

Diseases against which there are preventive vaccines:

Canine distemper

The distemper virus is very contagious. It attacks numerous organs as well as the nervous system; dogs that survive it stay handicapped for life.

Example: I adopted Raf a week ago, I chose him among his three brothers because he was calm. Since yesterday, he is not eating, he has secretions in the nose and eyes, and he also coughs. During the consultation at the veterinarian, he had fever and started diarrhea on the table, then he started vomiting. The veterinarian suspected the distemper virus. He kept him in isolation and intensive care and he started showing neurological signs, later he had convulsions. With Dr. Boussouira, we decided to proceed to his euthanasia after 5 days of treatment without any success.

Kennel cough - Canine infectious tracheobronchitis

A dog stays contagious as long as he coughs and it can last up to 4 weeks. The disease if not treated can lead to pneumonia. Happily, there is an effective vaccine that prevents it. Vaccinate all animal that likes to socialize, that takes group classes or that goes in boarding.

Example: Jack started to cough like an old tuberculous so much we hardly slept last night. He is alert and eats well. Dr. Boussouira made me recall: 5 days ago, Jack met a dog at the dog park and I had noticed he tended to cough a bit. Finally the diagnosis is kennel cough. He was prescribed antibiotics and Jack is starting to feel better.

Canine parvovirus

This disease is potentially fatal if not treated on time. Contagiousness is by blood, stool or vomit of an infected animal to another. The virus can resist in the environment for over 6 months.

Example: Sissi is 5 months old; she has lived with me for about one month. This morning a foul odor woke me up and much to my dismay, I discovered diarrhea all around the house. Sissi is very weak and I saw her vomit blood. I was in a panic; I gave Sissi a bath, clean the entire house but the smell is tenacious. I called Animo-Vet animal hospital and I got an appointment the same morning. The veterinarian diagnosed parvovirus. After one week in isolation and intensive care, she is saved.

Rabies

It is a fatal disease transmitted by an animal already affected such as skunks, foxes, racoons and bats, which are frequently carriers of this disease and live in wild regions of Quebec but also, occasionally, in our residential neighbourhoods.

Example: I found a 4 month old puppy, he was very nice and I adopted him. One morning, I heard him growl, he was hiding behind the television cabinet, he was drooling, he did not recognize me, his behaviour had totally changed. When I consulted with my veterinarian, he immediately thought of rabies. My Lucky had to be

ethanized and the rabies disease was confirmed after two days. I had to receive injections during one month so I would not end like Lucky.

Canine infectious hepatitis

Caused by canine type 1 adenovirus, it is transmitted between dogs by contact with secretions like saliva, urine or feces of an infected dog. This disease causes a hepatic insufficiency, lesions to the eyes and respiratory problems. It can be benign as much as it can be fatal.

Leptospirosis

This is a bacterial disease that attacks the kidneys and the liver. The disease is contracted by drinking in a puddle of water contaminated by racoon, skunk or mice urine.

Lyme disease

This disease is transmitted by ticks. It touches as much humans as dogs. It causes chronic arthritis and can sometimes be fatal. Dogs that walk in high grass, undergrowth or densely wooded regions are particularly exposed to this disease.

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YOUR PUPPY'S STERILIZATION

Ovario-hysterectomy

It is practiced preferably before the first heat. It prevents cancers and reproductive organ infections and contributes to reduce overpopulation.

Castration

Prevent running away, territory marking, dog oriented aggressiveness and reduces considerably the incidence of tumors and prostate problems.

Laser or scalpel blade?

Laser surgery done by a veterinarian that masters this technology has a considerable benefit compared to scalpel blade surgery. Indeed, laser surgery is way less painful for the animal, it causes less bleeding and requires less anesthesia time since it is faster and consequently there are less anesthetic risks and the animal recuperates faster.

Before the surgery:

The veterinarian will examine your dog before the surgery to determine if he presents any risks that could compromise the success of the surgical intervention. Your pet's vaccination must be up to date at least 7 to 10 days prior to the surgery.

A blood test could uncover diseases that are not detectable during the physical exam and the veterinarian will adapt his anesthesia according to the results.

An intravenous catheter is recommended before anesthesia, this will give an emergency way to administer intravenous medications in case of complications during anesthesia.

After the surgery:

After the surgery your dog will probably be weak or weary. Don't let him get excited beyond measure.

Give him food and water in small amounts until he is readapted to the house and has recuperated. A large amount of food or water can upset his stomach or cause vomiting.

Limit your pet's exercise. **The sutures** of the majority of our surgery **do not require removing** because they are hidden under the skin. Monitor the region around the incision every day to detect redness, swelling or discharge. If you see any irritation, call your veterinarian immediately. Don't allow your animal to lick or nibble at its wound. If you are having difficulties, we suggest placing an Elizabethan collar around your dog's head.