Idaho Mountain Mini Aussies – Recommendations

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**VACCINATIONS:**

**6 weeks ( ) 5 Way Vaccine & Deworm with Pancur-C**

**9 weeks ( ) Vaccinate 6 Way & Deworm (ask your Veterinarian what is recommended)**

**12 weeks ( ) Vaccinate 9 Way & Deworm (ask your Veterinarian what is recommended)**

**15 weeks ( ) Vaccinate 12 Way & Deworm (ask your Veterinarian what is recommended) Rabies @ 16 weeks**

**FEED: We feed Victor “Professional” Dog food – they are one of a very few companies who has not had a recall. IMMA animals are all given free access to food at all times. We have found that they don’t over-eat and do not develop food aggression. We DO NOT recommend a grain free diet – there have been numerous reports of Aussies in general who have developed irreversible cardiomegaly, often resulting in death from grain free diets.**

**GUARANTEE: We guarantee that our puppies are free from diseases and are in excellent health at the time they are brought to the new owner, for up to 5 days. If the puppy exhibits any signs or symptoms of disease, please bring your puppy to a vet for a full check-up. If the veterinarian determines that the puppy received the disease from the breeder and the new owner no longer wants the dog, the breeder will reclaim the puppy and refund the money to the new owner in exchange for the diseased puppy. If the new owner would like to maintain the puppy, the breeder will return half the purchase price to the new owner to pay for vet costs or the vet bill up to half the amount of the purchase price. In the event the puppy perishes while under veterinarian care, the breeder agrees to refund the full purchase amount to the new owner, or offer another puppy of the same color / characteristics in exchange.**

***Bordetella Bronchiseptica*** *This highly communicable bacterium causes severe fits of coughing, whooping, vomiting, and, in rare cases, seizures and death. It is the primary cause of*[*kennel cough*](https://www.akc.org/expert-advice/health/common-conditions/kennel-cough-symptoms-treatment-and-prevention/)*. There are injectable and nasal spray vaccines available.*

***Canine Distemper*** *A serious and contagious disease caused by a virus that attacks the respiratory, gastrointestinal (GI), and nervous systems of dogs, raccoons, skunks, and other animals,*[*distemper*](https://www.akc.org/expert-advice/health/common-conditions/distemper-in-dogs/)*spreads through airborne exposure (through sneezing or coughing) from an infected animal. The virus can also be transmitted by shared food and water bowls and equipment. It causes discharges from the eyes and nose, fever, coughing, vomiting, diarrhea, seizures, twitching, paralysis, and, often, death. This disease used to be known as “hardpad” because it causes the footpad to thicken and harden.*

*There is no cure for distemper. Treatment consists of supportive care and efforts to prevent secondary infections, control symptoms of vomiting, seizures and more. If the animal survives the symptoms it is hoped that the dog’s immune system will have a chance to fight it off. Infected dogs can shed the virus for months.*

***Canine Hepatitis*** *Infectious canine hepatitis is a highly contagious viral infection that affects the liver, kidneys, spleen, lungs, and the eyes of the affected dog. This disease of the liver is caused by a virus that is unrelated to the human form of hepatitis. Symptoms range from a slight fever and congestion of the mucous membranes to vomiting, jaundice, stomach enlargement, and pain around the liver. Many dogs can overcome the mild form of the disease, but the severe form can kill. There is no cure, but doctors can treat the symptoms.*

***Canine Parainfluenza*** *One of several viruses that can contribute to kennel cough (see above).*

***Corona Virus*** *This is a virus that usually affects dogs’ gastrointestinal systems, though it can also cause respiratory infections. Signs include most GI symptoms, including loss of appetite, vomiting, and diarrhea. Doctors can keep a dog hydrated, warm, and comfortable, and help alleviate nausea, but there is no drug that kills coronaviruses.*

***Heartworm*** *When your puppy is around 12-to-16 weeks, talk to your vet about starting her on a*[*heartworm*](https://www.akc.org/expert-advice/health/common-conditions/heartworm-in-dogs-symptoms-diagnosis-treatment/)*preventative. Though there is no vaccine for this condition, it is preventable with regular medication. The name is descriptive—these worms lodge in the right side of the heart and the pulmonary arteries (that send blood to the lungs), though they can travel through the rest of the body and sometimes invade the liver and kidneys. The worms can grow to 14 inches long (ick!) and, if clumped together, block and injure organs. A new infection often causes no symptoms, though dogs in later stages of the disease may cough, become lethargic, lose their appetite or have difficulty breathing. Infected dogs may tire after mild exercise. Unlike most of the diseases listed here, which are passed by urine, feces, and other body fluids, heartworms are transmitted by mosquitoes. Therefore, diagnosis is made via a blood test and not a fecal exam. The FDA has more information about heartworm.*

***Kennel Cough*** *Also known as infectious tracheobronchitis, kennel cough results from inflammation of the upper airways. It can be caused by bacterial, viral, or other infections, such as Bordetella and canine parainfluenza, and often involves multiple infections simultaneously. Usually, the disease is mild, causing bouts of harsh, dry coughing; sometimes it’s severe enough to spur retching and gagging, along with a loss of appetite. In rare cases it can be deadly. It is easily spread between dogs kept close together, which is why it passes quickly through kennels. Antibiotics are usually not necessary, except in severe, chronic cases. Cough suppressants can make a dog more comfortable.*

***Leptospirosis*** *Unlike most diseases on this list,*[*Leptospirosis*](https://www.akc.org/expert-advice/health/common-conditions/what-is-leptospirosis-and-should-you-be-concerned/)*is caused by bacteria, and some dogs may show no symptoms at all. Leptospirosis can be found worldwide in soil and water. It is a zoonotic disease, meaning that it can be spread from animals to people. When symptoms do appear, they can include fever, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, loss of appetite, severe weakness and lethargy, stiffness, jaundice, muscle pain, infertility, kidney failure (with or without liver failure). Antibiotics are effective, and the sooner they are given, the better.*

***Lyme Disease*** *Unlike the famous “bull’s-eye” rash that people exposed to*[*Lyme disease*](https://www.akc.org/expert-advice/health/common-conditions/lyme-disease-in-dogs/)*often spot, no such telltale symptom occurs in dogs. Lyme disease (or borreliosis) is an infectious, tick-borne disease caused by a type of bacteria called a spirochete. Transmitted via ticks, an infected dog often starts limping, his lymph nodes swell, his temperature rises, and he stops eating. The disease can affect his heart, kidney, and joints, among other things, or lead to neurological disorders if left untreated. If diagnosed quickly, a course of antibiotics is extremely helpful, though relapses can occur months or even years later.*

***Parvovirus***[*Parvo*](https://www.akc.org/expert-advice/health/common-conditions/parvo-in-dogs/)*is a highly contagious virus that affects all dogs, but unvaccinated dogs and puppies less than four months of age are at the most risk to contract it. The virus attacks the gastrointestinal system and creates the loss of appetite, vomiting, fever, and often severe, bloody diarrhea. Extreme dehydration can come on rapidly and kill a dog within 48-to-72 hours, so prompt veterinary attention is crucial. There is no cure, so keeping the dog hydrated and controlling the secondary symptoms can keep him going until his immune system beats the illness. LETHARGY IS THE FIRST SYMPTOM IN PUPPIES*

***Rabies*** *Rabies is a viral disease of mammals that invades the central nervous system, causing headache, anxiety, hallucinations, excessive drooling, fear of water, paralysis, and death. It is most often transmitted through the bite of a rabid animal. Treatment within hours of infection is essential, otherwise, death is highly likely.*

*Of course, your veterinarian should weigh in and can always provide more information and guidance if needed on necessary and optional vaccinations.*

**PRCA / PRCD – Pepsi and Sadie are carriers**

The genetic disorder, *prcd*-PRA , causes cells in the retina at the back of the eye to degenerate and die, even though the cells seem to  develop normally early in life. The “rod” cells operate in low light levels and are the first to lose normal function. Night blindness results. Then the “cone” cells gradually lose their normal function in full light situations. Most affected dogs will eventually be blind. Typically, the clinical disease is recognized first in early adolescence or early adulthood. Since age at onset of disease varies among breeds, you should read specific information for your dog. Diagnosis of retinal disease can be difficult. Conditions that seem to be *prcd*-PRA might instead be another disease and might not be inherited. It’s important to remember that not all retinal disease is PRA and not all PRA is the *prcd* form of PRA. Annual eye exams by a veterinary ophthalmologist will build a history of eye health that will help to diagnose disease. other owners’ experiences living with blind dogs. (suggested links:[www.eyevet.org](http://www.eyevet.org/) and [www.blinddogs.com](http://www.blinddogs.com/))

*Prcd*-PRA is inherited as a recessive trait. This means a disease gene must be inherited from each parent in order to cause disease in an offspring. Parents were either “carrier” or affected. A carrier has one disease gene and one normal gene, and is termed “heterozygous” for the disease. A normal dog has no disease gene and is termed “homozygous normal” – both copies of the gene are the same. And a dog with two disease genes is termed “homozygous affected” – both copies of the gene are abnormal.

Since this is a recessive trait, the disease characteristic will not affect the carrier when only one copy of the gene is present. Your puppy may be a carrier of the gene, but will not exhibit this disease. If you choose to breed, we highly recommend you conduct a full genetic panel on the intended dam and sire.

**Multi Drug Resistance: Squeaky Beak is a carrier**

Multidrug Resistance 1 is inherited in an autosomal incomplete dominant manner in dogs. Based on this, and the fact that this dog showed a mutation in one copy of the *ABCB1* gene, this dog is a carrier of Multidrug Resistance 1 and at a low risk of developing neurological disease when given certain medications. Dogs affected with this disease lack the ability to remove certain drugs and toxins from the central nervous system putting them at risk for developing neurologic symptoms that could range from tremors, excess salivation, anorexia, and blindness to coma and even death. Though adverse reactions to certain drugs are most commonly seen in dogs having two copies of the mutated gene, carrier dogs can also experience drug sensitivities and dosages need to be adjusted accordingly. Thus, dogs that have one or two mutant copies of the gene are considered at risk for adverse drug reactions. Your veterinarian should be notified that this dog is a carrier for Multidrug Resistance 1 prior to administration of any medications. When carriers of this mutation are bred with another dog that also is a carrier of the same mutation, there is risk of having affected pups. For each pup that is born to this pairing, there is a 25% chance that the puppy will inherit two copies of the mutation and a 50% chance that the puppy will inherit one copy of the mutation and, in either case, may be susceptible to having adverse drug reactions. Puppies between sire and dam have a 50% chance of being a carrier (like Squeak) and a 50% chance of being genetically clear (like Cruz).