

Blue Cross of Hyderabad

DO's AND DONT'S IN PUPPY CARE

1. Follow vaccination and deworming schedules carefully.
2. Do not take your pet out for walk before the vaccination schedule is complete.
3. Do not give your puppy a bath before the vaccination schedule is complete. Take the advice of the doctor for the recommended shampoos for your pets individual needs.
4. Give a bath only when coat is greasy to touch leaving a layer of dirt on your palm when you stroke the dog. Do not wet ears and head. Only wipe with a wet towel. Make sure all the shampoo rinsed off carefully or else it can cause itching.
5. Groom your pet everyday by wiping with a wet towel and then brushing. The best way to get rid of ticks and fleas are by manually removing them and drowning them in water. If the problem is very acute, consult the vet for advice.
6. To keep the pup's ears clean, wipe gently with dry cotton only once a week. If the dirt is very stubborn, use a little liquid paraffin to soften it first. Never use water, never let water get into ears.
7. A house trained pup is always a pleasure. Dogs are creatures of habit. As a dog owner you can decide where you would like it to relieve itself. In residents of flats, the bathroom/toilet is ideal. It is advisable to roll up the carpets and mats first. Dogs after eating or drinking or awaking, usually like to relieve themselves. This is shown as sniffing the ground racing around frantically, quickly place the pup on a sheet of news paper on a plastic sheet covered with sand or in the toilet. Praise the pup when it seeks the desired place by itself. When the pup grows older; you can take it outside a couple of times a day especially after a meal.
8. Dog skin is more sensitive to chemicals than that of man. All dogs are allergic to phenyl, Dettol, detergents and any other phenolic compounds. Do not let them come in contact with them. Do not use even for floors. Use Domex all purpose.
9. A well trained pup is a happy pup. Good books are available in book stores if you like to train them yourself. If not, contact the vet for advice on trainers.
10. Pups grow very rapidly. They can get constantly hungry and if not fed properly, they can start eating rubbish to satiate their hunger. At the same time their digestive system is very delicate. Therefore it is advisable to follow the diet chart for your pup since each breed and individual's needs vary.
11. Do not allow the pup to play and walk only on smooth floors. This will cause bending of bones even if correct calcium and phosphorus is supplemented through the food.
12. Pups are immature and need the security of a warm clean bed and company at night.
13. Do not chain your pup until it is at least three months old. When you do so, make sure it is for short intervals and under strict supervision. They can get frantic at first and can strangle themselves accidentally.
14. Pups have a tendency to chew at objects because they are teething. They may have a tendency to chew old shoes, clothes, plastic items, etc. This can be dangerous as the material can get stuck in the intestines and cause an obstruction that may necessitate an operation! Raw hide chews and play toys come handy here. When the pup is older, a natural marrow bone not less than 4 inches in length can be given to chew on. Bones of smaller size can be dangerous too.

15. In a summary, ANNUAL VACCINATIONS (7 in one and anti rabies), REGULAR DEWORMING (following a stool check every three months) PROPER FEEDING (of a balanced nutritional diet in clean bowls) REGULAR AND SYSTEMATIC GROOMING EXERCISE AND TRAINING LOTS OF LOVE AND CARE will keep your pet healthy and happy

Vaccination Schedule

- 4 weeks Deworming
- 6 weeks 7 in one vaccine
- 8 weeks Deworming
- 12 weeks Anti Rabies Vaccine
- 14 weeks Deworming
- 16 weeks 7 in one Booster

** Your dog does not need an Antirabies vaccine until it is 3 months (12 weeks) of age.

DOG BITE

** Wash the wound thoroughly with strong washing soap and running water. It kills off more than 90% of viruses. Use some anti septic and see your Vet.

SUGGESTED DIET CHART

Age No. of feeds
 8.00 am 10.30 am 12.30 pm 4.30 pm 6.30 pm 10.30 pm
 Milk bread
 or ragi
 porridge
 /eggs
 Rice,
 dhal,
 curd/milk
 Curd
 Rice
 Milk and
 Dog
 Biscuits
 Repeat
 10.30 am
 Curd
 Rice
 4 weeks 8 Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes
 12 to 16
 weeks
 4 Yes Yes --- Yes Yes ---
 8
 months
 3 Yes --- --- Yes Yes ---
 1 year 2 Yes --- --- --- Yes ---

**A WELL BALANCED VEGETARIAN DIET IS PERFECTLY FINE AND WILL KEEP YOUR DOG HEALTHY AND ODOUR FREE. A RELIABLE DOG FOOD IS ALSO ADVISABLE.

TONICS

4 weeks Calcium 2 tabs/day Vitamins 2/day
8 months Calcium 4 tabs/day Vitamins 2/day
1 year Calcium 8 tabs Vitamins 4/day

Puppy Care

Points to remember:

Try to bring puppy home only after that is eight weeks old. By then the pup must have had the Primary Vaccination against Parvo and other diseases. Insist on immunization record given by the Vet to the breeder. If that is a dog with a Pedigree insist on the certificate and transfer it to your name. Remember to ask questions about the feeding schedule.

Feeding schedule:

Readymade dry food of high quality is available in India and if you can afford it that is the food of choice. Not only does it contain the right proportions of protein, fat and carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals, but it is also very convenient – no cooking is required. On the other hand you may require commercial preparations of baby food, as advised by the breeder. Remember to give the right supplements of Calcium and Vitamins if you are not giving dry food.

House Training:

When you bring a new puppy home, most often that will not be already be housebroken. As with children, the only thing you need to house break your puppy is patience, and a lot of it. As soon as the puppy has been fed, he should be taken out – puppies often relieve themselves right after they eat, and so taking them out after eating reinforces the idea that they should relieve themselves outside.

Children and puppies should always be supervised. Never leave them alone with each other. Children can be unknowingly cruel to animals (pulling whiskers, tail etc;) and puppies can unwittingly retaliate by biting, which you certainly don't want.

Whatever behaviour you eventually want from your puppy, you must enforce from the start. If you don't want the grown dog to be allowed in the bedroom, or sit on your living room couches, don't let them do as so puppies. On their first few nights in your house, puppies will be upset, and miss their litter mates etc. Make sure they have nice warm and safe place to sleep in. if you want, you can sleep near that area for the first night. If you don't want them to beg from the dining room table – don't feed them while you eat at the table.

Above all, care for your puppy's health. Contact a local vet, and by all means, establish a good relationship. Your dog does not need to be ill to see the vet. The vet should see the dog while he is in good health, so he has something to compare the not well dog against, when you bring him in at other times. Make sure you are up to date on the puppy's vaccine shots. They can be expensive, but then, you decided to pay for them the very day you decided to get the puppy. And as any dog lover will tell you – puppies are worth every penny you spend on them, and then some more.

Vaccination:

your puppy must be vaccinated at 8 weeks with the 7 in 1 vaccine. This vaccine covers 7 deadly diseases for canines. After the 1st vaccine at 8 weeks, follow up at 3 months (12weeks) with the 1st Anti-Rabies Vaccine. This is essential if your puppy is exposed to other dog bites or rabies. There after every year your dog must be given the booster dose as near as possible to the dates of the initial 2 vaccines.

Congratulations!

You have new family member – your new puppy.

Here are some important things you should do so your puppy can grow into a healthy and happy pet and you can enjoy its company.

First of all treat the pup as a member of your family. Try not to leave him isolated. This will cultivate a friendly behaviour.

Your puppy needs toilet training. Take him/her to the place as soon as they have eaten. Give praise and show appreciation when he/she uses the correct place. Leaving the cloth that is used for cleaning at the place gives them an indication also.

Good nutrition will ensure your puppy grows up healthy – both physically and mentally but do not over feed as it could lead to diabetes, heart diseases, arthritis to the puppy in the later years.

Give your puppy sometime. It needs to adjust to the new place as it may be frightened. Do not hit or punish. This is not going to help. Saying Good girl or bad puppy will help as they understand the tones very well. In extreme cases keeping it tied up for a while will help but not for too long. Be careful they have feeling just like you.

Make a small bed for your puppy with a soft cushion.

Your puppy needs to be protected from other animals until he/she is old enough to protect itself.

Feeding your puppy

- Feed them 4 to 5 small meals a day.
- Boiled and cooled milk crushed chapatti, rice, soft boiled egg, ragi broth and boiled vegetables like potatoes are healthy for your puppies.
- Keep the feeding time limit as 10 minutes and then remove the dish.
- When your puppy is teething give it a carrot, rusk, dog biscuit or artificial bone to chew on.
- Ask your veterinarian regarding vitamin supplements.
- Do not feed your pup table scraps. It inculcates the begging habit.
- Make sure there is a clean bowl of water accessible to the pup at a standard place.

Your Puppy's Health

- When you take your puppy check if his/her eyes, ears and nostrils are clear and clean and free from discharge. Make sure the skin has no itches and sores.
- Vaccination and De-worming are very essential for your puppy's good health. Never ignore or delay this.
- Be careful when your pup is 8 weeks old. It is highly susceptible to many infectious diseases.
- Exercise is very essential for a healthy puppy. Twice a day is a good routine.
- Bath your puppy in warm water. Once in two months is enough at young age else it will spoil the fur. A good brush for 5 min every day will keep the fur shiny.

Vaccination schedule

7in1: Distemper, Parvavirus, Hepatitis, Parainfluenza and Leptospirosis.

Primary dose: 2 months of age

I Booster: 1 month later

II Booster: 1 month after I booster

Anti - Rabies

Primary dose: 3 months

Booster: after 1 month

A booster shot is required every year for both vaccines.

De-worming

First when 1 month of age.

Once in 15 days till 3 months of age.
Once in 3 to 4 months till 2 years of age.
Once in 6 months above 2 years of age.
The common sign of sickness are

- Loss of appetite
- lack of energy
- vomiting or Diarrhoea

Please ask your veterinary doctor anything that you don't understand.

Do not delay. Take action immediately.

It is important that you take the puppy to the doctor for periodical examinations.

PUPPY FEEDING ADVICE

Many pups fall sick just after adoption because of radical change in FEEDING. Possible Lactose intolerance or being just fed milk leading to loose motions, whereas at the Shelter it has already become used to solid food.

Use a small bowl for your puppy and give it 3 small meals per day.

It is not advisable to dilute milk as the milk is unlikely to be full rich cream jersey milk.

Clean water must be available at all times. Take the trouble to see what the pups in the Ward is eating before you leave the Shelter with the puppy.

We advise the following food.

1. Normal milk or special puppy milk preparations, Farex etc.
2. Pedigree puppy food – read instructions carefully.
3. Rice and Moong dal well cooked with (slowly) grated carrot and other vegetables.
4. Rice and Curd.
5. Later on about 12 weeks you may add a quarter boiled egg mashed.
6. You will need to give your puppy Calcium and Multi Vitamins with Iron to promote its strong growth for the first 6 months.

DO not start meat until after 3 months (if you must) and then only in minute quantities for at least 10 days until the stomach adjusts. Pedigree makes small pouch of high protein food which can be mixed in very small quantities with rice.

BATHING

Bath your puppy with dog shampoo just 1 time monthly. If need be sponge with luke warm water dry and brush.

Do not give bath before giving Anti Rabies vaccine at 3 months. After that you can take it out for walks training. Watch out for stray dogs. Never leave your pup alone on the road.

You are now the RESPONSIBLE OWNER of a puppy who depends on you for

1. Food and Water
2. Safety
3. Shelter from rain, cold and sun.
4. Prompt treatment if ill.

For upset of stomach

- If the puppy gets the loose motions try to give curds instead of milk for few days.
- Electral water may also be given to avoid dehydration.

Feeding chart

For Puppies (6-12 weeks)

Time Feed

8.00 am Milk (toned, undiluted) 100-150 ml+1/2 cup rice

12.00 noon Kichidi ½ cup (50ml) followed by 100-150 ml of milk.

4.00 pm Milk and rice

8.00 pm Kichidi + Milk

Kichidi

Rice 1 cup + ½ cup moong dal + ½ cup soya nuggets, pressure cook and mash up the nuggets before serving.

Pups 3 ½ to 6 weeks

Feed puppy food 20 gms/pup + 30 ml of milk 4 times/day.

Kittens and Cats

8.00 am Milk 50ml

11.00 am Cat food or Kichidi ½ cup + Lactonil 2 tsp

4.00 pm Milk 50 ml + egg (boiled) ½ to 1

8.00 pm Cat food

Adult Dogs (Treatment and resident)

8.00 am 10-15 kg dog 1 mug Kichidi + milk 200 ml

15-25 kg dog 1 ½ mug Kichidi + milk 200 ml

5.00 pm Same quantities of Kichidi

ABC Dogs

same as above with milk.

Allow only ½ hour for all the dogs to finish their meal. Remove any excess left over, feed extra (½ the prescribed quantities) to dogs that have finished and look hungry still. NO FOOD/MILK SHOULD BE LEFT OVERNIGHT.