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Puppy Checklist – as revised by Breeder for Litter 03/11/2021

2 WEEKS & 4 WEEKS & 6 WEEKS: All puppies dewormed at 2, 4, 6 and 8 weeks.

04/29/21 WEEKS OLD EXAM: Office Visit

- a. First DA2PP vaccine (Distemper, Adenovirus, Parvovirus, and Parainfluenza)

05/20/21 WEEKS OLD EXAM: Office Visit

- a. Second DA2PP vaccination
- b. Deworm for roundworms and hookworms, if indicated. Begin Heartworm preventative.
- c. Consider flea, tick, mosquito and black fly prevention.
- d. Bordetella (kennel cough) vaccine. Your puppy should be vaccinated against this if you are planning on boarding, puppy daycare, puppy classes, grooming or any other activity involving many other dogs. This vaccine is given intranasally (in the nose).

06/10/21 WEEKS OLD EXAM: Office Visit

- a. Third DA2PP
- b. Continue with heartworm and intestinal parasite prevention using *Interceptor* or *Sentinel*.

07/08/21 WEEKS OLD EXAM: Office Visit

- a. Fourth DA2PP
- b. Intestinal parasite check - please bring a fresh fecal sample.
- c. Continue heartworm prevention and intestinal parasite control with *Interceptor* or *Sentinel*.

06/24/21 First Lyme Vaccine (if your puppy is at risk) DO NOT Combine with another vaccination!

07/22/21 Second Lyme vaccine (if they are receiving this vaccine)

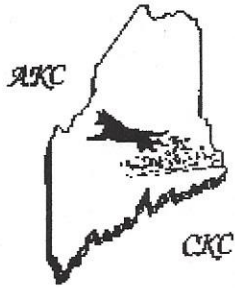
Leptospirosis vaccine. In some instances, the Leptospirosis vaccine may not be appropriate for your dog. Your veterinarian will discuss this with you, **DO NOT Combine with another vaccination! Possible allergic reaction.**

09/09/21: 6 MONTHS OF AGE: Rabies Vaccine DO NOT Combine with another vaccination!

12 MONTHS OF AGE: Neutering (female-spay, male-castration). These procedures are safe and greatly reduce your pet's risk of certain types of cancer and other reproductive disease. The Labrador Retriever Club, INC. advises against spay/neuter prior to sexual maturity which is typically one year of age.

ANNUALLY

- a. Comprehensive physical exam
- b. Vaccines depending on your dog's potential exposure
- c. Intestinal Parasite check (please bring a fresh stool sample)
- d. Heartworm and Lyme Disease test. This is a blood sample.
- e. Year round or seasonal use of heartworm and intestinal parasites preventative.
- f. External parasite control determined by your dog's exposure risks.



CEDARWOOD KENNELS

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Dear Doctor:

May I introduce your new client, a Cedarwood Labrador Retriever puppy. Both parents have appropriate hip, elbow, eye, cardiac, EIC and CNM clearances and are current in all health related matters. Your new client has had the following immunizations and was cleared for release to its new owner with a health certificate from Veazie Veterinary Clinic. 1522 State Street, Veazie, Maine 04401 207-941-8840 veazievvet@veazievvet.com

Initial Puppy Vaccination: 04/29/2021 Second series due: 05/20/2021
Third series due: 06/10/2021 Fourth series due: 07/08/2021

Your client has been wormed once at two, four, six and eight weeks for round worms. Fecal was negative at physical exam. I recommend another stool sample be analyzed at each visit. I am recommending a minimum of three boosters with a fourth advised in areas of known parvo virus. Your client's owner has been advised to inquire about flea and tick prevention, heart worm prevention, kennel cough and rabies vaccinations. A positive Lyme should be treated regardless of symptoms the spirochete causes incurable Lyme nephritis for many Labradors identified too late. I recommend these preventative health measures be followed according to your recommendations. The owner has also been advised of the importance of following the recommended vaccination schedules.

As you know, it is possible to overload the Labrador retriever puppy's immune system with preventative measures. They are one of the top ten breeds affected by autoimmune problems. I recommend that preventative measures be spread out over an appropriate time period, I prefer owners to feed as close to a natural adult dog food as possible, supplementing adult food with appropriate vitamins and minerals, that the dog remain well exercised and in an appropriate weight for their age, structure and the breed.

Thank you in advance for assuming the veterinary care of this puppy. I appreciate your being observant to the items listed above and discussing issues of weight, exercise and health with your client's owners. Please call me should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Nancy Brandow

Recommended Care for Your New Puppy

Food and Nutrition:

Cedarwood Kennels feeds and recommends Fromm Family Foods and Purina Focus. The type of food depends on the age and activity level of your Labrador. Your puppy is presently eating **Purina Pro Plan Large Breed Puppy Focus**.

Puppies move to Purina Salmon 30/20 or Turkey Barley 27/17 (less active) by six months. **DO NOT** continue all puppy beyond five months, gradually move to adult food by mixing your last bag.

We recommend supplementing the diet with Time Released Vitamin C, a multivitamin, Vitamin E, Omega 3 & Omega 6 fish oils and glucosamine & hydrochondroitin [e.g. Osteobioflex Joint Care.]

Vitamin C: 3 months 300mg; 4-6 months 600mg; 6-24 months 1200mg; 2 yrs. 600 mg
Vitamin E: 4-6 months 200iu; 6 months plus 400 iu
G & H: 3-4 mos ½ single strength; 4-6 mos single strength; 6mos + double strength

Walmart and other pharmacies carry Vitamin C, a multivitamin, Vitamin E, Omega 3 & Omega 6 fish oils and glucosamine & hydrochondroitin.

Current Feeding Schedule: Your puppy may not eat all of its meal at first; don't leave food out, take it away.

- 3/4 cup AM with vitamins. Plenty of water. *begin vitamins at 12 weeks
- 3/4 cup Noon with water
- 3/4 cup PM with water
- two Tablespoons of Plain Yogurt
- Apple Cider Vinegar with "the Mother" 1 teaspoon begin 12 weeks increase to 1T by 12 mos.

**Healthy snacks are carrots; apple slices; small puppy cookies and string cheese. Food may be gradually increased as your puppy grows and the noon meal may be weaned. Too much food at one time causes loose stool. Ask your veterinarian if your puppy is the correct weight. Do not give your puppy too much water at one time, especially after heavy exercise or in extreme heat as there is a chance of bloat. Puppies require a lot of water. Not enough water may cause a urinary tract infection.

Health:

Please follow the instructions outlined in the veterinarian letter regarding vaccinations and periodic stool checks.

Dev 3/98. Rvd 6/01; 4/06;5/07; 8/09; 4/10;1/11;3/16; 3/17; 3/18; 1/19; 4/19;
5/20;12/20;3/21

Frequently Asked Questions

My new puppy isn't eating what should I do? Puppies adjust to different situations differently. Usually missing a meal or two is not a problem. They will eat when they get hungry. If you treat them or try to feed them a different food they may eat it, but you may end up with a gastric upset. It is better to keep them on their current diet. It is very important that they drink and do not become dehydrated. Be sure to put water in their kibble until they are older. Another trick is to add some low sodium chicken broth to their kibble (not much) to entice them to eat.

My new puppy doesn't seem to feel good or be playful what should I do? Take the temperature first. Is it elevated? (normal temperature is 100.5 to 101.5 degrees some veterinarians will say up to 102.5 degrees if the puppy has been active.) If so, call the veterinarian. If not, is it too low? If so again call the veterinarian. If the temperature is normal, could the puppy be dehydrated or have some low blood sugar? If yes, try to give it liquids. Pedialyte is a good source for both electrolytes and sugar.

My puppy has diarrhea, what should I do? This is not uncommon. Puppies have loose stools if they eat too many treats, get into things out of doors, have too much activity or become stressed. Stress occurs when they leave home or change environments. Also some treated water may cause this problem. Give the puppy bottled water to drink. Pedialyte is a good source for renewing electrolytes lost in the loose stools. Boil white rice and lean chicken. Feed instead of kibble and gradually introduce kibble when stools become more solid. Pure Pumpkin is also a good natural binder that can be added to the mix. One or two doses of children's Imodium or kayopectate can be given the dose is not more than 2cc per pound of body weight every eight hours. I suggest only half that amount.

Unfortunately little puppies eat things which can be dangerous because of their size, when a bowel blockage occurs it comes on suddenly with several symptoms not eating, diarrhea, drooling and lack of activity. If you think the puppy may have a blockage, take it directly to your veterinarian.

Little puppies also drink things, they drink from puddles, toilets, paint cans and other items containing liquids. Many of these liquids are dangerous to their system. Try to avoid allowing them these options. There is an article on your thumb drive regarding poison prevention. Review and keep the poison control number handy. Always call your vet if your puppy has ingested any questionable liquids.

My puppy's lyme test is positive, there are no symptoms what should I do. Treat your puppy for 4-6 weeks with doxycycline. Lyme attacks the Labradors kidneys. There are no symptoms. There is also no cure if the kidney's fail. Treat the dog immediately with doxycycline.

There is a pet emergency kit list on your thumb drive. Put a kit together for your home and your vehicle. You will need it!

If any issue persists, call your veterinarian.

What to have on hand:

Bottle of Pedialyte or similar. Nonflavored.
Clean up supplies: Paper Towels and Cleaner. I like to use 30/70 Listerine to Water in a Spray Bottle
Plain canned pumpkin.
Chicken broth
White rice.
Bottled Spring Water
Digital rectal thermometer
Oral dose syringe
Liquid kayo pectate
Bones (nylon or natural)

5/10/2020