit” and “stay”, have your dog enter its crate for short periods of time to obtain a treat or toy while using a cue word such as “kennel”. Progressively increase the length of time until your dog can handle staying in all night, never exceeding the time your pet can wait to eliminate (young puppies will not be able to wait very long). If your puppy is distress barking, it may be helpful to practice in a room with you (for example, in the kitchen while you eat) as opposed to locked away in a basement. In the latter instance when the puppy sees you it is rewarded for barking. Occasionally a dog will not tolerate a crate – in this instance it may be better to try a room or barricaded area of the house. Continued anxiety, destruction or vocalization when placed in the crate may indicate separation anxiety. If this is the case your Veterinarian will be able to point you in the right direction for help.

House Training

The goal of housetraining is to encourage desirable elimination. Choose a site that has an easy access to the outdoors. If you do not have access to the outdoors or you will be leaving your pet longer than it can control itself, they can be trained to use a litterbox, paper, or pee-pads. Puppies have a strong urge to eliminate after sleeping, playing, feeding and drinking, and should be taken to their elimination site within 30 minutes of each activity. If they eliminate at the desired location, lavishly praise and pat them while they are still at site, before returning to the house. If they do not eliminate, supervise them and return to the elimination site with them every 30 minutes. Look for pre-elimination signs (circling, squatting, sneaking-off, heading to the door) and take your puppy to the elimination site. If they have already started to relieve themselves indoors, interrupt the behaviour with a verbal reprimand or shaker can and bring them outside. Most puppies need to eliminate every 3 to 4 hours during the daytime and can wait longer at night. Puppies that are disciplined for indoor elimination may soon begin to fear elimination when you are present – try standing quietly a short distance away to make them more comfortable. There is no point punishing your puppy for indoor elimination after the fact. Only if the puppy is in the act of elimination will it understand the consequences. By taking your puppy out of the same door each time your puppy will hopefully learn to signal you by heading to that door. Sometimes puppies can be taught to ring a bell or bark at the door when they need to go out. Pay attention to your puppy's behaviour before they eliminate and that may be all the cues you need.

Socialization and Fear Prevention

Socialization is the process during which the puppy is exposed to people, animals, and experiences such as car rides, grooming, and vacuum cleaners. Socialization is not necessarily about teaching your puppy to want these interactions, but more about teaching them how to handle themselves and communicate within their environments. Developmentally, the best time for socialization is between 3-14 weeks of age. During this period, they form relationships and attachments easily, and any experiences that occur will have long-lasting effects on a puppy's future learning and interactions with others. Unfortunately, that means negative experiences will also have lasting effects. It is critical that this time period be positive and safe. Start slowly and reward positive behaviour with treats or affection. If the puppy is fearful, scale back the training to make them comfortable again. Until your puppy is fully vaccinated, outings should be kept to areas not

frequented by dogs (keeping to sidewalks instead of a dog park) and your puppy should only meet dogs that you know to be healthy and fully vaccinated. It is also important to gently touch, hold or restraining, and physically interact with your pet every day. Handling your puppy should include gently touching the face, ears, and paws to make grooming and examinations easier. Restraining them means holding them in place gently and in a non-threatening manner to promote calm demeanors for veterinary check-ups or grooming.



Resource Guarding

Some dogs feel especially protective of their toys or food and can become quite aggressive when they feel their “resource” is threatened. Signs include accelerated eating, growling or lip lifting, freezing, glassy or hard eyes, snapping, or biting. Here’s a simple way to reduce food guarding:

- At mealtime, put down an empty food dish
- Approach and add a few pieces of kibble, allow dog to eat
- Back away and repeat until entire meal is fed in this manner. If dog guards dish, end mealtime immediately
- Feed 3 meals this way
- On 4th meal, reduce time between approaches and increase the amount of kibble per installment so that overlap develops (dog is eating while you re-fill)
- When you have reached the point where you are giving the meal in 2-3 installments and have not seen guarding, switch to adding a “bonus” such as a tasty treat
- Approach dog while eating and toss “bonus” at bowl, repeating several times in a row
- Repeat for 2-3 meals
- Slowly decrease distance until you can place the “bonus” directly into the bowl
- Repeat steps with other house members, adults first, then children under supervision

DOGGIE LANGUAGE

starring Boogie the Boston Terrier



ALERT



SUSPICIOUS



ANXIOUS



THREATENED



ANGRY



"PEACE!"
look away/head turn



STRESSED
yawn



STRESSED
nose lick



"PEACE!"
sniff ground



"RESPECT!"
turn & walk away



"NEED SPACE"
whale eye



STALKING



STRESSED
scratching



STRESS RELEASE
shake off



RELAXED
soft ears, blinky eyes

Boarding and Training at Emeryville Animal Hospital

Boarding

We understand how difficult it is to leave your pet. Rest assured, while boarding with us your pet will receive the best possible care. All dogs boarding with us are walked four times per day in our fenced lot and get loads of TLC from our caregivers. Each pet is given comfortable clean blankets each day to rest on, relaxing music to listen too, a free bath after a four-night stay, and a free boarding exam every 30 days performed by a Registered Veterinary Technician. Your pet must be up-to-date on vaccines within the last year (Rabies and Bordetella). They must also have had a negative intestinal parasite test in the last year and be free of external parasites.

Please bring your pet's food and required medications. At admittance you will complete a form detailing your pet's feeding and/or medication routine. Fresh bowls and blankets are provided.

Training

Here at Emeryville Animal Hospital we believe in proper training and the benefits it provides to the human-animal bond. Our trainer Paulette has 35+ years of experience working with all breeds. She offers Basic and Advanced Obedience, Agility, "Boot Camp", or Individual Sessions on Request, as well as Gentle Leader Training.



Optimal Health Care for Canine Life Stages

Pediatric Dog (up to 1 year)

- Vaccination every 3-4 weeks until over 16 weeks of age
- Fecal analysis at first visit to check for intestinal parasites
- Fecal analysis at spay/neuter
- Routine deworming at each vaccination visit
- Obedience training and socialization
- Parasite prevention once monthly, year-round, for fleas, heartworm, and intestinal worms
- Spay/neuter between 6 and 12 months of age
- Puppy food for small and medium breed dogs until 12 months of age
- Large breed puppy food for large breeds until 12-18 months of age
- Pet Insurance
- Introduce daily dental brushing and dental chews to prevent tartar

Adult Dog (1 to 7 years)

- One year booster vaccines then annual rotating vaccines
- Annual fecal analysis
- Parasite prevention once monthly, year-round, for fleas, heartworm, and intestinal worms
- Annual Heartworm and Tick-Borne diseases blood test (4dx)
- Annual Early Detection blood testing to detect changes in organs and blood cells
- Appropriate diet depending on health status and weight
- Daily dental brushing and dental chews 2-3 times per week
- Regular professional dental cleaning, depending on findings of annual exam
- Pet Insurance

Senior Dog (8 years and older)

- Physical exam every 6 months
- Annual vaccinations at one of the bi-annual appointments
- Annual fecal analysis
- Annual urine analysis
- Annual Heartworm and Tick-Borne disease blood test
- Annual Early Detection blood work
- Parasite prevention once monthly, year-round, for fleas, heartworm, and intestinal worms
- Senior or weight control diet
- Daily dental brushing and dental chews 2-3 times per week
- Regular professional dental cleaning, depending on findings of bi-annual exam
- Omega-3 fatty acid supplementation
- Joint supplementation for prevention and treatment of arthritis
- Pet Insurance

Prepare For The Unexpected

What better way to enjoy your new family member than knowing there won't be financial strain if an emergency arises. Each **pet insurance** company offers different plan prices which include different treatments from emergency surgery and hospital stays to specialist appointments to your basic annual wellness visits, vaccines, and medications. Some companies even cover boarding, lost pet advertising, holiday cancellation and cremation/burial. It is best to do some research to find out which company and plan will fit your family the best.

Trupanion	www.trupanion.ca
Ontario Veterinary Medical Association	www.ovmapetinsurance.com
Pet Secure	www.petsecure.com
24 Pet Watch	www.24petwatch.com/ca
Petplan	www.gopetplan.ca
Peppermint	www.mypeppermint.ca
Plus many more available online!	

Microchipping is an affordable, safe, and permanent form of identification that cannot be lost or removed like tags and will not fade like tattoos. The microchip is the size of a grain of rice and is inserted just under the loose skin at the back of the neck using a needle similar to that with which vaccines are given. It is nearly painless and can be done when your pet is awake or anesthetized. When the chip is scanned, a series of numbers are entered into a database that contains your contact information. With administration of a microchip, your pet will also receive a tag to wear in the event the finder does not have a microchip scanner (although it is easy to find a scanner – all vet offices and humane societies will have them).

Cats, dogs, and rabbits should be microchipped.



1 in 3 pets will go missing in their lifetime. A collar tag is not enough as it can get damaged or fall off.



An implantable microchip provides a permanent, tamper proof means of animal identification.



Pets with microchips are up to 20 times more likely to be reunited with their owners.