



RalstonVet

Every family member; every time

PUPPY ESSENTIALS

During each of your puppy's visits, our support team and doctors will discuss your family's lifestyle and health risks. We'll collaborate each time to create a personalized vaccine plan for your family's unique needs.

Pet Family Information

Ralston Vet's Puppy Vaccine Schedule

Age: 8 weeks old

Date:

Physical Exam

Distemper Virus

Parvo Virus

Hepatitis/ Adenovirus

Parainfluenza

Fecal Exam

Age: 10-12 weeks old

Date:

Physical Exam

Distemper Virus

Parvo Virus

Hepatitis/ Adenovirus

Leptospirosis

Bordetella

Fecal Exam

Age: 14-16 weeks old

Date:

Physical Exam

Distemper Virus

Parvo Virus

Hepatitis/ Adenovirus

Leptospirosis

Bordetella +/-

Rabies

Fecal Exam

Final Puppy Visit

Date:

Physical Exam

Distemper Virus

Parvo Virus

Hepatitis/ Adenovirus

Bordetella +/-

Leptospirosis +/-

Rabies +/-

Fecal Exam

Vaccinations

Remember the importance of vaccinating your puppy to protect them from serious diseases. The first series of core vaccines starts around 6 weeks of age, with boosters given every 3-4 weeks until fully vaccinated. Yearly exams and vaccine boosters are necessary to keep your dog protected and healthy for life.

Core Vaccines



Rabies Virus

A fatal virus causing severe neurological damage & is transmittable to humans. The vaccine is required by the state of Nebraska for the safety of pets & humans.



Distemper Virus

A virus leading to systemic illness, seizures, respiratory issues, & possibly death.



Hepatitis/Adenovirus

Also known as Infectious Hepatitis, this virus causes severe systemic disease.



Parvo Virus

Affects rapidly dividing cells, leading to fever, vomiting, & possibly death.



Parainfluenza

A respiratory virus spread through coughing & sneezing, leading to infections ranging from rhinitis to pneumonia.



Leptospirosis

Also known as Lepto. A bacterial disease affecting kidneys & liver, transmittable to humans through contaminated water sources.

Lifestyle Vaccine

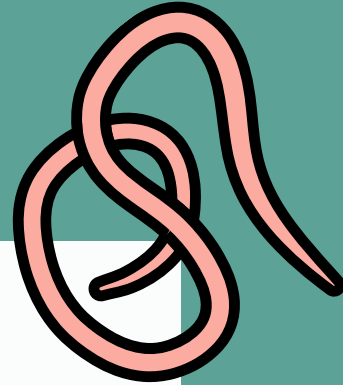


Bordetella

Commonly known as kennel cough, this bacterial infection causes upper respiratory issues & is spread through coughing & sneezing. Recommended for dogs frequently exposed to other pets.

We recommend keeping your dog's annual exams & vaccines on schedule once their puppy boosters are complete to support a long & happy life!

PARASITES



HEARTWORM

Both indoor and outdoor dogs are at risk for heartworm infection, necessitating year-round prevention for all dogs and cats. The disease, transmitted by mosquitoes, can cause severe health issues, including respiratory distress and organ failure, potentially leading to death. Symptoms may vary from none to severe respiratory signs. Annual testing is recommended for dogs over six months, using a simple and inexpensive blood test. Our team can assist in determining the best prevention options for your family.

FLEA & TICK

Fleas and ticks commonly carry many infectious diseases that can cause illness in your puppy. We recommend using flea and tick preventive year-round to protect your dog from serious tick-borne illnesses. Our team and doctors will help you decide which prevention option best fits your family's needs.

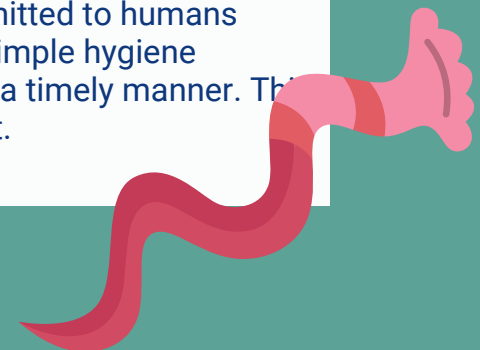


INTESTINAL

*Hookworms and Roundworms are common intestinal parasites found in stool. If not treated, your puppy can get very sick. These worms are easy to treat and prevent.

*Yearly fecal(stool) examinations are recommended to evaluate if your dog has these intestinal parasites. Due to intermittent shedding all parasites may not be detected on routine stool exams.

*Hookworms and Roundworms are zoonotic, they can be transmitted to humans from their pet or their environment. This is easily prevented by simple hygiene procedures such as washing your hands and picking up stool in a timely manner. This reduces the likelihood of parasites spreading in the environment.





PUPPY TIPS

COMMON SURGERIES

Female Spay

- Spaying, a.k.a fixing, is the surgical removal of the ovaries and uterus. Spay procedures have several advantages: preventing pregnancy, eliminating heat cycles, lowering cancer risk, and possible behavioral changes. Spay procedures are usually recommended at 6 months and older; large breeds are usually over 1 year.

Male Neuter

- Neutering, a.k.a fixing, is the surgical removal of the testicles. Neuter procedures lower cancer risk and may help with behavior such as: aggression, hyperactivity, marking, etc. Neuter surgery is often recommended to be performed at 6+ months of age.

ORAL HYGIENE

- Oral hygiene affects your pets' overall health; infection and bacteria entering the bloodstream can compromise the immune system and vital organ function such as the heart and kidneys.
- Monitoring the condition of your dog's teeth and gums not only keeps track of their comfort and eating but also their oral hygiene.
- We recommend starting a teeth cleaning routine once your new puppy is comfortable in your home.
 - Start by getting your puppy used to you looking in their mouth and rubbing your finger on their gums.
 - Then hold the puppy's mouth and start rubbing gently on the outside surfaces and the front teeth. This is a massaging action that may even feel good to your teething puppy.
 - Permanent teeth should start arriving around 3-6 months, then you can graduate to a soft bristle brush with toothpaste made specifically for dogs.
 - Human toothpaste should not be used.

BEHAVIOR

To ensure a happy and safe environment for your new puppy, address unwanted behaviors early:

- Avoid rough play with hands; use toys instead to prevent injury.
- Supervise chewing; provide safe chew toys and dental products.
- Don't comfort barking or whining, as it rewards bad habits.
- Consider puppy classes for socialization and skill development.
- These classes foster bonding, instill good habits, and enhance safety.



RESTRAINT

Restraining your puppy may not seem necessary, but practicing restraint and touch desensitization early on is beneficial. This helps them adapt to grooming, bathing, and vet visits with less stress. Laying your puppy on its side and using gentle hugs can start the process. Touch desensitization, involving gentle petting of paws, ears, and mouth, reduces anxiety during nail trims and ear exams.



HOUSEBREAKING

- Choose a consistent potty location.
- Feed 2-3 times daily, removing food after 20 minutes.
- Go with your puppy outside and praise successful eliminations.
- Limit water intake 1-2 hours before bedtime.
- Supervise and confine your pup until it has four weeks of successful habits.
- Correct mistakes by redirecting during indoor elimination instead of punishing afterward.