



15 Seymour Lane
Westmoreland, NY 13490
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CANINE VACCINATIONS

As a responsible dog owner, you'll want to protect your dog with all the appropriate vaccinations. We do find however that vaccines do not come in a "one size fits all" approach. Because of this, we would like to inform you on the different vaccinations that are available, and explain what each one protects against. In general, there are two groups of vaccinations – core vaccines, and non-core vaccines. The core vaccines are recommended for ALL dogs. The non-core vaccines are recommended based on exposure risk.

Core Vaccines:

Distemper

Nearly every dog will be exposed to distemper in its lifetime. Clinical signs will start very vague with listlessness, loss of appetite and fever. Later, you may see GI signs. In the final stages, distemper may cause convulsions and death.

Hepatitis

This virus is spread by contact with urine, feces and other secretions from infected animals. The liver is the primary organ affected, and death is possible in severe cases

Parvovirus

This highly contagious and debilitating virus is spread through infected fecal material. It is a very hardy virus and can survive in the environment for months, and maybe even years. In severe cases, parvo can lead to shock and death.

Rabies

This is a fatal viral disease of all mammals including dogs, cats, and humans. Because Rabies is a significant health risk to humans, this vaccine is **REQUIRED BY LAW**.

Non-Core Vaccines

Lyme

Lyme disease is a tick borne disease. Lyme can be difficult to diagnose due to the long incubation period and vague, symptoms that include flu-like symptoms, arthritis, and in worst cases – kidney failure

Leptospirosis ("Lepto")

Lepto is the number one zoonotic disease in America. It is transmitted through the urine of wild animals, and can lead to liver and/or kidney failure.

Infectious tracheobronchitis ("Kennel Cough")

Several types of bacteria and viruses are known to cause tracheobronchitis. The most prevalent are Adenovirus type2, parainfluenza and Bordetella bronchiseptica. Dogs have a dry, harsh hacking cough. Dogs exposed to high-population situations such as daycare, shelters, grooming facilities, breeding facilities, boarding or show circuit are at risk.



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Feeding Recommendations

In order to calculate the amount of food your pet should eat, there is actually a long calculation that is done.

$$\text{RER (Resting Energy Requirement)} = 70 \times \text{Weight (in Kg)}^{0.75}$$

That number is then multiplied by a Multiplier (MER) which is based on whether your pet is a adult or growing pet; or whether they are trying to gain or lose or maintain weight.

For example, a 30 lb dog that is trying to lose weight has a MER of 1. Based on that calculation, your pet would require around 496 kcal per day.

A 15 lb dog growing puppy over the age of 4 months will have a MER of 2. Based on the calculation, your pet would require around 590 kcal per day.

To try and make the math a little less complicated, as a “rule of thumb” a typical pet that is in good weight, and is trying to maintain their healthy weight should take in roughly 20 kcal per pound per day. If you have a 50 lb dog that is of healthy weight, you would be feeding roughly 500 kcal twice daily.

Please remember that these are rough estimates. Each pet has a different metabolism, and each pet has a different activity level.

If you are feeding based on these numbers, and your pet still isn't gaining adequate weight, you may need to increase the amount. If you are trying to lose weight, and it isn't coming off fast enough, we may need to cut the feeding more.

Please consult your veterinarian if you are planning on any dietary changes as well as discuss the possibility of underlying medical conditions that may predispose your pet to weight issues.



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TRAINING

I always like to make the joke that training dogs are very much like training toddlers. Repetition, repetition, repetition.

When trying to train for a specific task – let's say going to the bathroom outside, you need to create a schedule of taking your dog/puppy outside. I would recommend starting at every hour. Every hour, you would bring your pet out for roughly 10-15 minutes to give them time to go to the bathroom.

The best tool for training a dog is your tone of voice. Commands need to sound like a command. If you go to a puppy and in a playful tone ask them to come to you, you will get the result you want, but your dog is in "play mode" and not "learn mode". When you are upset with your pet, it should be explained again with your tone of voice. As I like to joke about, my wife does not need to call me names before I know she is mad at me. It is amazing how much a tone of voice – not necessarily how loud something is said, but the tone it is said at, will get a point across.

Please understand that dogs do not have an understanding of time – again, similar to toddlers. ANY TYPE OF REWARDING OR DECIPLINING MUST BE DONE IMMEDIATELY OR NOT AT ALL. If your pet goes to the bathroom outside, reward them immediately outside. By the time your pet has come into the house and to the kitchen, they don't know why they are getting that treat. If you don't catch your pet going to the bathroom in your home, there is no point in yelling at them. Even if you show it to them, they will not understand why they are being yelled at.

Socialization is essential in decreasing the risk of separation anxiety, as well as other behavioral issues. Socialization should be started from day one. Puppy classes are FANTASTIC to help with obedience, training AND socialization. Please make sure that when you are choosing a class or trainer, you want to find one that believes in positive reinforcement as opposed to negative reinforcement. To ensure a healthy puppy environment, one would want to pick a location that requests all pets to be current or as current as possible on vaccination records as well as fecal checks. Even if your pet is not 100% vaccinated yet, exposure to other pets and people is essential at the very young age. Ideally you would want to get exposure to adults as well as children, and other pets. Please do not attempt this at a "pet park" or other venues where we do not know the vaccination status of all the pets that go there, exposure to pathogens can be high. If a puppy is fearful, never force them into that situation. Please allow the puppy time to gradually overcome said fears (i.e. – if a puppy is afraid of another animal, do not forcefully introduce that animal to the puppies). Do not reinforce fearful behavior by "coddling". Instead, present a confident attitude/demeanor. Reinforce your puppy by distracting to pay attention to you, or even distract with treats. Another child example would be if your child is afraid of spiders, do not throw the spider at your children, but instead act calmly and confidently, and if you show you are not afraid of the spider, your children's fears will lessen as well.



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HOW TO PUPPY & KITTEN PROOF YOUR HOUSE

Kittens and puppies are naturally inquisitive, which can often lead to serious injury. Here are some tips on how you can make your house safer for the new arrival.

That's shocking - Young animals love to chew when they're teething. Keep electrical wires out of reach, or use a pet-repellent spray.

They'd die for some chocolate - Chocolate can be dangerous. It contains theobromine, a powerful stimulant that is toxic to pets. Sweets, cakes and cookies can also upset a young animal's G.I. tract and lead to diarrhea and vomiting, which can be serious.

Treats can be threats - Never give turkey, chicken or rib bones as a treat. They can splinter and cause serious injury.

Common household killers - Cleaning agents, bleach, ammonia, disinfectants, drain cleaner, oven cleaner, paint, gasoline, rat poison. Keep them locked up.

Check the antifreeze - Pets are attracted to the odor and sweet taste of antifreeze. Store it high and tightly sealed, wiping up any spills on the garage floor. Window-washing solution also contains antifreeze. Remember, engine warmth promotes catnaps, so honk your horn to wake pets under the hood.

Killer house plants - Poisonous plants include lilies, philodendron, dieffenbachia, elephant ear, eucalyptus, spider plants, azalea, ivy, amaryllis, pyracantha, oleander, boxwood, Jerusalem Cherry and plant bulbs.

Keep off the grass - If you treat your lawn with chemicals, keep pets away. Read and follow label directions carefully.

It fit yesterday - Puppies and kittens grow rapidly. Collars and harnesses can be rapidly outgrown, leading to serious wounds.

Take care of personal care items and medications - Cosmetics, shampoos, skin creams, hair "perm" solutions, depilatories, suntan lotions, sleeping pills, antihistamines, aspirin and acetaminophen can all be lethal to pets.

It's not a toy - Don't leave plastic bags out. Inquisitive young animals, especially kittens, can suffocate.

The heat is on - Watch out for hot irons, coffee pots and space heaters. Kittens and puppies will suddenly be able to jump to new heights.

A dip tip - Keep covers on hot tubs and swimming pools. Kittens and even young puppies can fall in and not be able to get out.

'Tis the season - Keep holly, mistletoe and especially Christmas tree tinsel out of reach.

Cozy up - Always use a fireplace screen.

Do you eat with that mouth? - Rule of thumb: If any or all of something will fit in a mouth, it's dangerous. Watch out for cigarette butts, rubber bands, balloons, sewing needles, thread, string, ribbons and, yes, even pantyhose. Because what goes in must come out, often via surgery.



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TEN TIPS FOR PREVENTING PET BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

1. Set rules immediately and stick to them.
2. Avoid situations that promote inappropriate behavior.
3. Observe the pet and provide what it needs to be cared for and attended to.
4. Supervise the new pet diligently through undivided individual attention and training. Restrict the pet's access to a limited area of the house until training is complete.
5. Encourage good behavior with praise and attention.
6. Correct bad behaviors by providing positive alternatives. (A toy for a slipper, a scratching post for the sofa.)
7. Never physically punish or force compliance to commands. This may lead to fear biting or aggression.
8. Don't play rough or encourage aggression or play biting.
9. Expose pets to people, animals, and environments where you want them to live.
10. See your veterinarian if serious or unresolved behavior problems exist.



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Adding a Second Dog to Your Family

With one dog in the family, why not add another one? What are the pros and cons? When is the right time? Will it change the things you love about the dog you have now?

It's possible to re-home a dog if things don't work out, but this can be hard on the family's emotions and even harder on the dog. The experience can also damage your first dog. It's worth spending plenty of time to make your best decisions.

Choosing the Dog

Leaving aside for a moment all the changes a second dog would bring to your family's life, let's assume you've been through all that and it seems right to you to add a dog at this time or some planned time in the future. Of course you need to look at all the normal things about choosing any dog. Those things include: size; grooming required; activity level; disposition for interactions with the people and animals in your environment; genetic tendencies to make noise (and your facilities for keeping noise from disturbing neighbors); matching the dog's training needs to your training ability; and other factors.

Before settling on a breed, think about the gender of the dog. For the happiest dogs and the safest household, opposite sex dogs almost always do best together. Many same-sex combinations of dogs will fight, sometimes to the death. Those who work out a dominance order may not fare much better. The dominant of two males will become more dominant (toward other dogs, not humans) than he would have otherwise been, and the sometimes submissive one will be pushed into more submission than would have otherwise been normal for him. Because they live with humans rather than in the wild, they are stuck in this situation. It can be stressful.

Two females are more likely to fight to the death than males are. It's as if neither is willing to admit the other girl is "better than" she is, so they cannot come to a stable pack order. The males make that decision more readily in some cases, but the one who has to be submissive can take it more to heart than the female.

Living with another dog of the same sex can impair a dog's working ability, which is why many dog professionals (breeders, trainers, handlers) don't keep their dogs together except perhaps for short periods at a time. This is probably not the lifestyle you have in mind.

A special note about keeping same sex dogs comes from terrier experts. They recommend that you not try to keep a terrier with another dog of the same sex, whether the other dog is a terrier or not. This goes for some other breeds, too, often breeds harking back to terriers in their breed origins. Some terrier mixes inherit the trait, and some do not.

This is about genetics and once it is triggered by life experience, you may find yourself with a totally different dog than you thought you had. In normal circumstances, this aggression toward other dogs would not extend to humans. It may or may not extend to dogs encountered in a dog park. Typically it is triggered by fighting experiences as the dog matures. You can decide just to stop taking the dog-aggressive dog to dog parks.

But when the problem is aggression toward another dog in the home, then what? Same-sex dogs who live together have to determine a pack order, and there will be little spats to do this.

Normally a dog will stop attacking when the other dog yields. But terriers have a quality called gameness. This instinct makes it appear they enjoy fighting. Whether that's what the dog is actually feeling or not, it means the terrier doesn't accept the other dog's surrender, and the game dog keeps attacking. Terriers make fine pets. You just want to avoid keeping two terriers of the same sex together.

Be sure to check out gender differences in any breed or combination of breeds you are considering. For example, in the toy breeds, males can be difficult to houstrain, or in some cases not really possible to ever fully houstrain. In breeds with strong guarding instincts, a male may not be a suitable dog for a novice owner to manage, but a female is more feasible. In some other breeds, the opposite is true. Talk to experts in any breed you're thinking about (including all breeds involved in a mix), before making your final choice.

If a dog of the opposite gender but same breed as your dog would pose some challenges you don't want to deal with, keep an open mind to choosing a different breed for your second dog. A larger male with a smaller female can work particularly well. Males are inhibited against aggression toward females, and larger dogs are inhibited against aggression toward smaller ones.

You do not want a size difference so great that one dog could accidentally injure the other just by accidentally running into her or stepping on her, though.

Timing

Getting two dogs at once is a popular idea, but seldom a good one. It takes a dog more time than you would think to become fully integrated into the family. If you bring in another dog before that time, some things can be lost, including best bonding between the dogs and human beings. A safe interval from this point of view is to wait at least two years between bringing a new dog into your family.

This does not apply to professionals or serious hobbyists whose dogs do not actually live together. With strategic separations, the dogs don't form a pack. This allows dogs to live at one location in combinations and numbers that would be too stressful if they had to slug it out for pack order.

You'll also want to think about what it's like to deal with two dogs who are old and terminally ill at the same time. This can easily happen if your dogs are close to the same age, and it's a financial, energy, health, and emotional burden on the humans.

If you want to participate in a certain activity with a dog—a dog sport, regular walks or jogs, search and rescue, therapy dog visits, or something else that requires the dog to be physically sound—having dogs who are old at the same time forces you to either stop the activity until one of them goes to a heavenly reward, or add more dogs than you had in mind. That can take away from both the bonding and training to the new dog and the loving care you want to lavish on the precious old one as the end approaches.

Spacing the dog's ages as much as you can has advantages both for you and for them. Five years is a nice age difference for a two- or three-dog home.

People often get a second dog to keep the first one company. You can provide that company yourself. Besides spending time with your dog, you can arrange play-dates with compatible other dogs who also don't have housemate dogs. A good place to meet prospective playmates and their owners is a training class. Before getting a second dog, you need to observe your dog with other dogs, and you need to train together to the point of off-leash control. You need to know if this dog even WANTS a housemate. Some dogs emphatically do not.

Before adding a second dog, work through or figure out how to reliably manage any behavior problems your first dog has. This includes separation anxiety, inappropriate barking, aggression at windows or fences, killing cats, houstraining accidents, and other such problems. All of these behaviors easily spread from dog to dog when they live together. Two dogs doing any of these things can be more than twice as difficult to live with as one doing it.

If you want to pursue an activity with your first dog, get well down the road into that training and participation before adding a second dog. Otherwise, it's highly likely your first dog's training will suffer and the dog will never get to live up to his or her potential. The second one won't do as well as possible either. What you learn with your first dog will profoundly benefit your work with the next one. All of you will be much better off if you wait until the right time to bring in another dog.

The Introduction

You might do okay just walking in the door with the new dog, especially if the new one is female and your first one is male. A rough beginning is so upsetting to everyone, though, that it's better to take precautions.

If the new dog is an adult, ask about how this dog gets along with other dogs of the same gender. You need to know the same about your dog, so look for safe opportunities to check that out before you decide whether to adopt a second dog. If either dog is a puppy, find out how the other dog reacts to puppies. Puppies, adolescents, and adult dogs are all different to a dog.

A "normal" dog—hard to define, considering all the exaggerated genetic behavior human breeding has created in dogs—is inhibited against harming puppies. But some dogs are not "normal" in this way and will even kill puppies.

More commonly, an adult dog may avoid the puppy for a few days. In the wild if a puppy yelped, mama would come running. If another adult dog was with the puppy when she arrived, mama would beat that dog up and ask questions later. Adult dogs sometimes avoid a puppy until they are pretty sure no mama is going to come running. At that point, a stable adult will begin age-appropriate interaction with the puppy.

The familiar puppy smell is a huge sign to the other dog of the young one's age. It wears off before adolescence, and the adult dog begins holding the younger one to a higher standard of dog-to-dog behavior. As the adolescent dog matures, same-sex dogs may start fighting.

Before the younger one of opposite-sex dogs is able to mate, it's best to have both dogs altered if you plan to keep them together. Dogs tie when they mate, with potential injuries. To avoid this, they BOTH need to be altered, not just one of them. That's only one of the behavior and health problems that

spay/neuter takes care of. When intact, they have to be separated at times. When spayed/neutered, they only need their separate times with the humans and otherwise can live together.

An adult female dog having a male come into her home may feel duty bound to assert her rights as top female from the start. He has to show her that he will take “no” for an answer from her. When you take a female into a male’s house, he tends to say something in doggy language that is something like “Hey, baby, where have you been all my life?”

This is why when transporting one dog to another dog’s home for breeding, it’s much preferred to take the girl to the boy’s house. If you took him to her house, she might say “Just who do you think you are, Mister?”

So if your first dog is female and you’re bringing in a male, help the poor boy put on his best first impression for her. This also goes for introducing two dogs of the same gender.

Try to introduce them on neutral territory. Keep them separated until they show friendly body language to each other. A see-through fence is good for this, since having a dog on leash disrupts the dog’s body language and can actually cause a fight. If you must use leashes, keep them loose, not tight. Ideally you have adequately trained your first dog to be able to control him or her with your voice, off-leash in an enclosed area. Then you may only need to leash the newbie. Having a skilled dog handler help you with the introduction is IDEAL.

If for some reason you must do this indoors, one way to start would be with two crates. First you could crate both dogs where they can see but not touch each other. When they are both clearly calm, you could let one of them out. When they are calm that way, put that one back in the crate and let the other one out. This way they get to safely observe each other’s body language before they have to interact with each other.

When they’re both calm, you would let them get together, starting as calmly as you can possibly arrange, and in the largest space available that is safe. The more they can move around, the better they can use their body language to get to know each other. Try it yourself: notice how much more of your dog’s body language you can observe from 30 feet than from 5 feet.

When both dogs are healthy and vigorous, they may run together and bump each other to figure out who is faster, who is stronger, etc. A female may especially value a male who is as strong or is stronger than she is, because she’ll feel he can protect her. Don’t make a big deal out of any humping during introductions, but gently interrupt it before it becomes oppressive to the dog being humped. If the male tries to hump the female and she snarks at him, he should stop and not fight back. If he doesn’t respect her right to say “no,” they may not be compatible as family members.

For the first couple of weeks, the dogs are likely to play a lot as their way of getting to know one another. This will likely moderate somewhat over time, but if one dog seems to be unhappy about the play, interrupt it without punishing either dog. Dogs are different in how they play. Some can play in the house without damaging things while others cannot.

With a fenced yard and two playful dogs, much of your work of keeping your dogs exercised may be done. This exercise must have your supervision, though, and at various times they cannot be allowed to play for health reasons. When you have a dog sick, hurt, or who has just had surgery, ask your veterinarian about play activity and follow instructions. This is important for the dog’s physical healing as well as the relationship between the two dogs.

Managing Two Dogs

Several things change in how you manage your first dog when a new dog joins the family. You might get away with not taking these precautions, but it's far wiser not to take the risk.

1. Separate your dogs for feeding. If your first dog is used to having food out all the time, that needs to change now—preferably before adding the new dog. Feed at least two meals a day. Three or four smaller meals are fine. You can make training opportunities of these times, and frequent meals can help your dogs get along better—if they are separated and never feel they have to compete over food.
2. When you give treats to one dog in front of the other one, give the other dog treats, too, but do it in such a way that they don't compete over the food. This approach helps each dog support the other's learning rather than resenting the attention paid to the other dog. Once in awhile, though, it can aid learning to give treats to one dog and withhold them from another. For example, let's say your dogs are outdoors and you call them back into the house. Fuzzy comes, but Fuzzette doesn't. If you close the door and let Fuzzette look longingly through the glass to see Fuzzy getting treats while she doesn't get any, she will begin to get the idea that it pays to come in when called.
3. When a dog does something well, let the other dog see that. When a dog tends to misbehave in a particular situation or be scared of it, try to separate the dogs for that situation until the one who handles it well is stable enough to influence the other one to do better. Sometimes that never comes, but taking some care about this tends to pay off at least part of the time.
4. Don't leave chews or highly desirable toys out for dogs to "share." That's asking for a fight, and no chew item is worth the risk. Give your dogs these things when they are separated. This means that your dog who used to be an only dog will give up being able to have free access to these items. Keep that in mind in your decision about whether or not to add a dog.
5. Use a crate for a dog who needs that support, and give the other dog whatever freedom that dog can handle. If you give each dog proper individual attention, this difference will not be a problem. Never put two dogs in the same crate, no matter how well they get along.
6. Don't give a dog bed privileges until the dog is ready. One guideline to keep in mind is around a year of age, when temperament is fairly evident. Don't take bed privileges away from one dog because the other one can't handle those privileges. Dogs can deal with that difference. And it is absolutely fine to never allow your dogs on your bed if that is your preference. It is what most professionals recommend, even though most of us don't listen!
7. Each dog needs frequent individual attention from you—daily at home, and regularly away from the house without the other dog. This is important to their emotional health as well as your relationship with each of them.

Pros and Cons of Adding a Second Dog

Adding a second dog may more than double your dog expenses and work. When one dog develops something contagious, the other may catch it, too. They can hurt each other in play or fights. Separating them for medical or behavioral situations can be quite a job. If you have to walk them to potty them due to not having your own yard, they may need separate walks.

Travel is much easier with one dog than with two. There are many places you could take one dog, but can't take two. Boarding is more expensive for two than for one. Taking a dog along on a trip tends to benefit the dog's future behavior. Leaving a dog home when you go on a trip can cause behavior problems, including separation anxiety, crate stress, noise fears, and housetraining breakdowns. If you travel a lot and take your dog along, giving up the ability to do that would be a sad disadvantage.

In some situations, adding a second dog will aid confidence, if one of them is confident and has enough influence over the other dog to bring up that one's confidence level. On the other hand, a nervous dog can seriously damage the confidence of a housemate dog.

Anxieties commonly spread from one dog to the other. Aggressive behavior and predatory behavior toward other animal species tend to be picked up by the other dog in the family, too.

Observing the dogs' body language with each other is interesting. It can help you understand your dogs better, and it can help you with their training. You could do this through play dates with other people's dogs instead, though.

One major reason to add a second dog is if losing your only dog would be too damaging to you. It is possible to lose both at the same time, but more usual to lose one first. Having another beloved dog in the home at this time can make a critical difference to emotionally vulnerable people.

Big Decision

Adding any dog is potentially a life-changing decision for the human and any dogs already in the home. Be sure to take your time. Don't do it on impulse because a desirable dog has become available.

Carefully chosen and spaced dogs can enable you to do things that are enjoyable and healthy for you. It does make for a lot of work, though, often at extremely inconvenient times. The expenses can be quite daunting, too. Life in a good home with the right other dog can be nice for both dogs. But your dog can be happy as an only dog, and some dogs will not be happy sharing you.

Consider all the angles and gather all the information before deciding whether or not to add a second dog. It is a big change in daily life between having one dog and having two. With the resources of time, energy, finances and physical facilities; two dogs in the family can be a rewarding lifestyle. It does mean the dogs having to share you and lots of other resources, it does reduce the extreme closeness you can have with just one dog, and it may not fit with other things you want from life. Only you can decide.



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PARASITE PREVENTATIVES

Dogs are always at risk of a multitude of different parasites. These parasites range of gastro-intestinal parasites to Heartworm to fleas and ticks. Although there are many more parasites out there, these are the main parasites that we see in dogs. As of yet, there is no one product that will get them all. We have to use a combination of medications for optimal effect.

Gastrointestinal parasites

There are multiple different types of worms. Some examples include hookworms, roundworms, whipworms, giardia, coccidia, and tapeworms, among others. Any of them can cause from mild to severe GI signs. Hookworms and roundworms are ZOOONOTIC, meaning you or your children can become infected. These parasites will actually penetrate directly through a human’s skin and the worm can be seen moving under one’s skin. In some instances, the worms can even migrate into one’s eyes.

Heartworms

The heartworm parasite is transmitted through mosquito bites. Once infected, the parasite lives in the pulmonary vessels of their new host and will eventually cause heart failure

Fleas

Fleas can be a constant battle once one’s home is infested. There is NO product on the market that will kill all 4 life stages of the flea – meaning there is NO product that will kill/control fleas with a single monthly dose. It will take a minimum of 3 months of preventatives in order to clear a home. As a reminder, for every 1 adult flea you find on your pet, there is a minimum of 98 flea eggs. In addition, fleas are the host for tapeworms, and the cause of tapeworm infestations.

Ticks

Ticks are a growing problem in the Central New York Region. Ticks can transmit many different diseases including Lyme disease, and Anaplasmosis. Although there are several products that are designed to kill the tick after it is already attached (Frontline for example), we highly recommend products that repel the tick so that it can’t attach in the first place. Here are a list of different products that are available for parasite control

	Vectra (Topical)	Seresto (8-mo. Collar)	Simparica (Oral)	Revolution (Topical)	Tri- Heart	Interceptor Plus
Fleas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Ticks	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	No	No
Hookworms	No	No	No	No*	Yes	Yes
Roundworms	No	No	No	No*	Yes	Yes
Whipworms	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Tapeworms	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Heartworms	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

*Revolution is proven to kill American Brown Dog ticks. Minimum 3 month purchase includes dewormer.



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HOME DELIVERY AND ONLINE ORDERING

We know that in today's day and age, people love shopping on the internet. We also know that there are a lot of online pet pharmacies that offer "deals" on many of your pet's medications.

CNY Veterinary has partnered with VetSource. VetSource is an online ordering company that is connected to one of our veterinary distributors. By ordering online with VetSource you are ensuring that you are getting the product directly from the manufacturer, at a great competitive price.

Hundreds of your veterinary products are available for home delivery including:

- Flea ,tick, & Heartworm preventives
- Chronic medications
- Nutrition products
- Prescription drugs
- Specialty pharmaceuticals

VetSource also has a great way to simplify your life with a Remind Me Home Delivery Program. The automatic home delivery program for monthly preventative products delivers quality, convenience and unbeatable value. You only have to pay for one dose at a time, and it is automatically mailed to you monthly. In addition, THERE IS NO ADDITIONAL SHIPPING CHARGES.

No other home delivery service offers you the convenience of monthly single doses delivered to your home.

To set up your account you can go directly to our website – www.cnyveterinary.com or if you prefer, you can call VetSource directly at 1-877-738-4443



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Understanding your pet's blood work

"CBC, chem seven, stat!" This may sound familiar if you watch such popular television dramas as *ER*, *Chicago Hope*, and *Emergency Vets*. But do you know what the terms mean? Blood tests help doctors determine causes of illness accurately, safely, and quickly and let us monitor the progress of medical treatments. To help you understand your pet's test results, this guide explains common tests. A checkmark in any box indicates a significant abnormal finding on your pet's blood work. If you have questions, ask any staff member. We want you to understand our recommendations and be a partner in your pet's care.

Complete blood count (CBC)

This is the most common blood test performed on pets and people. A CBC gives information on hydration status, anemia, infection, the blood's clotting ability, and the ability of the immune system to respond. This test is essential for pets with fevers, vomiting, diarrhea, weakness, pale gums, or loss of appetite. If your pet needs surgery, a CBC can detect bleeding disorders or other unseen abnormalities.

- **HCT** (hematocrit) measures the percentage of red blood cells to detect anemia and dehydration.
- **Hb and MCHC** (hemoglobin and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration) are the oxygen-carrying pigments of red blood cells.
- **WBC** (white blood cell count) measures the body's immune cells. Increases or decreases indicate certain diseases or infections.
- **GRANS and L/M** (granulocytes and lymphocytes/monocytes) are specific types of white blood cells.
- **EOS** (eosinophils) are a specific type of white blood cells that may indicate allergic or parasitic conditions.
- **PLT** (platelet count) measures cells that form blood clots.
- **RETICS** (reticulocytes) are immature red blood cells. High levels indicate regenerative anemia.
- **FIBR** (fibrinogen) is an important clotting factor. High levels may indicate a dog is 30 to 40 days pregnant

Blood chemistries

These common blood serum tests evaluate organ function, electrolyte status, hormone levels, and more. They are important in evaluating older pets, pets with vomiting and diarrhea or toxin exposure, pets receiving long-term medications, and health before anesthesia.

- **ALB** (albumin) is a serum protein that helps evaluate hydration, hemorrhage, and intestinal, liver, and kidney disease.
- **ALKP** (alkaline phosphatase) elevations may indicate liver damage, Cushing's disease, and active bone growth in young pets. This test is especially significant in cats.
- **ALT** (alanine aminotransferase) is a sensitive indicator of active liver damage but doesn't indicate the cause.
- **AMYL** (amylase) elevations show pancreatitis or kidney disease.
- **AST** (aspartate aminotransferase) increases may indicate liver, heart, or skeletal muscle damage.
- **BUN** (blood urea nitrogen) indicates kidney function. An increased blood level is called azotemia and can be caused by kidney, liver, and heart disease, urethral obstruction, shock, and dehydration.
- **Ca** (calcium) deviations can indicate a variety of diseases. Tumors, hyperparathyroidism, kidney disease, and low albumin are just a few of the conditions that alter serum calcium.

- **CHOL** (cholesterol) is used to supplement diagnosis of hypothyroidism, liver disease, Cushing's disease, and diabetes mellitus.
- **Cl** (chloride) is an electrolyte often lost with vomiting and Addison's disease. Elevations often indicate dehydration.
- **Cortisol** is a hormone that is measured in tests for Cushing's disease (the low-dose dexamethasone suppression test) and Addison's disease (ACTH stimulation test).
- **CREA** (creatinine) reveals kidney function. This test helps distinguish between kidney and non-kidney causes of elevated BUN.
- **GGT** (gamma glutamyl transferase) is an enzyme that indicates liver disease or corticosteroid excess.
- **GLOB** (globulin) is a blood protein that often increases with chronic inflammation and certain disease states.
- **GLU** (glucose) is a blood sugar. Elevated levels may indicate diabetes mellitus. Low levels can cause collapse, seizures, or coma.
- **K** (potassium) is an electrolyte lost with vomiting, diarrhea, or excessive urination. Increased levels may indicate kidney failure, Addison's disease, dehydration, and urethral obstruction. High levels can lead to cardiac arrest.
- **LIP** (lipase) is an enzyme that may indicate pancreatitis.
- **Na** (sodium) is an electrolyte lost with vomiting, diarrhea, and kidney and Addison's disease. This test helps indicate hydration status.
- **PHOS** (phosphorus) elevations are often associated with kidney disease, hyperthyroidism, and bleeding disorders.
- **TBIL** (total bilirubin) elevations may indicate liver or hemolytic disease. This test helps identify bile duct problems and certain types of anemia.
- **TP** (total protein) indicates hydration status and provides additional information about the liver, kidneys, and infectious diseases.
- **T4** (thyroxine) is a thyroid hormone. Decreased levels often signal hypothyroidism in dogs, while high levels indicate hyperthyroidism in cats.



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Home Cooked Diet:

Food allergies are a growing concern among our pets. Even when buying special allergy diets – either from the pet store or from your Veterinarian, many of these diets are made at the same plants and on the same factory lines as other diets. The risk of cross-contamination is high. In addition, with diets having so many ingredients in their diets, it makes it very difficult to pinpoint which ingredient is causing the allergic reaction.

Some people may find it useful to try a home cooked diet. Although many people like to give their pets human food, it is essential to their health that the diet be balanced for proper nutrition. To ensure that it is, here is a sample home cooked diet that one can try at home that will ensure that their diets are balanced.

1. 1 pound fresh boneless skinless chicken breast
2. 2 and 2/3 cup cooked white rice
3. 1 tablespoon safflower oil
4. 1/4 teaspoon Morton lite salt
5. 1/4 teaspoon regular iodized salt
6. 3 grams (3,000 mg) calcium carbonate without vitamin D (regular Tums -check size)
7. 1 tablet Centrum Adults under 50 multivitamin-mineral supplement
8. 1/4 tsp taurine powder (or 500 mg tablet) (taurine is optional for dogs -essential for cats)

Here are the instructions for this recipe:

Sauté chopped chicken breast in oil until thoroughly cooked. Add cooked rice and both salts. Grind Tums (calcium carbonate), multivitamin/mineral tablet, and taurine supplement together. Add to cooled mixture. Store in refrigerator. Larger batches may be prepared in advance and stored in the freezer. Recipe supplies approximately 1,000 kcal which is appropriate for daily needs of a 20-to 25-kg active dog.



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PUPPY FIRST AID KIT

- Benadryl – Used commonly for allergies/bee stings
 - 1 mg per pound
 - Can be used every 6-12 hours as needed
- Pepcid AC – Used commonly for upset stomach
 - 10 mg tablet per 40 lbs
 - Can be used every 12-24 hrs
- Baby Aspirin – Used for pain – ONLY UNDER VETERINARY GUIDENCE
 - 5 mg per pound
 - Can be used every 12 to 24 hours
- Hydrogen Peroxide – Used to induce vomiting
 - ½ ml per Pound
 - USE ONLY AS DIRECTED BY A VETERINARIAN
- Remedies for bleeding nails:
 - Cinnamon
 - Corn Starch
 - Flour
 - Bar of Soap

Always call your Veterinarian for advice

Pet Poison Hotlines (Fees apply)

1-800-213-6680

1-888-426-4435



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Skunk Stink Remedy Recipe

- 1 Quart 3% Hydrogen peroxide
- ¼ Cup Baking Soda (NOT Baking Powder)
- 2 Teaspoons of liquid soap
 - Softsoap and Ivory Liquid are recommended

Mix in plastic or wooden containers, NOT metal

1. Wash pet with regular pet shampoo
2. Wash pet with Skunk Stink Remedy Shampoo
3. Be sure to scrub all over body, AVOIDING eyes & face area
4. Let Skunk Stink Remedy Shampoo set for 5 to 10 minutes on pet
5. Rinse & repeat as necessary

Notes:

- The solution gets weaker with time, so it should be used immediately. DO NOT store
- If concerned that pet has been sprayed in the eyes, flush with sterile saline (what you would use for contacts), not tap water