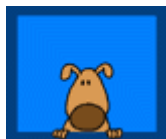


Veterinary Care – Life Stages CANINE

At what stage of life does your pet require routine veterinary care? The following guideline will help determine when to plan a visit.

6-8 weeks of age

- *Physical Examination* A physical examination appointment consists of: recording the current weight of your pet and the assessment of body condition, skin and hair coat, abdomen, ears, eyes, urinary system, rectum, nose and throat, lymph nodes, mouth, teeth and gums, legs, paws and spine, heart and lungs as well as the nervous system. Evaluations and recommendations are provided in written form for your personal records.
- *Initial DA2PP Vaccination* A modified live virus vaccine for the vaccination of healthy dogs, 6 weeks of age and older, as an aid in the prevention of disease caused by canine distemper virus, adenovirus type 1 (hepatitis) and adenovirus type 2 (respiratory disease), canine parainfluenza virus, and canine parvovirus.
 - *Heartworm Prevention (typically June through November annually)*
 - *Deworming*



12 weeks of age

- *Physical Examination*
- *Second DA2PP Vaccination*
- *Heartworm Prevention*
- *Deworming (if required)*
- *Bordetella (Kennel Cough) Vaccination if at risk*
- *Lyme Vaccination if at risk*



16 weeks of age

- *Physical Examination*
- *Third DA2PP Vaccination and Rabies Vaccination*
- *Heartworm Prevention*
- *Lyme Vaccine booster if at risk*

6 months of age

- *Spay/neuter*
It is safer than ever with modern anesthetics and pain control, spaying and neutering is a simple and effective procedure. Health benefits include eliminating or reducing the risk of mammary cancer, prostate disease, certain skin conditions and more. It is effective in preventing undesirable genetic traits (any breeding dog should be thoroughly examined and screened for eye and joint disease), and avoids producing unhealthy and unwanted puppies. It is difficult both emotionally and financially when puppies are born with serious health problems.

Male dogs

Female dogs

Avoid hormone related behaviours	
Urine marking in the house Aggression towards other dogs and territorial aggression. Escape-oriented behaviour and subsequent roaming.	Aggression, moodiness and unpredictability related to heat cycle and pregnancy. Their scent attracts male dogs from the neighbourhood. Unpleasant discharge when in heat.

- *Permanent Identification - Microchip or Ear Tattoo*
- *City License – Initial Registration* <http://www.winnipeg.ca/cms/animal/calculator/default.htm>

1 year of age (~ 1 year after initial rabies vaccination)

Annual physical examinations are recommended as changes to your pet's health can occur rapidly. These annual visits are important for disease prevention and early detection. Pets having been assessed and determined to be in good health may receive vaccination for potential contagious disease. The vaccine required may vary depending upon your pet's history, age and exposure and will therefore be tailored to your pet's individual needs.

- *Physical Examination*
- *DA2PP & Rabies Vaccination*
- *Bordetella and/or Lyme Vaccination (if at risk)*
- *Heartworm Prevention/ Lyme Disease & Heartworm Test (Testing is recommended every 3 years or if dog has not received adequate prevention).*

2-9 Years of age

- *Physical Examination*
- *Vaccination requirements vary per year. At this point Rabies will begin a 3 year rotation, Distemper/Adenovirus/Parainfluenza (DAP) vaccine and Parvovirus (CPV) vaccine will be given on opposite years. Bordetella and/or Lyme Vaccination if at risk.*



- *Heartworm Prevention / Lyme Disease & Heartworm Test*

9+ Years of age (Seniors)

- *Physical Examination*
- *Vaccination requirements vary per year. Any adjustment to our vaccination protocol is determined by age, history and exposure.*
- *Heartworm Prevention / Lyme Disease & Heartworm Test (Testing is recommended every 3 years or if dog has not received adequate prevention).*
- *Wellness Profile (Includes red and white cell counts, platelet numbers, kidney function, liver function, blood sugar and protein levels) & Urine Analysis.*

Our vaccination protocol is continually updated to reflect local risk and the most current recommendations of the AAHA and AAFP.

Collection of Samples for Analysis

Blood: Please do not feed your pet 8 hours prior to blood collection for routine Wellness Profile testing. *Fasting is not necessary for diabetic pets or diagnostic testing for Lyme disease/heartworms.*

Urine:

- *Approximately 1 tablespoon (minimum) is ideal.*
- *As fresh as possible for accurate results.*
- *Samples collected and stored 4 hours or longer should be refrigerated prior to submission at earliest convenience.*
- *All samples over 20 hours old will not provide accurate results and are therefore considered unacceptable.*
- *Do not freeze sample.*
- *Must be free of debris or other contaminants (including snow and other fluids).*

Feces:

- *Approximately 1 tablespoon (minimum) is ideal.*
- *As fresh as possible for accurate results! This is especially important if your pet is experiencing diarrhea or if mucous is present in the stool.*
- *All samples over 20 hours old will not provide accurate results and are therefore considered unacceptable.*
- *Refrigerate only if both of the following conditions apply simultaneously: Suspected exposure to parasites AND the sample is over 4 hours old.*
- *Do not freeze samples.*
- *Small amounts of debris may be acceptable in most cases.*