

ANIMAL HOSPITAL OF IVY SQUARE

CANINE LIFE STAGE HEALTH CARE RECOMMENDATIONS

LIFE STAGE	REGULAR HEALTH CARE	SPECIAL PROCEDURES
<p>Puppy < 12 mos</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Physical exam every 4 weeks until 16 weeks of age. ◆ Fecal Parasite Evaluation. ◆ Deworming every 3-4 weeks until at least 16 weeks of age. ◆ DAPP vaccine at 8, 12, 16 weeks. ◆ Lyme Vaccine at 12, 16 weeks for patients at risk. ◆ Lepto 4 Vaccine at 12, 16 weeks. Boost every year. Do not use in breeds of dog with hypersensitivity to this vaccine. ◆ Bordatella Intranasal vaccine at 12 weeks. If Bordatella is given earlier, boost at 12 weeks of age. Boost every 6-12 months. Or Bordatella SQ. Boost in 2-4 weeks, then annually (at least 12 weeks of age). ◆ Rabies vaccine at 16 weeks. ◆ Heartworm prevention monthly year round. ◆ Flea/tick control year round. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spay/Neuter at 5-6 months of age for most dogs. • Giant Breed Dogs spay and neuter at 10-12 months. • Pre- anesthetic bloodwork • Microchip: Home Again at time of any time, recommended at spay or neuter. • Split Lepto and Lyme Vaccines by 2 weeks. • Vaccines are site- specific. • Note: Split Lyme and Lepto Vaccines if possible. Lepto and Lyme given at alternating 2 week intervals, e.g. Lepto 12 weeks, Lyme 14 weeks, Lepto 16 weeks, and Lyme at 18 weeks of age.
<p>Adult - 1 to 7 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Comprehensive physical examination yearly ✓ Formulate appropriate vaccine schedule for life style ✓ Discuss dental care ◆ Rabies vaccine 1 year from initial vaccination, then every 3 years for life. ◆ DAPP vaccine 1 year from initial series, then every 3 years for life. ◆ Leptospirosis Vaccine yearly depending upon risk factors. ◆ Bordetella vaccine intranasal every 6-12 months. Alternatively, Bordatella SQ once per year. ◆ Lyme Vaccine yearly for pets at risk. ◆ Heartworm and Tick Parasite screen yearly. ◆ Fecal Parasite Evaluation + deworming yearly. ◆ Continue heartworm, flea, tick and intestinal parasite prevention year round. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Junior wellness screening labwork every year – CBC, Chemistry. • Vaccine titer instead of DAPP is optional. • Dental cleaning as needed. • Giant Breeds move to Senior Care at 5 years of age. • Split Lyme and Lepto Vaccines if possible.

<p>Golden years > 7 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Full physical exam every 6 months ◆ Monitor for weight changes ◆ Discuss age related diet changes appropriate for age and lifestyle ◆ Discuss dental care ◆ Discuss ongoing health problems ◆ Discuss arthritis and pain management ◆ Rabies vaccine every 3 years ◆ DAPP vaccine every 3 years. Distemper and Parvo vaccine titer yearly is offered as an alternative. ◆ Lepto vaccine yearly if at risk of exposure. ◆ Bordatella vaccine intranasal every 6-12 months. Alternatively, Bordatella SQ once per year. ◆ Lyme Vaccine yearly for pets at risk. ◆ Heartworm and Tick Parasite Screen yearly. ◆ Fecal Parasite Evaluation + deworming yearly. ◆ Continue heartworm, flea, tick and intestinal parasite prevention year round. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full Senior Health Screen yearly (CBC, chemistry, electrolytes, urinalysis, and Thyroid level) • Antibody titer instead of DAPP vaccine is optional. • Thoracic and abdominal radiographs yearly. • Electrocardiogram yearly is optional. • Dental cleaning as needed. • Glaucoma check at time of physical examination. • Abdominal Ultrasound is recommended for breeds at risk for Splenic and other Neoplasia (e.g. Golden Retrievers, Rottweilers, Labrador Retrievers, Dobermans, and German Shepherds, and others) and is optional. • Split Lyme and Lepto vaccines if possible

Please Note:

Pets over 4 months of age receive a series of two immunizations for those that need to be boosted initially.

Pets not receiving the vaccines within 6 weeks of initial vaccination should begin the series again.

Lyme and Lepto Vaccines:

1. Split both Lyme and Lepto out from all others in dogs < 20 lb.

2. Split out Lyme from other vaccines dogs > 20 lb.

NO breed exclusions?

Carrier is the most reactive portion of the vaccine. Large amount of carrier is too much for a small dog.

Lyme:

Post- positive testing. Do we vaccinate? Check for proteinuria of dipstick first. If negative, then vaccinate. If positive, do a UPC ratio and urinalysis to check for significance of proteinuria on stick.

Treat animals testing positive: treat until urine protein negative.

Lepto:

1. Ultra line pure technology. Less carrier. No breed exclusions. There is less concern for very small dogs. It is an emerging disease in small dogs, since not vaccinated typically.

2. Raccoons, mice, and rats are the carriers to dogs and humans.

Do you need marshy, swampy or grassy areas? Not for woodpile animals, or a mouse urinating in basement.

3. It is a hard disease to diagnose and treat, so vaccinate, and you can get it from your dog.

Site specific vaccines:

Distemper and Lepto in right shoulder.

Rabies in right hind limb.

Bord sq in lhl.

Lyme in left shoulder.