

YOUR NEW PUPPY



Having a new family member brings new joys and responsibilities to your family. We have outlined a few important points to help you care for your new friend.

VACCINATIONS

6-8 Weeks C3 or C5 injection

12 Weeks C3 booster or C5 booster

C3 vaccination offers protection against Distemper, Hepatitis and Parvovirus.

C5 vaccination offers C3 protection plus protection against Canine Respiratory Complex (Kennel Cough). Vaccinations do not give immediate protection. We recommend keeping your pup away from other dogs (or areas where dogs may have been e.g. parks) until 2 weeks AFTER the 12 week booster. Yearly boosters are vital to maintain protection against these diseases.

WORMING

Pups can be born with intestinal worms and if left untreated this can be life threatening.

WORM EVERY 2 WEEKS UNTIL 8 WEEKS OF AGE

Then WORM EVERY MONTH UNTIL 6 MONTHS OF AGE

Then WORM EVERY 3 MONTHS

Intestinal worms can be transmitted from dogs to humans, especially children, so it is most important for ALL the family that your dog is regularly wormed.

NOTE: Not all worm preparations are effective against all types of worms.

DRONTAL® is available as a tablet or a tasty chew.

HEARTWORM

Dogs in Central Queensland are very likely to develop heartworm (a disease spread by mosquitos) if not regularly taking prevention. Heart worm will shorten your dogs lifespan, but is preventable. Heartworm protection begins at 6-8 weeks of age and continues for life. Options are a daily tablet (e.g. Dimmitrol®) a monthly preparation (e.g. Heartgard®). Or an annual injection is now available.

FLEAS

Fleas can cause skin disease, anemia and tapeworm infestation. Washes, powders and collars do not work well, there are a number of "Spot-on" preparations available.

TICKS

Paralysis ticks can kill puppies and adult dogs. Brown dog ticks cause problems also. Either tick collars or "Spot-on" preparations, Frontline® or Advantix® can be used to aid in the control of ticks on your dog.

CANE TOADS

Some pups and adult dogs like to play with and mouth toads. The poison in the toad's skin can cause fitting and death. The first sign is of the dog frothing profusely at the mouth and if this is occurring you need to wash the mouth out for at least 5 minutes. Use a soaking wet sponge/cloth and rub the gums vigorously for at least 5 minutes. (The toxin sticks to the gums and is absorbed in this way) After this time if there is any twitching fitting or stress, the veterinarian on duty should be contacted.

FEEDING

Pups need a balanced diet formulated for growing dogs. Pre-prepared puppy diets (e.g. Eukanuba®, Hills) are an excellent way to ensure your dog receives optimum nutrition for growth and development and to help maintain a shiny coat. Raw bones should be encouraged from an early age - chewing on these helps to maintain healthy teeth and gums. NEVER FEED COOKED BONES. ALWAYS GIVE BONES OF A SUITABLE SIZE i.e. larger than your dogs mouth.

DESEXING

Desexing is preformed anytime from 20 weeks of age onwards. A female will come into season anytime from 6-10 months of age depending on breed. Desexing of female and male dogs is advisable for several reasons.

- Reduces the number of unwanted pups each year
- Reduces the urge for dogs to roam and fight
- Reduces the risk of breast cancer in females
- Reduces the risk of prostate cancer in males

It is a myth that females are better natured if allowed to have a litter of puppies.

MICROCHIPPING

This involves injecting a small microchip under the skin over the shoulder area. This chip can help reunite you and your pet in the event of separation.

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