

This Month:

- January Bonus Days
- Feature Furry Friend
- Vaccinations for your Dog
- Vaccinations for your Cat
- Indoor Games to Play with your Dog
- Time to go, By: Titan
- Feature Furry Friend

Next Month:

- February Bonus Days
- Feature Furry Friend
- And much more...



January Bonus Days

Jan 6th

Jan 11th

Jan 19th

Jan 28th

Jan 31st

Price: \$25.00 Full day

Please e mail or give us a call should you want to bring in your dog on these days!

(please note that your invoice will be adjusted should your pup normally be scheduled for one of these days)

Hours of Operation:

Monday - Friday 7:00am-6:00pm

Saturdays - CLOSED

Sunday—CLOSED

Parent N Pup Date
December 18th 2010

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Dog Vaccination: A Must for Every Responsible

Dog Owner

After the internal anti parasite treatment, you must have your dog vaccinated.

For dogs, you must have the first vaccination done at six weeks old, that first vaccine representing protection against parvovirus. Until the age of six weeks, the antibody they get from the mother dog protects puppies. If there still is the risk of contacting disease until they reach six weeks, you can use a special antibody treatment, which can offer up to three weeks of protection for your beloved pet.

Two or three weeks after the first vaccination, a second one is necessary, with a special vaccine that your vet decides to be, depending on the one for the first vaccination.

Keep in mind you can only take the dog outside and allow it to have contact with other animals only one week after the vaccination procedure.

Vaccination against rabies is mandatory and you can do it starting the age of three months, as a separate procedure or inside a more complex vaccine.

The second vaccination of the dog is necessary once every year with the same type of vaccine, in order to avoid your dog contact the diseases above mentioned. As far as the vaccination against rabies, it is mandatory that you go through the procedure every year.

For cats, vaccination starts when they reach six-eight weeks, because they too have natural protection from the mother in their body up to that point.

Vaccination means special complex vaccines against breathing and other diseases that cats can have at that age. The second mandatory vaccination is necessary when your cat reaches the age of ten - twelve weeks, then every year.

Rabies vaccination for cats is also mandatory and is necessary at the age of three months, and, the same as in dogs situation, it will repeat every year.

Not getting your pet vaccinated could mean that it contracts a viral disease, which may turn out to be lethal for your best friend.

Vaccination

As a general concept, it is necessary once every 14 days, starting the age of six weeks, but internal debugging is necessary before the vaccination. Here is a simple vaccination schedule:

- 6 weeks old : parvovirus vaccination
- 8 weeks old: polyvalent vaccine
- 10 weeks old: vaccine against coronary viruses
- 12 weeks old: polyvalent vaccine
- 14 weeks old: you must repeat the 10 weeks procedure
- 6 months old: anti rabies vaccine

Correct vaccination is essential for keeping your puppy healthy. Until this period of time is over, that means the first 14 weeks of life, the puppy must stay inside and not go out under any circumstances, except special situations like visiting the vet, and you must not under any circumstance bathe the puppy. The polyvalent vaccination as well as the anti rabies vaccination must be done every year.

Maintenance rule for the puppy during the vaccination period:

- You cannot let the puppy out in the yard or other open area like a balcony for example
- You cannot keep the puppy in the same place with another animal, excepting the siblings, even if that other pet is worm free and vaccinated, and under no circumstances, you must not keep the dog in a place where an animal has died.
- You cannot transport the puppy in extreme temperature or humid conditions.
- You must keep the puppy away from toxic substances, and you must avoid that the puppy swallows anything else than it is supposed to.

When the puppy becomes an adult, it must receive the second vaccination. Ask your vet how often your dog must be vaccinated and what exactly types of vaccines must it get. Although different point of view have been issued stating that certain vaccines can offer immunity for the dog for a number of years, that fact is not uniform. Some dogs get a strong immunity after such a complex long lasting vaccine, and some do not. Aside vaccination, food, life style, and in general the medical history of the dog are very important factors which determine the amount of antibody a dog's organism will produce after the vaccination, as well as the time period of their stay in the dog's body. Overall, the doctors recommend that you have dogs vaccinated every year, throughout their entire life.

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Getting your dog vaccinated according to the doctor's advice and the official health procedures, you will keep your pet healthy and happy, and not just your pet, but yourself too.

<http://www.dogfactfiles.com/dog-vaccination.html>

Vaccine Recommendations for Dogs

Component	Class	Efficacy	Length of Immunity	Risk/Severity of Adverse Effects	Comments
Canine Distemper	Core	High	> 1 year for modified live virus (MLV) vaccines	Low	
Measles	Noncore	High in preventing disease, but not in preventing infection	Long	Infrequent	Use in high risk environments for canine distemper in puppies 4-10 weeks of age
Parvovirus	Core	High	> 1 year	Low	
Hepatitis	Core	High	> 1 year	Low	Only use canine adenovirus-2 (CAV-2) vaccines
Rabies	Core	High	Dependent upon type of vaccine	Low to moderate	
Respiratory disease from canine adenovirus-2 (CAV-2)	Noncore	Not adequately studied	Short	Minimal	If vaccination warranted, boost annually or more frequently
Parainfluenza	Noncore	Intranasal MLV - Moderate Injectable MLV - Low	Moderate	Low	Only recommended for dogs in kennels, shelters, shows, or large colonies; If vaccination warranted, boost annually or more frequently
Bordetella	Noncore	Intranasal MLV - Moderate Injectable MLV - Low	Short	Low	For the most benefit, use intranasal vaccine 2 weeks prior to exposure
Leptospirosis	Noncore	Variable	Short	High	Up to 30% of dogs may not respond to

					vaccine
Coronavirus	Noncor e	Low	Short	Low	Risk of exposure high in kennels, shelters, shows, breeding facilities

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Vaccination Schedule for Your Dog

Dog Vaccination Schedule	
Age	Vaccination
5 weeks	Parvovirus: for puppies at high risk of exposure to parvo, some veterinarians recommend vaccinating at 5 weeks. Check with your veterinarian.
6 & 9 weeks	Combination vaccine* without leptospirosis. Coronavirus: where coronavirus is a concern.
12 weeks or older	Rabies: Given by your local veterinarian (age at vaccination may vary according to local law).
12 & 15 weeks**	Combination vaccine Leptospirosis: include leptospirosis in the combination vaccine where leptospirosis is a concern, or if traveling to an area where it occurs. Coronavirus: where coronavirus is a concern. Lyme: where Lyme disease is a concern or if traveling to an area where it occurs.
Adult (boosters) [§]	Combination vaccine Leptospirosis: include leptospirosis in the combination vaccine where leptospirosis is a concern, or if traveling to an area where it occurs. Coronavirus: where coronavirus is a concern. Lyme: where Lyme disease is a concern or if traveling to an area where it occurs. Rabies: Given by your local veterinarian (time interval between vaccinations may vary according to local law).

*A combination vaccine, often called a 5-way vaccine, usually includes adenovirus cough and hepatitis, distemper, parainfluenza, and parvovirus. Some combination vaccines may also include leptospirosis (7-way vaccines) and/or coronavirus. The inclusion of either canine adenovirus-1 or adenovirus-2 in a vaccine will protect against both adenovirus cough and hepatitis; adenovirus-2 is highly preferred.

**Some puppies may need additional vaccinations against parvovirus after 15 weeks of age. Consult with your local veterinarian.

§ According to the American Veterinary Medical Association, dogs at low risk of disease exposure may not need to be boosted yearly for most diseases. Consult with your local veterinarian to determine the appropriate vaccination schedule for your dog. Remember, recommendations vary depending on the age, breed, and health status of the dog, the potential of the dog to be exposed to the disease, the type of vaccine, whether the dog is used for breeding, and the geographical area where the dog lives or may visit.

Bordetella and parainfluenza: For complete canine cough protection, we recommend Intra-Trac II ADT. For dogs that are shown, in field trials, or are boarded, we recommend vaccination every six months with Intra-Trac II ADT.

<http://www.peteducation.com/article.cfm?c=2+1648&aid=950>



Vaccinations for your Cat

There are many vaccines that are available for your cat. The list of vaccines provides a description of the disease they protect against for cats.

Laurelhurst Veterinary Hospital has made the change to administering our Core Vaccines to once-every-three years for each individual patient; this decision is based on age, health status, previous disease exposure, risk of future exposures, and home environment.

The doctors at Laurelhurst Veterinary Hospital do not routinely use all of these vaccines but instead, prefer to discuss the importance of each individual vaccine within the context of the lifestyle of your pet.

Core Vaccines for our Feline Patients:

Rabies:

Rabies is a disease that is transmitted from the bite of an infected animal. Any warm-blooded animal is capable of becoming rabid, but the bat is the primary carrier in the northwest. Signs of rabies include change in behavior (for domestic animals this usually means more aggressive, but wild animals may actually appear more docile), seizures, altered mental status, and any other neurologic signs. Rabies vaccine is given at 12-16 weeks of age, then again at 1 year, and then every three years after that. The vaccine is very important due to the severity of the disease (it is always fatal), the fact that there is no cure and because of the public health implications (humans can also get rabies from the bite wound of an animal).

FVRCP (FVR=Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis, C=Calicivirus, P=Panleukopenia virus):

This vaccine is given at 8,10,12,16 weeks of age and then yearly.

FVR (AKA Feline Herpesvirus):

This is a virus that is transmitted by aerosolization and in utero. It usually causes ocular and nasal discharge, conjunctivitis, sneezing, fever, and inappetance. There is a low mortality associated with this virus.

Feline Calicivirus:

This is a virus that is shed from oral and nasal secretions as well as feces and contaminated objects. It can cause nasal discharge, fever, pneumonia, oral ulcers, vomiting and diarrhea, and arthritis. There is also a low mortality associated with this virus.

Feline Panleukopenia (Feline "Parvovirus"):

This virus is shed in bodily excretions and secretions and can also be transmitted in utero. Clinical signs include fever, vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration, neurologic signs, and a low white blood cell count.

Feline Leukemia (FeLV):

This vaccine is given at 8-12 weeks of age, is repeated in 3-4 weeks, and then yearly afterwards. It is typically only given to animals at risk of exposure to FeLV. The virus is spread via bite wounds, grooming or contact with infected cats. Thus, only cats exposed to infected cats (those that go outdoors or live with infected cats) are typically given the vaccine. Cats should be tested before the first vaccine is given. Those cats infected with FeLV may never show signs, may show signs when other illnesses weaken their systems or may be immuno-suppressed and be "poor-doers". Cats can also develop cancers secondary to the virus. There are no cures for the disease, but some treatments are thought to slow the progression of the disease.

The rest of the vaccines listed are not commonly given at LVH because of:

1. The low prevalence of the disease
2. Concern about adverse reactions to the vaccines or the unproven efficacy of the vaccines

They are listed here to make you aware of them as further information regarding these vaccines as it becomes available.

Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP):

This is a virus that is a mutation of a relatively non-pathogenic Coronavirus. It can cause severe disease and can manifest as a fever, inappetance, weight loss, a distended abdomen, trouble breathing, ocular disease, neurologic signs and just not feeling well. It is not completely understood how the virus is spread from one cat to another, hence the difficulty in formulating a vaccine. Part of the disease process is an immune-mediated process and it is possible that by building up the cat's immune system to the disease by vaccinating it, we may actually be making the disease worse. The vaccine has also not proven to be very efficacious. The vaccine that is available is a dropper to put in the cats nose that is done yearly.

Chlamydia:

This is a bacterial disease that is transmitted by oronasal secretions. It can cause conjunctivitis, nasal secretions, and sneezing. It is an uncommon cause of upper respiratory problems in cats, and the vaccine is thought to be a common cause of vaccine reactions in cats.

Frequently Asked Questions about Vaccines

1. Why does my cat need vaccines? She never goes outside.

Even cats that stay in the house 100% of the time can be exposed to feline diseases. A stray cat could sneeze through the screen door. The indoor cat may need to be hospitalized if it becomes ill or boarded if a family emergency arises. Even a trip to the veterinarian for a toe nail trim can be an exposure hazard for an unvaccinated animal.

2. Why does my pet need a rabies vaccine? She never goes outside.

Rabies is an awful disease. It is a horrible way for an animal or person to die. Rabies virus is found in many of the wild life around our homes. An indoor pet can contract rabies from bats that make their way into our homes. A bat can squeeze through the tiniest opening in a screen over a window.

The bite from a bat is so small you may will not able to see it. Bats in the Pacific Northwest are assumed to be carriers of the Rabies virus. Unless you catch the bat and have it tested for rabies - you have to assume it is positive for the Rabies virus.

All people in the household would have to be inoculated against rabies. Your cat or dog, if not up to date on their Rabies vaccine, would have to be re-vaccinated and then watched for any signs of the disease process. If the pet has never been vaccinated for Rabies and the bat was positive for the virus; there is nothing that can be done to save that pet's life.

3. Does my pet really need a vaccine very year?

We use multivalent vaccine which means they contain antigens against several diseases. Every element of these vaccines varies with respect to the length of the immunity it provides against its target disease. The length of protection will also vary from pet to pet. We are not sure that every pet needs to be vaccinated every year. What we do know is that for the some pets an annual vaccine protocol may give them the best protections again most major infectious diseases. For pets that are older, have health issues, and other factors; an individualized vaccine protocol will be developed by the Doctors at Laurelhurst.

Laurelhurst Veterinary Hospital Vaccine Reaction Handout

Your pet has received vaccinations today. Most pets show no outward signs of effects of the vaccines but a small percentage will have a vaccine reaction.

1. Normal Reactions:

Some pets, especially cats, will run a mild fever (102° - 104° F) and be slightly lethargic and not eat well for 36-48 hours after receiving vaccines. This is a normal response of the immune system to the vaccine and should not require treatment. Also, some pets may develop a small lump (up to the size of a quarter) at the site of the vaccine. If it occurs it should gradually get smaller and go away within 6-8 weeks.

Call the Veterinarian if your pet:

1. runs a fever for more than 48 hours or has a temperature of over 104°F.
2. seems severely lethargic
3. refuses to eat or drink for more than 24 hours
4. develops a lump that does not go away after 4-8 weeks, continues to increase in size or bothers your pet.
5. vomits repeatedly
6. if you are concerned for any reason after your pet has received vaccinations

2. Allergic reactions:

In rare cases a pet may have an allergic reaction to a vaccine. These usually happen within the first few hours after the vaccine is given but may occur up to 72 hours after the injection. Allergic reactions usually require treatment.

Call the Veterinarian or seek after hours care at an emergency clinic if you notice any of the following:

1. difficulty breathing
2. hives (red welts most visible on the stomach)
3. swelling, especially of the eyes, lips or muzzle
4. profuse vomiting or diarrhea
5. excessive scratching, (may even draw blood) especially around the neck.
6. extreme lethargy, inability to waken

<http://www.lvhvet.com/pet-care/vaccinations-for-your-cat.shtml>

Indoor Games to Play With Your Dog

By Elyse Grau

During long, cold winters, dogs and their owners may need a little more exercise. This article shows you some fun ways you can play with your dog indoors.

Some of you may have been told never to play tug of war with a dog. The fear is that it might make a dog aggressive or aggravate any possessive tendencies. Other trainers feel that there is nothing wrong with the game, as long as you follow certain rules:

1)The toy you choose must be long enough to avoid accidental injury. A thick rope with knots in the middle is good.



2)Play tug toys only with a specified toy. Teach your dog a command such as "drop it" or "leave it" before you start playing. (It's a good idea to do this even if you never intend to play tug. That way if he wants to play with your shoe, you can simply ask him to drop it.) Never try to pull anything away from the dog, use your command instead.



3)You must be in control of the game. You decide when to play. Keep the toy out of sight in between games. You should win at least most of the time. When you decide you've had enough, simply say "that's enough" and ask the dog to "drop it." Always stop immediately if the dog gets too excited or puts his mouth on your hand.

Another game you can play is hide and seek. There are two ways to play this game; either you can hide and encourage your dog to find you, or you can hide toys or treats around the house and ask the dog to find them.



If you are to be the target, simply have the dog stay while you go into another room. At first don't go far, and hide in an easy spot. Then call the dog with "Come find me!" or something like that.

Continue to call as long as you need to. Reward the dog for finding you with treats, excited praise, belly rubs ' anything he loves. Once your dog gets the idea, you can hide in more difficult spots, and call less often.



To use treats or toys as the objects to find, start by hiding a treat under or behind something while your dog watches, then exclaim, "Find it!" in an excited voice. Once he gets the rules of the game, have the dog stay in one room while you hide treats in another.



If your dog likes to use his nose, try hiding the treats inside shoes, under rugs, between couch cushions and places like that. For other dogs you may want to put most of the treats in plain view. Break up large treats so that you are not giving him too many. Toys can be used if your dog has a strong prey drive, or if he is overweight.

You can also try some brain teasers with your dog. For one, find three boxes of the same size. Have the dog sit and stay, facing the boxes. Place a treat inside or underneath an overturned box.

Release the dog and allow him to find the box the treat is in. Eventually you can begin hiding the treat with the dog facing away from the boxes.

Here's another puzzle the dog can work on. Place a morsel of food on a flat plate. Cover the plate with a towel or inverted foil pie tin. If using the tin, make a small lip in it so the dog can smell the food. If the dog is good at working things out, he should soon at least try to get the

towel or pie tin off of the plate to get to the food.

You can increase the difficulty by placing the plate under a chair or other obstacle. Give him a way to get it out, such as placing it on a towel or attaching a rope to the plate. Don't let the dog get too frustrated with these games ' if he's not quite up to it, help him along and let him have the treat anyway.

There are toys that you can buy that will keep the dog busy on his own. A number of toys are now made to dispense treats. These are balls or cubes in which you place small treats. When the toy is jostled or turned over, out come the treats. The dog's dinner can even be fed from these toys so that she isn't overeating.

Other interactive toys available are puzzle toys. These are similar to those made for toddlers. Instead of putting the toy back together however, the dog takes it apart - something many dogs naturally love to do. Most of these are plush toys, and might not be suitable for some aggressive chewers.

These are just a few suggestions; use your imagination and your dog's abilities to come up with even more games you can play indoors.

Article Source: http://EzineArticles.com/?expert=Elyse_Grau

Time to Go

The time has come I think you both know
I love you both so much; I wish it wasn't so
I wish I could stay; I don't want to go

You're the best family a dog ever had
so kind and gentle, never mean or mad
I'll never forget the day that we met
I was so lucky to become your pet

You both opened your door and showed me your heart
I'll never forget you; we'll never part
You both loved me and cared for me over the year
you taught me everything and took away my fears

But before I go I want you both to know
I know it hurts to lose a friend
but I'll always be with you even to the end.

Love,

Titan

Written by Katrina Kettlewell



FEATURE FURRY FRIEND

Hudson & Adelaide

Are names are Hudson and Adelaide. Hudson is a Doodle and I am a Standard Poodle. My brother and I have been coming here for a long time and we have lots of fun. Hudson spends most of his day playing with Magee a black lab. Adelaide likes to play with Roo and Finn. I always like to surprise my brother while he is playing by grabbing his neck. When we are not playing with our friends we like to play with each other and have a ball. Hudson is very laid back while I run around a lot. Our favorite time is when our doggy nannies bring out the bubbles so we can chase them. Adelaide looks funny when the bubbles stick to her hair. We also like our groomers; she makes us feel all pretty with our bandannas and bows. Well we'd better go now our doggy nanny is bringing out the bubbles :D)



**In Memory of all the Pets that have Passed
Away in the year 2010**

Thank You

Even though I`m gone, I`ll never forget the way you
looked when we first met.

Your hand reached out and stroked my hair; our eyes
glistened, fixed in a stare.

I knew from this moment how life would be, you
were my companion and yours was me.

These memories are always in my head; long walks,
the games, my cozy bed,
Gentle words spoken, never a yell, someone to listen,
a secret to tell.

But, each year of mine was equal to seven.
I`ll be watching you now, from up here in heaven,
When rain drops fall, it`s my tears I cry,
Remembering your love from my bed in the sky.

Whispering winds carry my promise to you,
For being my friend I will forever....Thank You.

Written by : Katrina and Ashley



Come Join us for our next Parent N Pup Play on

SATURDAY JANUARY 15th ,

12:00pm - 2:00pm.

Come and bring your friends!



A Funny Commic for You to Enjoy!

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search ID: shu0151

"IT SAYS 'I'M A STRAY'..."



