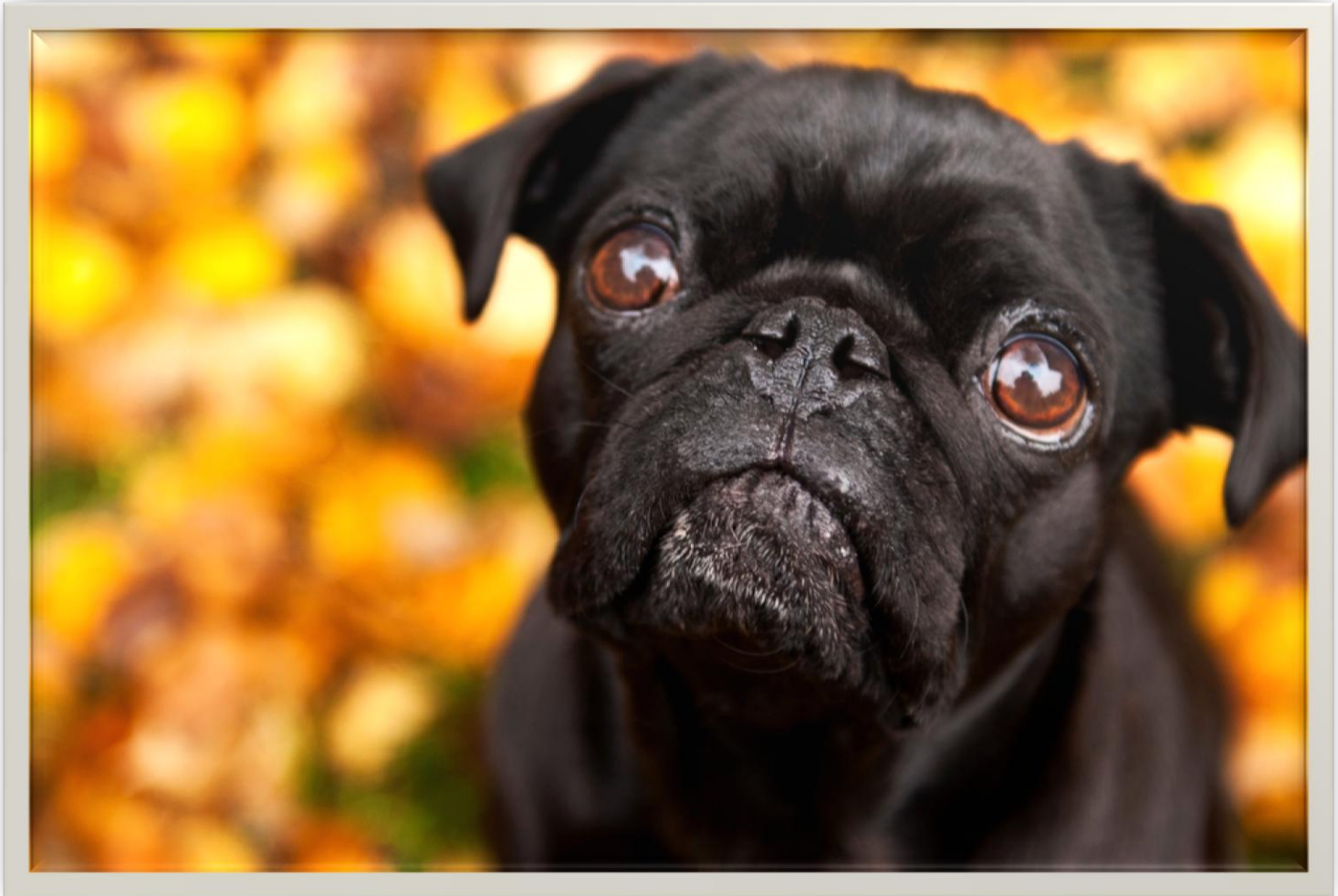


# Your New Pug

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**Information and advice from  
the Pacific Pug Rescue  
for a happy life with your new pug.**

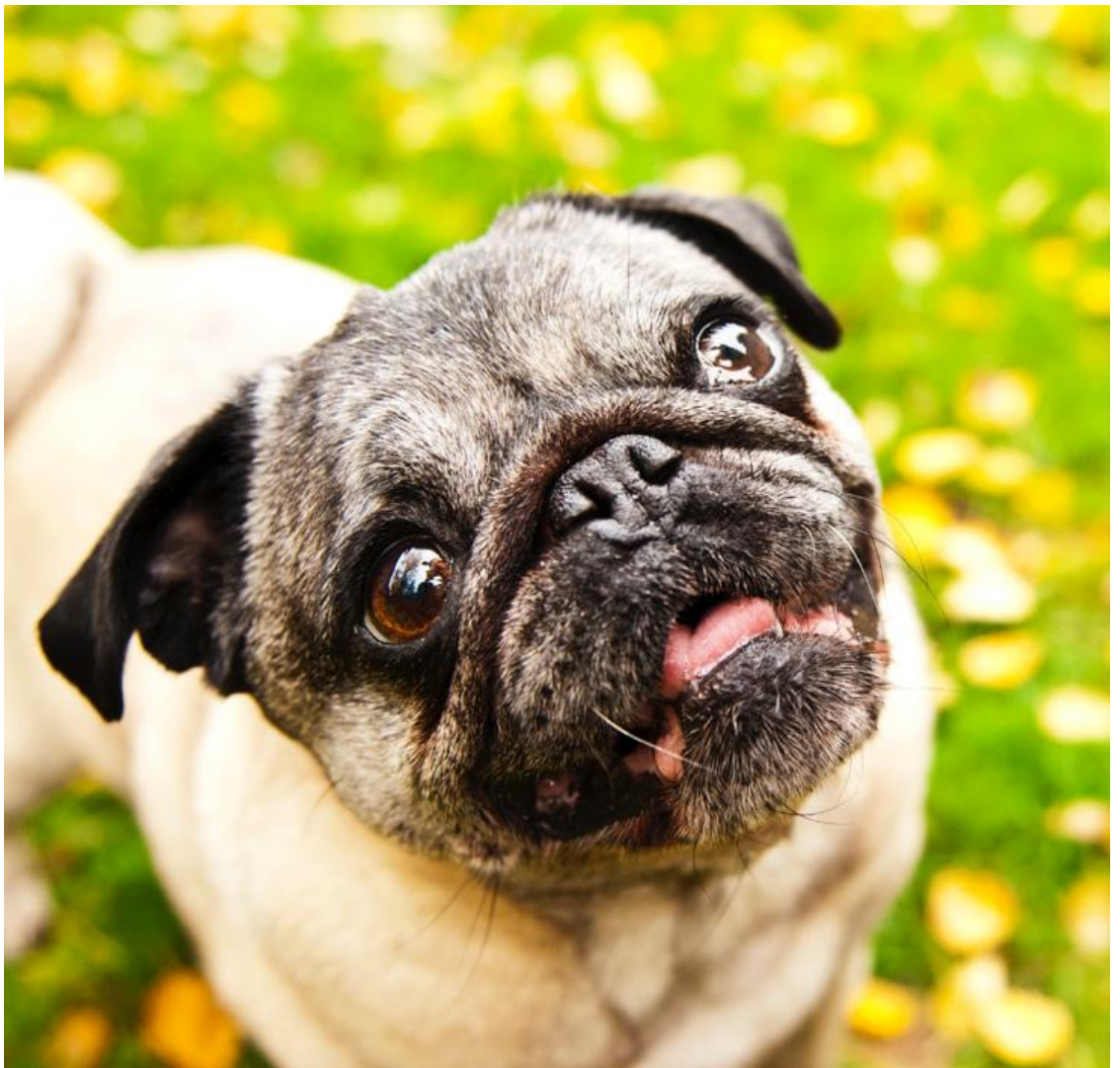
**[www.pacificpugrescue.org](http://www.pacificpugrescue.org)**

# CONGRATULATIONS!

Thank you for adopting a pug from the Pacific Pug Rescue!

This booklet is designed to address many of the questions you may have about how to care for your new pug. Please give us a call if you need any additional information or advice.

**Pacific Pug Rescue - 503.704.3587**



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# Chapter 1

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## Settling in – Do's & Don'ts

### DO'S

- Show your new pug what to do. Show him where to go potty; show him where his food, water, and bed are; and praise him for everything he does that you like.
- Reward good behavior with praise and small bite sized food treats.
- If your pug knows "sit" have him "sit" for everything (feeding times, doors opening, leash, etc.) If he doesn't, just wait for a calm moment when he is standing nicely and not jumping up, etc., and reward the calm behavior.
- When he eats dinner, have him wait or sit first. Once he's begun eating, move away from the dish and do not disturb him.
- Supervise, supervise, supervise every new interaction with kids and other pets.
- If the pug is crate trained, please use the crate for calm confinement. Have him sleep in the crate at night in your bedroom. (See Page X if he is not crate trained.)
- Go for long, on-leash walks for the purpose of brisk exercise.
- Start a training class with your new pug.

### Don'ts

- Avoid all use of punishment! It is best to ignore and properly manage undesirable behaviors and reward the desirable ones.
- Don't give your pug long-lasting high-value food items (bones, rawhides, etc.), as they can cause possession issues.
- Don't wrestle or play tug-of-war with your pug.
- Don't allow too much freedom. Keep him on a leash at first (even inside your home, especially with kids or cats present).
- Don't bathe or groom your new pug right away, and especially do not try to trim his nails.
- Don't overwhelm him by having a party, inviting relatives/kids over, etc.
- Don't physically force your pug to do anything. Use your leash and treats to lead or lure him where you need him to go.
- Do not let kids crowd the pug, take him for a walk, hug or pick up the pug and do not allow any unsupervised interactions.
- Don't overwhelm your new pug by going to crowded places such as markets, parks, schools, etc. Find quiet and calm places to begin with.

# Chapter 2

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## Preparing Your Home

- Prepare a safe room where the pug can be left alone.
- Buy or rent a crate or puppy exercise pen.
- Remove breakable objects; ensure electrical wiring is safely covered or out of pug's reach.
- Put away shoes, belongings, papers, kids' toys, etc.
- Remove trash cans, or secure inside cabinets.
- Move cat food and litter box out of pug's reach.
- Is your fence/gate secure? Is the ground free of sharp objects, poisonous plants?

### Buy the following supplies:

**-Food:** A high-quality dry kibble suited to your pug's age and size. Talk with your veterinarian about dietary requirements.

**-Dishes:** Ceramic or stainless steel are best because they don't harbor bacteria like plastic does and are less likely to become chew toys.

**-Bed:** Your pug needs a soft, dry, clean place to lie down.

**-Toys:** To exercise your pug physically and mentally, choose from a wide variety of puzzle and game toys.

**-Grooming supplies:** Choose appropriate tools for your pug's coat.

**-Collar/Harness/Leash:** A flat collar that the pug can wear safely at all times, to which you can attach his identification tags and a 4' or 6' leash. *A body harness is often more suitable for pugs.*

**-Enzyme-based cleaner:** These cleaners help with potty accidents by removing all residual odors from accident sites.



# Chapter 3

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## The Ride Home

We recommend your new pug ride home in a crate or secured in your car's back seat. Never put a dog in the back of an open pick-up truck.

- If you have your current dog with you, keep the dogs separated on the journey home, as your existing dog may feel the car is his space that needs protecting.
- Leave the leash attached to the pug's harness (you can fasten it through the seat belt).
- Do not allow children to excite the pug.
- Do not give the pug a long-lasting food treat or rawhide in the car.
- Take your pug directly home. Don't stop on the way home for supplies or to visit friends.
- If the pug vomits, simply clean it up without punishing the dog.
- Do not leave the pug alone in your car.
- Before you open the car door, get hold of the leash so your pug cannot bolt.

## On Arrival Home

- Take your pug on the leash to the area that you want him to go potty. Do not play with him until he relieves himself. **Praise him for using this area and give him a treat.**
- Take your pug inside, show him where his food and water is. Keep his leash on for control.
- Act very low key and don't excite him with play.
- As he is exploring his new home, watch him carefully. If he attempts to urinate inside, quickly escort him to his area in the yard. When he uses this area correctly, praise him.
- Keep the doors closed to any areas where he is not allowed.
- A calm and consistent first few days will help your pug settle in with minimal stress.

Initially don't leave your new pug with the run of the house. As he becomes more mature and learns to be better behaved, you can give him more freedom. Try not to blame your pug for being a pug, blame yourself for not putting things away.

## Your New Pug's Health

Pugs need time to adjust to their new homes and surroundings. The stress of the change in environment can weaken a pug's immune system and make him more susceptible to illness. In the first few weeks following the adoption, monitor your pug closely for the following:

### Kennel Cough

Kennel cough, or canine infectious tracheobronchitis, is one of the most prevalent infectious diseases in dogs. All PPR pugs are vaccinated against kennel cough (also known as Bordetella). However, vaccination is not 100% guarantee that a dog will not contract kennel cough.

The following can all be signs of kennel cough:

- A dry, hacking cough (often sounds as if something is 'caught in the throat')
- Retching or gagging (often producing clear, foamy saliva)
- Nasal discharge
- Sneezing
- Lethargy

Most dogs with kennel cough do not have a fever and, apart from the cough, can appear healthy and energetic. If your pug has a fever, is less active than usual, has a decreased appetite, has discharge from the eyes or nose or has difficulty breathing, please consult your veterinarian immediately, as a more serious problem may be present.

**Important!** *Please remember that kennel cough is common and contagious but is very rarely fatal. Although all of our pugs have had a thorough health screening, we always recommend that all newly adopted pugs be seen by a vet of the adopter's choice within a week of adoption.*

# Chapter 4

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## Introducing Your New Pug to Other Pets

### Dog To Dog

You are off to a good start as your pug was socialized during his stay at his foster home. But before you go inside, take a short walk with your dogs (NOT TO THE DOG PARK THOUGH!) to help reduce stress. Arguments often occur when entering territory, going through doors or gates, in tight spaces, around food, toys, beds, games and over your attention. Fights can be avoided by giving the dogs time and space to get to know each other calmly. Keep the leash on the new dog and control his movements. Do not give either dog attention until both are quiet and well behaved. It can help to increase praise to your current dog whenever the new dog approaches.

Initially, do not feed the dogs next to each other. Refrain from giving either dog a bone or long-lasting food treat, as this can easily lead to fighting. Wait until they are accustomed to each other (a few weeks). Remember that food guarding is a normal dog behavior and there are some dogs that may never be able to eat together.

If you are worried at any point, pick up the leash and walk the new dog away. It may help to squirt the dogs with water if they start to fight. Do not grab either dog, as you may get bitten by mistake.

Avoid playing high arousal games with the dogs. Tug-of-war or a fast game of fetch may cause a fight to break out as they are both energized. Do not expect the dogs to share the same bed. It may be wise to crate your new dog until a relationship is established and you know he is potty trained. Eventually it would be ideal to have both dogs, with a dog bed each, sleeping in the same room (your bedroom, as they love to be near you). Separate the dogs when you are not home until they have proven

that they can get along.

### Dog To Cat

Be prepared before the dog comes home. Make sure your pug does not have access to the cat's food and water and especially the litter box! When introducing your new pug to your cat, put the cat on a raised surface like a table or dresser. This will help the cat feel less threatened. Bring your new pug into the house on a leash. If they both seem calm, allow them to sniff each other and then distract the dog with a treat or praise. After a few meetings, if all has gone well, you can drop the end of the leash and let him drag the leash around the house so you can grab it if necessary. It is normal for the cat to hiss and growl at first, especially if she has not lived with a dog before. Cats take time to adjust to changes. Never allow the dog to chase the cat, even in play, as this situation can easily get out of control.

If the initial interaction isn't good then keep a distance between them to allow time for adjustment. Distract the dog with treats and reward calm behavior. You can try spraying them with water if they start to fight, or throw a towel over the cat if he attacks the dog. Make sure the cat has an escape route or can leap to a high place. Do not let the dog chase or corner the cat or vice versa. Separate them when you are not there to supervise until you all are comfortable with the situation.

If your cat hides, don't worry. Make sure the cat has a private place not accessible to the dog where she can eat and drink in peace and feel safe. Insure that the cat has access to her litter box, but that the dog does not. Allow the pets to adjust in their own time - be patient and act calm and relaxed. Often they become friends, but sometimes they just tolerate each other. Either way you should respect the arrangement.

## **Dog To Caged Pet**

Generally, keep caged pets out of the reach of your dog in secure habitats in a separate room. Any introductions should be done with the dog on leash and must be monitored carefully. Most small pets get very nervous and frightened because many dogs have a prey drive towards these types of animals. Always be present and keep visits short.

## **Children & Dogs**

It is very important to consider carefully whether a new dog is a good choice when you have young children. Many puppies and dogs think of children as littermates because children have higher pitched voices, get easily excited, run and fling their arms about, and are closer to the dog's size. All of these behaviors signify "Play-Time" for a dog or puppy and they become excited and overactive. The puppy/dog interacts in play with the children, just as it would with other dogs/puppies. They nip, jump up, bang into, knock over and wrestle with the clothes of children. Also, young children are not capable of handling dogs with proper gentleness. They want to hug and squeeze the dog and are often too rough despite their sweet intentions.

### **\*\*\* SUPERVISE ALL INTERACTIONS WITH CHILDREN AND ANIMALS\*\*\***

If the dog is getting too excited, teach the children to stand still "like a tree;" fold arms and hide hands, then walk away slowly and calmly. Teach your children how to interact with dogs:

- Allow the dog to approach you, not the other way around!
- Pet the dog under the chin or chest.
- Don't look directly into the dog's eyes.
- NEVER approach or touch a strange dog.
- Never disturb a dog who is eating, chewing or sleeping.
- Do not allow children to climb on the dog, hug tightly, pull the tail, or grab feet.
- Keep your children's faces away from the dogs.

### **Look for these warning signs that a dog is anxious:**

- The dog is standing stiffly.
- He is looking sideways at the child.
- He is trying to get away or hide.
- His tail is tucked.
- He emits a low, deep growl.
- He is staring your child in the eye, with a raised lip.

### **Most Importantly:**

- Never run from a dog; his natural instinct will be to chase.
- If a dog does run up to you, freeze with your arms folded or by your sides. Once the dog loses interest, walk away slowly.

**RESPECT YOUR DOG**—and encourage others to do the same.

Your new pug is your friend and companion. Forcibly moving him, hitting or pinning him down will lead to problems. The dog may see you as a threat, as someone to fear, and may shut off from you or become aggressive. Your pug should welcome your touch and not be afraid of you.



# Chapter 5

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## Developing Routine & Structure With Your New Pug

The whole family should use the same positive training methods for your new pug. Your new dog will be looking to you for clear guidance and gentle leadership to shape his good behavior. Be consistent and patient.

- Provide clear rules and guidelines. There is never a need to physically reprimand your pet. Time outs, ending the game and removing rewards are suitable punishment for a dog that is learning where the boundaries are. Make sure the boundary line doesn't keep moving or your dog will become very confused. Please take a training class.
- Go slowly. Introduce new surroundings and routines gradually.
- Feed on a regular schedule and teach your dog to sit and stay before giving him his dinner. Don't disturb him while eating.
- Sleeping—Don't let your new dog sleep on your bed (he can do this at a later date as long as he will get off cheerfully on your cue). Other great sleeping options are having a doggy bed placed next to your bed or in a crate.
- Catch your dog doing something right (lying on his bed, chewing his OWN toys, sitting for attention, etc.) and reward with affection, attention and treats when he is polite or does what you ask.
- Initially give your dog a confined amount of space in the home—not free run of the entire house. Restrict access until you establish some training and get to know your new pet better.
- A tired dog is a good dog! Your dog will not exercise himself, so leaving him in your yard all day just won't work. Dogs need to use their brains as well as their muscles, so if you don't have time to regularly play with and walk your dog, you should reconsider whether you have time for a dog at all.

As with people, dogs develop new behaviors and change with age. You should be prepared to continue your dog's training and guidance throughout his life. Teach and train with patience and rewards. The results will be amazing!

# Chapter 6

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## Behavior & Training

Understanding your dog's behavior and learning how dogs think will make life with your new pet happier and easier. Positive reinforcement, also known as reward-based training, is proven to be far more effective in creating a well-adjusted, well-mannered dog than punishment-focused methods.

PPR strongly recommends all new dogs/puppies and their family members attend at least a basic training course to solidify the loving bond and to help him understand what is expected of him.

### Puppies

The experiences your puppy has, or doesn't have, will shape him for the rest of his life. Introduce your puppy to new experiences gradually and make sure these experiences are positive and not overwhelming.

Puppies may whine a lot their first few days in their new home. Remain calm; this phase will pass as your puppy gains confidence and feels secure.

Begin teaching your puppy basic manners as soon as you get him home. Take advantage of your daily routine; when feeding, ask the puppy to come, sit and stay until you give the okay to eat. Ask him to sit or wait before letting him out of his crate, going through doors, etc.

Teach your puppy to be very gentle with his teeth on human skin and to chew on appropriate toys and bones. If your puppy hurts you with his teeth, simply say "ouch" and ignore him for a minute. Please do not use physical punishment. Dogs work on instincts that you cannot change but you can redirect. Hitting or tapping on the nose, etc., only reinforces that you cause pain.

Practice touching your puppy on his paws, tail, ears, etc., and reward relaxed behavior with treats and kind, calm praise. Regularly groom your puppy and wipe his feet off (even if it isn't raining).

Do not play wrestling games or tug-of-war. A nice game of fetch is better.



## **Puppy Kindergarten**

Puppy kindergarten is a series of classes for puppies aged around 8-16 weeks. During these valuable weeks when your puppy is very open to learning, you will be taught how your puppy thinks and feels, and the best way to influence his/her behavior for the future. Your puppy also will be exposed to lots of positive experiences in a controlled and safe environment. Learning to interact with other puppies and dogs and with other people and children is very beneficial at this early age.

## **House Training**

### **Puppies**

A good rule of thumb is puppies can control their bladders for approximately one hour of time for each month of their age. In other words, a three-month-old puppy cannot be expected to last more than three hours without relieving himself and typically they need to defecate 10-20 minutes after eating.

Consistency and routine are key. If you can be at home with your puppy, take him out, on-leash, to eliminate every two hours, after every nap, after every play session, before confinement and any time he signals (circling, sniffing). Take him to the same area of your yard each time. Give him a word to associate with the action and do not play with or interact with him until he goes.

Praise him for eliminating outside. If he does not eliminate after a few minutes take him back inside and confine him for 15 minutes, then take him out again. Repeat this until he goes. If you miss the signals but you catch your puppy eliminating, immediately take him outside, praising him when he goes in the appropriate place. DO NOT rub his nose in any errors as this does not teach proper elimination habits or control.

- Use a crate.
- Have the crate next to your bed and during the night, when the puppy whines, take him outside, wait 2 minutes and when he eliminates, praise him.
- Place him back in the crate to sleep.
- Always keep his crate spotlessly clean; this will encourage him to do the same.

If you have to leave your puppy for longer periods (over three hours), try confining him to your kitchen area.

- Leave the door off the crate; place the crate close to his food and water dishes.
- The puppy should sleep in his crate and get up to eliminate on a hard surface floor which is easy to clean and sterilize.
- When you arrive home DO NOT punish your puppy for eliminating on the floor. This teaches the puppy nothing except to fear your return!
- When you are home, be diligent about taking him outside to eliminate and use lots of praise.

**REMEMBER:** Be patient. Young puppies have limited control of their bladders and short memories. Some learn more quickly than others.

## **Adult Dogs**

Your new adult dog may already be potty trained, but he may be anxious and is certainly unfamiliar in his new home and not at all aware of what you want; so expect some accidents at first.

Take the dog outside to eliminate when you first arrive home, first thing in the morning, before confinement (if you go out), immediately after confinement, after his dinner, just before you go to bed, and any time she signals a need to go.

If your dog, no matter what age, continues to eliminate in the house when you are at home, attach a leash to the dog's harness and tie it to your waist! This way you can watch your dog and take him outside when he begins to show signs of needing to eliminate.

## **Submissive and Excitement Urination**

Less confident dogs sometimes urinate to show submission or in excitement to greet you. They want you to know that they pose no threat or challenge to you.

- Do not punish your dog, as this makes matters worse.
- Just ignore your dog, do not make eye contact or lean over to pet him.
- Try to distract the dog with another activity such as catching a treat or going to get a toy.
- Building confidence by practicing basic manners and agility games may help.
- As your dog's confidence grows, the problem should lessen and eventually stop.
- Instruct guests to ignore the dog on arrival and to praise him verbally when he sits, lies down, etc. (everyone can help with training).

## **Methods That Do NOT Work–Please Avoid**

- Hitting your dog.
- Pushing the dog's nose in his accidents.
- Shouting.

These methods lead to your dog being more worried, making the urination worse.

## **Cleaning**

When cleaning up an accident, use an enzyme-based cleaner to effectively remove all odors.

## **Crate Training**

Crates are actually an excellent choice for most puppies and adult dogs as they keep the pet and your belongings safe when you are not able to supervise. They aid in potty training because a dog will not want to soil his sleeping area. Select a crate big enough to allow the puppy/dog to stand up and turn around and stretch out when lying down.

## **Why Use A Crate?**

- To provide a den for your dog.
- To help calm and nurture your dog in the new environment.
- As a potty training aid.
- As a safe way to travel in your car.
- For airline travel.
- Good in hotels where pets are allowed.
- As a recovery room from illness or surgery.
- As a sanctuary when things get hectic.
- In some mild cases, it can be helpful for anxiety to help prevent destructive chewing.
- To protect your pet from children who cannot act appropriately around dogs.

## **Crate Do's and Don'ts**

### **DO'S**

- Make the crate a positive place.
- Use treats and toys to lead the dog into the crate.
- Feed the dog his dinner in the crate at first.
- Leave the door open initially.
- Hide food treats in the crate.
- Place a clean, soft bed in the crate.
- Place a shirt with your scent on it in the crate.
- Encourage your dog to sleep in his crate.
- Praise and pet him when he is inside his crate.
- Stay close when you first close the door.
- Teach your dog to “wait” before coming out.

### **DON'TS:**

- Force a dog or puppy into a crate.
- Use the crate for punishment.
- Keep the crate in an isolated area.
- Leave your dog in his crate for more than six hours.
- Talk to or let him out when whining.
- Choose a crate that is too large. If your dog can eliminate in one corner and sleep in another, the crate will not help teach good potty habits.
- Choose a crate that is too small. Your dog should be able to sit up and turn around. For a growing puppy you may wish to choose a larger crate and initially block off part of the space (with a box). As the dog gets larger, you can remove the partition.

Remember, the crate should never take away from the contact and socialization that your dog needs from you and your family. The dog needs to spend much more time out of the crate than in.

### **Chewing**

- Chewing is a normal and necessary behavior to promote healthy teeth and gums.
- All dogs should have their own chew toys. Avoid cooked bones, poultry bones and rib bones as they tend to splinter and cause choking or intestinal problems.
- We recommend you supervise your dog when he has a chew toy/bone.
- Avoid toys with squeakies or pieces that can be swallowed.
- Show your dog the appropriate chew toy and make a big fuss over it. Praise your dog when he takes the toy. Sometimes smearing a little peanut butter or cream cheese on the toy can make it more appealing.
- If your dog tries to chew on inappropriate items, distract him, and give him an appropriate toy. Praise him and play with him briefly when he chews his toy.
- Teach your dog to “drop it” and “leave it” so you can exchange an unsuitable chewy for a more appropriate one.
- Prepare your home by putting away items you value; the dog doesn't know the difference between your things and his toys.
- Prepare a puppy-proof room or crate, so he doesn't have access to unsuitable chew items when you can't supervise him.
- Bitter tasting (but safe) substances such as “Bitter Apple” can be sprayed on objects and may discourage chewing.
- Remember to reward good behavior.



## Jumping Up

This is merely an inappropriate greeting behavior, as your dog is excited to see you.

### Solution:

- Ignore the dog, stand still, fold your arms, and look away. The second your dog's feet remain on the floor, acknowledge and greet him. If she jumps up again, immediately stand still, fold arms and look away. Repeat every time the dog jumps. *NOTE: your family and friends should all follow this training plan as it needs to be consistent!*
- Teach your dog to sit to be greeted and reward quickly before he jumps. If he jumps, repeat the above.
- Keep him on a leash, so you can prevent her from jumping on guests.

## Barking

Dogs bark to alert you of danger, because they are lonely, bored or anxious and seeking attention, or because they are being teased by an outside influence (i.e., squirrels).

### Solution:

- Keep your dog inside your home when you are not there.
- Leave on the radio or TV to mask outside noises.
- Ignore your dog if he is barking for attention.

Consistently reward the silent pauses with your attention. Your dog will learn that he is not rewarded for barking and hopefully will stop.

## Digging

Usually dogs dig because they are bored or left outside for too long. However, digging is a normal activity for dogs and many of them really enjoy it.

### Solution:

- Control digging by spending more time with your dog, giving him plenty of exercise, keeping him indoors, and providing him with toys.

- Direct the behavior by designating an area in the yard where it is acceptable for your dog to dig. Encourage him to use this area. You can buy him a sandbox where he is allowed to dig.
- You can also try covering the spot with dirt and securing chicken wire on top, or placing the dog's feces in the spot where he likes to dig.

## Bolting Through Doors/Gates

Bolting can be a very serious problem that may show up at your home in the first few days before your new dog realizes he lives with you!

### Solutions:

- In the beginning, put your new dog on leash before opening the door, even if you are only going into your fenced yard. This extra control will teach and guide your dog to be calm and learn boundaries.
- Teach your dog to "wait" at every door or gate until you release him to go through. Going to a training class is a great way to learn how.
- If he escapes, don't run directly after him as this can often be seen as a game, and he probably will run away faster! Instead, try turning around, calling him happily and running away at an angle and the dog may turn around and chase you safely home.
- If your dog approaches you, try crouching down and offering a cookie to lure the dog to you. Talk in a "happy" voice to attract your dog.

## Home-Along Anxiety

Usually within 30 minutes of the owner departing, the dog attempts to get out to find his owner. Tremendous damage can be done to door frames, drapes, windowsills, furniture, blinds, etc. Dogs can injure themselves in their panic. Putting a dog in a crate or kennel can increase the anxiety, and they can break their teeth and rip out their nails in a frantic effort to get out. Food is rarely a distraction. Most dogs will be too frantic to even notice treats. The dog also may urinate and defecate because of his anxiety.

The dog is not being willfully destructive or malicious. Punishing the dog does no good as it only confuses your already anxious and distraught pet. Usually the dog is extremely affectionate, calm and loving when in the presence of his owner. The attachment formed is very strong, so much so that the dog feels intense panic when the owner leaves, feeling unable to cope with being left alone.

### **What can you do?**

Please consult a board-certified veterinary behaviorist to obtain a proper diagnosis and for more information on this problem. Treating your dog with medication may be necessary to take the edge off his anxiety and enable you to implement a behavior modification training program.

### **Training At Home**

Reward the good behavior and the good behavior will increase. (Rewards include: food, toys, petting, putting on the leash, opening doors, going for walks, etc.)

Many bad behaviors can be significantly reduced if your pet is exercised regularly. Take him for a long, brisk walk and play fetch. Keep him tired!

### **Remember...**

- Dogs “act out” because we are not clear with what we want them TO do - so they are confused (not stubborn) and just act like dogs! Show your dog how you wish him to behave and reward the good behavior.
- The dog has to be around you and your family to learn good behavior.
- Giving a reward for the right behavior is proven to be a faster and easier way for dogs to learn (you only have to teach one response - the right one!).
- Make use of everyday activities and turn them into mini-training sessions, i.e., wait until your dog sits and stays before giving him his food dish, sits and waits at the door before it is opened, etc.
- Teach your dog not to pull on the leash by changing your direction every time he pulls.

### **Recommended Reading**

“Dog Friendly Dog Training” – Andrea Arden

“The Other End of the Leash” – Patricia McConnell

“The Power of Positive Dog Training” - Pat Miller

# Chapter 7

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## Medical Treatment

**DA2PP** - This is a standard vaccine administered to dogs. It provides protection against canine distemper, adenovirus, parvovirus and parainfluenza. Pups and some dogs need additional boosters of this vaccine administered by your veterinarian over a period of weeks to achieve maximum immunity from diseases. Until these are completed, it is best to limit exposure to other dogs. Many serious dog illnesses are spread by fecal material from other dogs -- so properly dispose of waste and avoid areas of elimination used by other dogs. Parvovirus is an especially contagious and often fatal disease which primarily affects puppies, so any dog under one year of age without sufficient vaccine boosters should not be taken to public parks or outdoor areas, even sidewalks, until he has received a full series of DA2PP vaccine. Your veterinarian will work with you to determine a booster schedule and may recommend additional vaccines based on your dog's age and lifestyle.

**BORDETELLA** - Commonly known as kennel cough, bordetella, or canine tracheobronchitis, is an upper respiratory illness spread in facilities with lots of other dogs. Other dogs can catch this cold, so limit contact with other dogs until you have observed your dog for symptoms for a week or longer. Should symptoms develop, keep him quiet, entice him to eat and get plenty of rest. Your veterinarian may prescribe antibiotics to prevent him from developing a secondary infection. Canine infectious tracheobronchitis is most often characterized by a frequent dry cough which is aggravated by pressure from pulling on the leash or strenuous activity. Most dogs seem to be minimally affected by the illness and continue to behave normally, eat, and play. Lethargy, reluctance to eat, or white or yellow nasal discharge could be signs that the kennel cough has progressed into a more serious respiratory infection or even pneumonia, so see your veterinarian right away if you notice these symptoms.

**RABIES VACCINE** - Follow your veterinarian's advice regarding Rabies vaccination.

**WORMING** - A dose of medicine to eliminate roundworms and/or tapeworms is typically given to all PPR pups. Continued treatment and other types of parasite control may be recommended by your veterinarian to treat a wider range of parasites.

**ANTIBIOTICS and OTHER MEDICATIONS** - When an animal is sick with an upper respiratory infection we may prescribe antibiotics to treat the illness. If your newly adopted dog has antibiotics or other medication to go home with him, it is important that you follow the dispensing directions carefully and follow up with your veterinarian for rechecks and further treatment if needed.

**FLEA/PARASITE CONTROL** - Many products exist that protect your dog from fleas and parasites. If you travel with your dog, you will want to protect him from illnesses spread by fleas and ticks in other parts of the country. Your veterinarian has a wide range of high quality flea control products which are safer and more effective than over-the-counter flea products.

**HEARTWORM** - The disease, spread by the bite of an infected mosquito, is still relatively rare in the Portland area, but dogs that may have previously lived in a part of the country where heartworm is quite common. We recommend all dogs over 6 months old receive a heartworm test and monthly preventative after adoption. Your veterinarian will be able to provide you with more information about testing and prevention.

**SPAYING/NEUTERING** - All dogs and puppies that arrive at PPR unaltered are spayed or neutered by our veterinarian. If you have any concerns or further questions please contact your new pet's veterinarian immediately

**VETERINARIAN VISIT** – A veterinarian examine your dog to see if there are serious medical concerns and gives you an opportunity to ask questions. Some clinics and private companies offer medical insurance plans for pets. These can save a lot of money and soften the financial blow of a medical crisis.