

Thank you for adopting one Who Rescued Who's pets!

Every adoption includes vetting head to tail, Spay/Neuter, required vaccines, and microchip at Stoneridge Veterinary Clinic or participating vets, and we encourage you to take your new pet for a checkup, as a dog entering a shelter environment is like a child attending kindergarten for the first time, and may be exposed to many different illnesses. Infectious Tracheobronchitis, commonly known as kennel cough, is a contagious upper respiratory disease. The most common sign of infection is a harsh, dry cough that is often followed by gagging and coughing up foamy mucus. The disease spreads rapidly from one dog to another. Dogs and puppies are given an intranasal bordatella vaccination upon entry into our care, or the shelter. If you already have a dog(s) at home, be advised to keep this new dog separated for a period of time long enough for you to determine if your adopted dog is symptomatic as described above. If your dog has not been vaccinated against kennel cough, he/she is highly susceptible to contract it, and **Who Rescued Who** is **NOT** liable for **ANY** veterinary costs you may incur for your existing pets. This disease **IS** self-limiting. This means that unless complications such as pneumonia occur, these signs disappear in 2-3 weeks. We do recommend taking your dog to a veterinarian for antibiotics to help cure the virus and to ease your dog's discomfort.

Once you have completed the adoption process, all fees and charges incurred are your own responsibility, including, but not limited to, veterinary services, grooming, training, etc.

IMPORTANT: Heartworm Prevention and Treatment

All dogs in our care are tested for heartworms.

Negative Heartworm Status - Signing this form confirms you agree to administer heartworm prevention MONTHLY to all necessary pets in your household.

Positive Heartworm status - You agree you have been informed on the steps Who Rescued Who will take to treat your pet, at no cost to you.

IMPORTANT: Parvovirus Warning:

Dogs are vaccinated for this disease upon entrance into Who Rescued Who's care. Since this is a potentially fatal disease that does not discriminate against any dogs prior to admission, they may be **AT RISK**. Your new dog may receive a clean bill of health from WRW but may become ill a few days later. Please read the attached information on Parvovirus. .

By signing below you are confirming that you have read, understood, and accepted the above conditions and that at the time of adoption/reclaim any questions you may have had about the above statements were answered in full.

Signature: _____ Date: _____



"Our mission is to remove heartworms as a barrier to adoption for dogs from Montgomery County animal shelters by working with adopters and other nonprofit rescues to supply treatment"

- The Heartworm Foundation

Heartworm Prevention

Heartworm disease is a serious and potentially *fatal* disease in pets in the United States and many other parts of the world. It is caused by foot-long worms (heartworms) that live in the heart, lungs and associated blood vessels of affected pets, causing severe lung disease, heart failure and damage to other organs in the body. Heartworm disease affects dogs, cats and ferrets, but heartworms also live in other mammal species, including wolves, coyotes, foxes, sea lions and—in rare instances—humans. Because wild species such as foxes and coyotes live in proximity to many urban areas, they are considered important carriers of the disease.

We administer heartworm prevention on intake, and prevention is required on a monthly basis.

Agreement to administer treatment on a monthly basis, is dictated your signed adoption application.

Who Rescued Who works closely with the Heartworm foundation to not only educate adopters about the importance of prevention, but to treat heartworm positive dogs we bring into our organization.

Treatment of heartworm disease in dogs is costly and very hard on the dog.

"Full" Melarsomine Treatment

Full (traditional) heartworm treatment uses a combination of heartworm preventative, coxycycline, steroids and an injectible drug called melarsomine (immiticide). Melarsomine/immiticide is the only approved drug on the market today to kill adult heartworms. This process takes at least 90 days from start to finish. Dogs will complete 30 days of an antibiotic called doxycycline, then receive one melarsomine injection. They will then need to be kept quiet in a crate for 30 days before a second round of back to back injections. Another 30 days of crate rest will follow before slowly returning your dog to normal activity level. Other medications including pain relievers and steroids may also be prescribed by the doctor.

Slow Kill Option

Slow kill treatment was developed years ago when there was a shortage of melarsomine. Doctors prescribe rounds of antibiotic doxycycline and at times steroids, in addition to keeping a dog on monthly heartworm preventative. Doxy has been shown to weaken adult heartworms, decrease their body size, keep them from reproducing, and decrease the likelihood of larval stage worms from developing into adult worms. This method does not kill all adult heartworms all at once but rather weakens them so they will die off faster than their normal life cycle, and prevents new worms from entering the heart.

What are the signs of heartworm disease in dogs?

In the early stages of the disease, many dogs show few symptoms or no symptoms at all. The longer the infection persists, the more likely symptoms will develop. Active dogs, dogs heavily infected with heartworms, or those with other health problems often show pronounced clinical signs.

Signs of heartworm disease may include a mild persistent cough, reluctance to exercise, fatigue after moderate activity, decreased appetite, and weight loss. As heartworm disease progresses, pets may develop heart failure and the appearance of a swollen belly due to excess fluid in the abdomen. Dogs with large numbers of heartworms can develop a sudden blockages of blood flow within the heart leading to a life-threatening form of cardiovascular collapse. This is called caval syndrome, and is marked by a sudden onset of labored breathing, pale gums, and dark bloody or coffee-colored urine.

Without prompt surgical removal of the heartworm blockage, few dogs survive.

What are the signs of heartworm disease in cats?

Signs of heartworm disease in cats can be very subtle or very dramatic. Symptoms may include coughing, asthma-like attacks, periodic vomiting, lack of appetite, or weight loss. Occasionally an affected cat may have difficulty walking, experience fainting or seizures, or suffer from fluid accumulation in the abdomen. Unfortunately, the first sign in some cases is sudden collapse of the cat, or sudden death.

How significant is my pet's risk for heartworm infection?

95-2013 Many factors must be considered, even if heartworms do not seem to be a problem in your local area. Your community may have a greater incidence of heartworm disease than you realize—or you may unknowingly travel with your pet to an area where heartworms are more common. Heartworm disease is also spreading to new regions of the country each year. Stray and neglected dogs and certain wildlife such as coyotes, wolves, and foxes can be carriers of heartworms. Mosquitoes blown great distances by the wind and the relocation of infected pets to previously uninfected areas also contribute to the spread of heartworm disease (this happened following Hurricane Katrina when 250,000 pets, many of them infected with heartworms, were “adopted” and shipped throughout the country).

The fact is that heartworm disease has been diagnosed in all 50 states, and risk factors are impossible to predict. Multiple variables, from climate variations to the presence of wildlife carriers, cause rates of infections to vary dramatically from year to year—even within communities. And because infected mosquitoes can come inside, both outdoor and indoor pets are at risk.

For that reason, the American Heartworm Society recommends that you “think 12:” (1) get your pet tested every 12 months for heartworm and (2) give your pet heartworm preventive 12 months a year

What do I need to know about heartworm testing?

Heartworm disease is a serious, progressive disease. The earlier it is detected, the better the chances the pet will recover. There are few, if any, early signs of disease when a dog or cat is infected with heartworms, so detecting their presence with a heartworm test administered by a veterinarian is important. The test requires just a small blood sample from your pet, and it works by detecting the presence of heartworm proteins. Some veterinarians process heartworm tests right in their hospitals while others send the samples to a diagnostic laboratory. In either case, results are obtained quickly. If your pet tests positive, further tests may be ordered.

When should my pet be tested?

Testing procedures and timing differ somewhat between dogs and cats.

Dogs. All dogs should be tested annually for heartworm infection, and this can usually be done during a routine visit for preventive care. Following are guidelines on testing and timing:

- Puppies under 7 months of age can be started on heartworm prevention without a heartworm test (it takes at least 6 months for a dog to test positive after it has been infected), but should be tested 6 months after your initial visit, tested again 6 months later and yearly after that to ensure they are heartworm-free.
- Adult dogs over 7 months of age and previously not on a preventive need to be tested prior to starting heartworm prevention. They, too, need to be tested 6 months and 12 months later and annually after that.
- You need to consult your veterinarian, and immediately re-start your dog on monthly preventive—then retest your dog 6 months later. The reason for re-testing is that heartworms must be approximately 7 months old before the infection can be diagnosed.

Annual testing is necessary, even when dogs are on heartworm prevention year-round, to ensure that the prevention program is working. Heartworm medications are highly effective, but dogs can still become infected. If you miss just one dose of a monthly medication—or give it late—it can leave your dog unprotected. Even if you give the medication as recommended, your dog may spit out or vomit a heartworm pill—or rub off a topical medication. Heartworm preventives are highly effective, but not 100 percent effective. If you don't get your dog test, you won't know your dog needs treatment.

Cats. Heartworm infection in cats is harder to detect than in dogs, because cats are much less likely than dogs to have adult heartworms. The preferred method for screening cats includes the use of both an antigen and an antibody test (the “antibody” test detects exposure to heartworm larvae). Your veterinarian may also use x-rays or ultrasound to look for heartworm infection. Cats should be tested before being put on prevention and re-tested as the veterinarian deems appropriate to document continued exposure and risk. Because there is no approved treatment for heartworm infection in cats, prevention is critical.

ASK US ABOUT HEARTWORM PREVENTION!!!
Email us anytime - adopt.WhoRescuedWho@gmail.com

**We can help keep your dog and cat healthy, and keep it affordable, because
TRUST US its less costly to prevent than to treat!**

PARVOVIRUS FACTS

- 🐾 Parvovirus
- 🐾 Symptoms of Parvovirus
- 🐾 Is it fatal?
- 🐾 Vaccination against Parvovirus
- 🐾 Transmission of Parvovirus

PARVOVIRUS

Parvovirus is a viral disease of dogs. It affects puppies much more frequently than it affects adult dogs. The virus grows in rapidly dividing cells. The intestinal lining has the biggest concentration of these cells in a dog's body. The virus attacks and kills those cells, causing diarrhea (often bloody), depression and suppression of white blood cells, which come from another group of rapidly dividing cells. In very young puppies it can affect their heart muscle and lead to "sudden" death.

SYMPTOMS OF PARVOVIRUS

Parvo is a virus that attacks the lining of the digestive system. It causes dogs and puppies to not be able to absorb nutrients or liquids. Puppies are especially prone to it because they have an immature immune system. When dogs and puppies contract parvo, they often have diarrhea, vomiting and lethargy. They will usually stop eating and develop a bloody, foul smelling, watery stool.

Symptoms usually begin with a high fever, lethargy, depression, and loss of appetite. Secondary symptoms appear as severe gastrointestinal distress, such as vomiting and bloody diarrhea. In many cases, dehydration, shock, and death follow.

IS IT FATAL?

This is a very serious disease. Some puppies infected with parvovirus will die despite prompt and adequate treatment. While no extremely accurate statistics are available, a good guess is probably 80% of puppies treated for parvovirus will live. Without treatment, that percentage or more of the infected puppies would die.

Due to the high fatality rate, parvovirus gets a lot of publicity. Many just assume that any case of diarrhea in a dog is from parvovirus. This is not true, as there are many other diseases and disorders that lead to diarrhea. If you have a puppy, don't take any chances. Have your puppy examined by your vet if it is suffering with diarrhea- it is better to be safe than sorry.

If your dog becomes infected with parvovirus, he has about an 80% chance of survival. If he makes it through the first three or four days, he will usually make a rapid recovery, and be back

on his paws within a week. It is vital, however, that he receives supportive therapy immediately. It must be stressed that this is not a bad case of doggy flu, and without treatment, he may die.

VACCINATION AGAINST PARVOVIRUS

Parvovirus is one of the most common viral illnesses of dogs at the present time. It can be very hard to successfully vaccinate a puppy for this disease because the antibody protection the puppy acquires from its mother can interfere with vaccination. Many vets recommend vaccinating puppies every three to four weeks for this virus starting at six weeks of age and continuing until they are at least 16 to 20 weeks of age. It is possible that this vaccine gives lifelong immunity once it does work, but most veterinarians continue to recommend yearly vaccinations for it.

TRANSMISSION OF PARVOVIRUS

Canine parvovirus is carried by dogs. Adult dogs may be infected carriers without showing any clinical signs. Dogs with the typical diarrhea that parvovirus causes shed the virus as well. It can last a long time in the environment, perhaps nine months or more.

Generally, it takes 7-10 days from the time of exposure for dogs and puppies to start showing the symptoms and to test positive for the virus.

Parvo is highly contagious to unprotected dogs, and the virus can remain infectious in ground contaminated with fecal material for months if conditions are favorable. Extremely hardy, most disinfectants cannot kill the virus, however, chlorine bleach is the most effective and inexpensive agent that works, and is commonly used by veterinarians.

The ease with which infection by parvovirus may occur in any unvaccinated dog must be stressed. Parvo can be brought home to your dog on shoes, hands, and even car tires. It can live for many months outside the animal. Any areas that are contaminated with parvovirus should be thoroughly washed with bleach diluted to one ounce per quart of water.

Dogs and puppies can contact parvovirus even if they never leave their yards. It is excreted in the feces of infected dogs, and if someone- human, dog, bird, etc. - steps in (or otherwise comes in contact with) the excrement, the possibility for contamination and transmission is great.

CRATE TRAINING

Providing your puppy or dog with an indoor crate can satisfy many dogs' need for a den-like enclosure. Besides being an effective housebreaking tool (because it takes advantage of the dog's natural reluctance to soil its sleeping place), it can also help to reduce separation anxiety, to prevent destructive behavior (such as chewing furniture), to keep a puppy away from potentially dangerous household items (i.e., poisons, electrical wires, etc.), and to serve as a mobile indoor dog house which can be moved from room to room whenever necessary.

A crate also serves as a travel cabin for your dog when traveling by car or plane. Additionally, most hotels which accept dogs on their premises require them to be crated while in the room to prevent damage to hotel furniture and rugs.

Most dogs that have been introduced to the crate when young grow up to prefer their crate to rest in or "hang-out" in. Therefore a crate (or any other area of confinement) should NEVER be used for the purpose of punishment.

We recommend that you provide a crate throughout your dog's lifetime. Some crates allow for the removal of the door once it is no longer necessary for the purpose of training. The crate can be placed under a table, or a tabletop can be put on top of it to make it both unobtrusive and useful.

FURNISHING THE CRATE

Toys and Treats: Place your puppy's favorite toys and dog treats at the far end opposite the door opening. These toys may include the "Tuffy", "Billy", "Kong", "Nylabone" or a ball. Toys and bails should always be inedible and large enough to prevent their being swallowed. Any fragmented toys should be removed to prevent choking and internal obstruction. You may also place a sterilized marrow bone filled with cheese or dog treats in the crate.

Water: A small hamster-type water dispenser with ice water should be attached to the crate if your puppy is to be confined for more than two hours in the crate.

Bedding: Place a towel or blanket inside the crate to create a soft, comfortable bed for the puppy. If the puppy chews the towel, remove it to prevent the pup from swallowing or choking on the pieces. Although most puppies prefer lying on soft bedding, some may prefer to rest on a hard, flat surface, and may push the towel to one end of the crate to avoid it. If the puppy urinates on the towel, remove bedding until the pup no longer eliminates in the crate.

LOCATION OF CRATE

Whenever possible, place the crate near or next to you when you are home. This will encourage the pup to go inside it without his feeling lonely or isolated when you go out. A central room in the home (i.e.: living room or kitchen) or a large hallway near the entrance is a good place to crate your puppy.

INTRODUCING THE CRATE TO YOUR PUPPY

In order that your puppy associate his/her crate with comfort, security and enjoyment, please follow these guidelines:

1. Occasionally throughout the day, drop small pieces of kibble or dog biscuits in the crate. While investigating his new crate, the pup will discover edible treasures, thereby reinforcing his positive associations with the crate. You may also feed him in the crate to create the same effect. If the dog hesitates, it often works to feed him in front of the crate, then right inside the doorway and then, finally, in the back of the crate.
2. In the beginning, praise and pet your pup when he enters. Do not try to push, pull or force the puppy into the crate. At this early stage of introduction only inductive methods are suggested. Overnight exception: You may need to place your pup in his crate and shut the door upon retiring. (In most cases, the crate should be placed next to your bed overnight. If this is not possible, the crate can be placed in the kitchen, bathroom or living room.)
3. You may also play this enjoyable and educational game with your pup or dog: without alerting your puppy, drop a small dog biscuit into the crate. Then call your puppy and say to him, "Where's the biscuit? It's in your room." Using only a friendly, encouraging voice, direct your pup toward his crate. When the puppy discovers the treat, give enthusiastic praise. The biscuit will automatically serve as a primary reward. Your pup should be free to leave its crate at all times during this game. Later on, your puppy's toy or ball can be substituted for the treat.
4. It is advisable first to crate your pup for short periods of time **while you are home with him**. In fact, crate training is best accomplished while you are in the room with your dog. Getting him used to your absence from the room in which he is crated is a good first step. This prevents an association being made with the crate and being left alone.

A NOTE ABOUT CRATING PUPPIES

Puppies under 4 months of age have little bladder or sphincter control. Puppies under 3 months have even less. Very young puppies under 9 weeks should not be crated, as they need to eliminate very frequently (usually 8-12 times or more daily).

Important Reminders

1. **Collars:** Always remove your puppy or dog's collar before confining in the crate. Even flat buckle collars can occasionally get stuck on the bars or wire mesh of a crate. If you must leave a collar on the pup when you crate him (e.g.: for his identification tag), use a safety "break away" collar.
2. **Warm Weather:** Do not crate a puppy or dog when temperatures reach an uncomfortable level. This is especially true for the short-muzzled (Pugs, Pokes, Bulldogs, etc.) and the Arctic or thick- coated breeds (Malamutes, Huskies, Akitas, Newfoundlands, etc.). Cold water should always be available to puppies, especially during warm weather.
3. Be certain that your puppy has fully eliminated shortly before being crated. Be sure that the crate you are using is not too large to discourage your pup from eliminating in it. Rarely does a pup or dog eliminate in the crate if it is properly sized and the dog is an appropriate age to be crated a given amount of time. If your pup/dog continues to eliminate in the crate, the following may be the causes:

- 🐾 The pup is too young to have much control.
- 🐾 The pup has a poor or rich diet, or very large meals.
- 🐾 The pup did not eliminate prior to being confined.
- 🐾 The pup has worms.
- 🐾 The pup has gaseous or loose stools.
- 🐾 The pup drank large amounts of water prior to being crated.
- 🐾 The pup has been forced to eliminate in small confined areas prior to crate training.
- 🐾 The pup/dog is suffering from a health condition or illness (i.e., bladder infection, prostate problem, etc.).
- 🐾 The puppy or dog is experiencing severe separation anxiety when left alone.

ACCIDENTS IN THE CRATE

If your puppy messes in his crate while you are out, do not punish him upon your return. Simply wash out the crate using a pet odor neutralizer (such as Nature's Miracle, Nilodor, or Outright). **Do not** use ammonia-based products, as their odor resembles urine and may draw your dog back to urinate in the same spot again.

CRATING DURATION GUIDELINES

9-10 weeks	about 30-60 minutes
11-14 weeks	about 1-3 hours
15-16 weeks	about 3-4 hours
17+ weeks	about 4 hours (maximum of 6 hours)

BUYING A CRATE

Where to buy a crate: Crates can be purchased through most pet supply outlets, through pet mail order catalogs and through most professional breeders. Some examples are:

Crate Size and Manufacturers:	Dog Size:
Small: (Vari-Kennel #100 or General Cage #201)	Toy Poodles, the Maltese, etc., average weight of 6-10 lbs.
Medium Small: (Vari-Kennel #200 or General Cage #202/212)	Mini Schnauzers, Jack Russells, etc., average weight of 11-20 lbs.
Medium: (Vari-Kennel #300 or General Cage #203/213)	Cocker Spaniels, Field Spaniels, small Shelties, etc., average weight of 21-40 lbs.
Large: (Vari-Kennel #400 or General Cage #204/214)	Huskies, large Samoyeds, small Golden Retrievers, etc., average weight of 41-65 lbs.
Very Large: (Vari-Kennel #500 or General Cage #205/215)	German Shepherds, Alaskan Malamutes, Rottweilers, etc., average weight of 67-100 lbs.
Extra Large: (General Cage #206 or Mid-West #89-Z, 89-E or 99)	Newfoundlands, Great Danes, etc, average weight of 110 lbs. plus.

INTRODUCING CATS AND DOGS

Cats and dogs don't have to be mortal enemies. Although a few dogs may never truly be safe around cats, properly introducing your dog and cat will go a long way towards bringing peace to your household.

KNOW YOUR DOG

Dogs usually fall into one of 3 categories when meeting a new cat:

1. They ignore it completely;
2. They are very excited and interested at first, but learn to get along with the cat, or quickly become bored with it; or,
3. They never quit chasing the cat and may even hurt it.

Dogs that fall into the third category should not be kept in homes with cats. Certain breeds, such as sight hounds (Greyhounds, Afghan Hounds, etc.) and some terriers, are generally not recommended with cats, although individuals may be trustworthy.

BEFORE THE INTRODUCTIONS

If you are bringing a new dog or puppy into a home with a cat, make changes in the cat's environment well in advance of the dog's arrival. This way, your cat won't blame the dog for what she sees as unnecessary upheaval. For instance: move the cat's bowls onto a counter or the washing machine where the new dog can't reach them. Dogs are very attracted to cat food, due to its higher fat content and flavor. They are also attracted to cat feces. Make certain that both the cat's food dish and litter box are well out of your new dog's reach, but still accessible to your cat. Your cat won't get as stressed if these changes in her surroundings occur gradually.

If you are bringing a new kitten or cat into your dog's home, get the supplies for the cat or kitten in advance, and teach your dog that these items are off limits. Your cat will need a safe spot up high where she can get away from the dog and watch what's going on. This could be on top of the fridge, dresser, or cat tree. Once the cat is comfortable watching from a distance, she will gradually get curious and come down to investigate. Do not try to rush this process. Your cat's comfort depends on being able to adjust at her own pace.

THE HOMECOMING

When you first bring your new dog or cat home, confine her to a private room with the door shut. Let the old and new pets sniff each other under the door. Do not allow the dog to dig at the door, or to stand and bark constantly. If the dog will not stop, this may not be a good candidate for a feline friendly home.

Place towels or beds that smell like the cat in the dog's area, and vice versa. When the dog is outside, allow the cat to roam the dog's area, investigating the dog's scent. Return the cat to her area before the dog comes back in. Then the dog will be able to smell the scent the cat left in his area.

THE INTRODUCTION

After a day or so, place a leash on the dog, and open the door between the cat and dog. Allow the cat to come out on her own schedule. Don't force the introductions. Keep your dog leashed and tied at your side or in a wire crate where he can watch your cat, but not get to her. He may get real excited, and this step may take a few days, but gradually Kitty will get closer and Rover will get used to her being around. Keep your dog on a leash in the house at all times so he won't chase your cat. If your dog can't chase her, then your cat doesn't need to run. Once the running and chasing begin, it's a hard habit to break. It is just too much fun for the dog! Your cat won't need to run if she feels safe.

Distract an excited dog with treats and toys or a trip outside until he calms down. You can also ask him to comply with some obedience commands to get his focus off the cat and onto you. If he lunges towards the cat, hold tight to the leash and correct him with a loud "LEAVE IT!" or "NO KITTY!" You don't have to be mad, just sound firm and in control. This is not a request. It is a command. Reward him profusely when he returns his attention back to you, even if only for an instant. Your dog learns by your tone of voice and the consequences he experiences. Bother

the cat, he gets corrected; turn to you, he gets praise, happy talk and fun. Go way overboard with the praise at first, so it's absolutely clear to your dog what you want.

Never let your dog loose with your cat unless your cat has quit running off, and your dog shows no interest in chasing. Gradually the two will get used to each other, and you can relax the rules a bit. They may never be best friends, but they can learn to tolerate each other politely. Who knows, they may **both** be sleeping on your bed soon!



Who Rescued Who
CANINE REHABILITATION AND RESCUE

Montgomery, TX and Surrounding Areas
www.WhoRescuedWho.us
Email - adopt.WhoRescuedWho@gmail.com

Your Adoption Includes:

Spay or neuter

Wellness exam

Microchip

DHPP/BB vaccination

Deworming

Rabies vaccination

A lifetime of licks and tail wags (priceless)

If a return is necessary within 30 days of the adoption date because of health or temperament problems, a credit of the adoption fee paid minus a \$20 processing fee will be issued. This credit can be used towards the adoption of another animal, or donated toward vet care of other intakes into WRW.

If an animal is surrendered 30 days or more after an adoption, no credit will be issued, and you will be charged an owner surrender fee.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR PAPERWORK FOR VACCINATION DATES!

Your new pet was vaccinated and given a basic health check by a veterinary assistant on or soon after arrival to our shelter. Vaccinating animals for diseases is the most common preventive measure to make sure pets stay healthy. It's a safe and effect way to protect pets and people from serious disease. **IF YOU HAVE ADOPTED A PUPPY WITH 3 ROUNDS OF SHOTS OR LESS, please avoid public places until your puppy is fully vaccinated.**

It is possible for your new pet to experience mild side effects from vaccination. It typically starts within hours of vaccination. Most symptoms are often mild and usually do not persist for more than a few days. **Any reaction is a normal response by your pet's immune system during the process of developing protective immunity.**

If you believe that your new pet may be having an allergic reaction to a vaccination please call or text Who Rescued Who's Kristina Walsh (832) 797-1121 immediately.



Who Rescued Who
CANINE REHABILITATION AND RESCUE

WHAT ARE WE VACCINATING FOR?

CATS

FVRCP: This vaccination is given once a year after boosters are completed. Please talk to your veterinarian.

FVR = Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis: severe upper respiratory infection that is dangerous to young kittens and older cats.

C = Calicivirus: several different strains of calicivirus, range of illness of mild infection to life-threatening pneumonia.

P = Panleukopenia: also known as feline distemper- a highly contagious, fast-moving disease. It can affect cats of all ages, and can remain active in the environment for up to a year.

DOGS

DHPP: This vaccination is given once a year after boosters are completed. Please talk to your veterinarian.

D = Distemper: a serious and often deadly illness that can affect almost any canine, wild or domestic. Distemper is a contagious viral disease. Some early symptoms include: conjunctivitis (runny eyes), fever, lethargy, loss of appetite, and sometimes a nasal discharge.

H = Hepatitis: Early signs are similar to those seen in Distemper. Disease is transmitted by direct contact with urine from an infected dog, and primarily affects the dog's liver. Canine strain of hepatitis does not cause hepatitis in humans.

P = Parvovirus: this highly contagious virus causes severe, usually bloody, diarrhea and vomiting. It is more commonly seen in puppies, but dogs of all ages can contract parvo. Proper vaccination is best preventative measure against parvo, as it can remain active in the environment for long periods of time.

P = Parainfluenza: a common, highly contagious, viral upper respiratory disease, transmitted by an infected dog when they are sneezing and coughing.

BB: This vaccination is given every six months to one year after boosters are completed. Please talk to your veterinarian.

Bordetella Bronchiseptica is a bacterial agent that causes the respiratory disease known as kennel cough. The kennel cough disease can be caused by different kinds of viruses and bacteria, similar to the different strains of human flu. Kennel cough can cause a harsh, chronic cough, as well as nasal discharge and sneezing.

VACCINATIONS FOR CATS & DOGS

Rabies: Depending on the history of your new friend, this is a one-year or a three-year vaccine. Please talk to your veterinarian.

The rabies vaccination is an excellent preventative of this fatal illness, transmittable across many different species, including humans. Rabies vaccinations are required by law, and boosters are needed at recommended intervals throughout the lifetime of your pet.

Rabies Inoculation Requirement, Texas Health and Safety code Chapter 826.021

"Except as otherwise provided by department rule, the owner of a dog or cat shall have the animal vaccinated against rabies by the time the animal is four months of age and at regular intervals thereafter as prescribed by department rule"

Fleas/Ticks

We treat animals upon intake that are found to have fleas and or ticks. Your pet may need continued treatment once a month depending on your veterinarian's suggestion. Please talk this over with your veterinarian.

Heartworm Prevention

We administer heartworm prevention on intake, and prevention is required on a monthly basis. Agreement to administer treatment on a monthly basis, is dictated your signed adoption application.

Additional Tips from Who Rescued Who

WHAT YOU'LL NEED

- Dog bed with washable cover or folded blanket
- Food dish
- Water dish or dispenser
- Dog food
- Chew toys such as Kong toys Nyla bones
- Dog brush
- A leash
- A collar and I.D. tag
- Dog treats for training and rewards

GETTING ACQUAINTED

Bringing a new dog home is exciting for everyone, including the dog. First impressions are important for dogs, so early experiences in a dog's new home tend to leave a lasting impression. You can do a lot to help your dog feel secure in his/her new home.

Your Dog's Special Person

Assign a particular family member to be your dog's special person. A dog needs a leader, someone to play with who will feed and exercise her. Dogs are highly social, they love to be around people 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Unlike people, dogs don't usually need a break for time alone. While the realities of modern life make this extremely difficult, dogs can still be happy and healthy even if they have to spend time alone. But it is important that all of their needs are taken care of. So while one person does not have to do all the exercising, cleaning, and feeding, one person should be responsible to ensure that all of this gets done--each and every day.

Your Dog's New Home

Keep your dog on leash when she first comes to her new home and take her around the house. Show her each room, where her food and water are, where her bed is, where her toys are and where the yard is. Introduce her to any family member she has not yet met. Take her to the appropriate place and wait to see if she needs to relieve herself.

Until her bathroom habits have been established, take your adult dog out every couple of hours. If you adopted a puppy, you should take her out every hour. (You can expect a puppy to start having bladder control at about 5 months). When you go out, praise your dog each and every time she uses the designated area, whether this is in the backyard or during a walk. Tell her what a great dog she is, even give her small treats. NEVER rub her nose in a "mistake," or make her nervous about relieving herself in your presence. And never punish her for a mistake discovered later in time. Your dog will not understand no matter how "guilty" you think she looks.

Introducing Your New Dog to Other Pets

Pets enjoy each other's company. A pet with a playmate can get more exercise, stimulation and companionship. But sometimes it takes a while for them to realize the wonderful advantages they're about to enjoy.

Most dogs view the arrival of another dog as an invasion of their territory. To get them off to a good start, have short, fun sessions with the dogs. Play games, go for walks, be generous with doggy treats. Let the dogs know that when they are together, they are going to have a great time. When you are not at home, keep the dogs in separate rooms for the first few days until they are comfortable with each other, if possible.

Dogs can experience jealousy and other complex emotions. Your resident dog may revert to some long-forgotten behaviors like chewing or territory marking to express her negative feelings. Punishing her for them will only alienate her more, reinforcing the feelings she is upset about. In addition, be careful not to neglect your old friend in your excitement over the new dog. Nothing will irritate her more than seeing all the hugs and attention that she's used to getting being lavished on another dog. Tip the scales of treats and praise in favor of the resident dog.

A dog meeting a cat should always be leashed. Supervise the encounter, and watch your dog for signs of aggressive behavior towards the cat. Curiosity is normal, but a dog who lunges at a cat is not safe to be off-leash with the cat. If your dog gets on well with the cat, but the cat shows you that she's feeling threatened during this experience, let her retreat to a safe room until she's willing to try again. Never force an encounter.

Kids and Dogs

There is no reason why young children and dogs cannot be the best of friends, so long as your kids understand some simple facts about dog behavior. Read the section "How to Meet and Greet a Dog" aloud to your children and discuss it with them, and keep in mind these important reminders:

1. Dogs DO NOT like to be squeezed, picked up or have their tails pulled. Dogs are sensitive to loud noises and sudden movements, and will feel threatened if

they are chased, stared at, or lunged at.

2. Dogs DO NOT like to be disturbed while they are eating.

HOW TO MEET AND GREET A DOG

Although dogs have been domesticated for thousands of years, they still retain some of their old instincts. They can be territorial, defensive of food, determined to dominate creatures, and just plain boisterous--because that's all acceptable, even necessary in a dog society. Depending on the individual dog, these traits are more or less obvious, but even the meekest little dog has a little bit of the wolf in him.

In order to understand how to meet and greet a dog, we must first think like dogs--to see things from their point of view. When a child greets a new dog by running up with wide eyes and a broad smile, crooning soft words, flinging arms around the dog's neck and giving her a warm hug, if the dog snarls or snaps, it is easy to say the dog attacked without warning or provocation.

Things, however, can look very different from the dog's perspective. The child was baring her teeth. We call it a smile, but bared teeth can be a sign of hostility to a dog. The soft words sound like a growl--and we all know that to a dog, growling is not a friendly gesture. The child was running--just the way a dog attacks another dog. Friendly dogs approach each other slowly, offering plenty of time for sniffing and learning each other's scents. Finally, the child hugged the dog--which the dog interprets as physical domination. All in all, the child's attempt to make friends could be, from the dog's point of view, a very scary encounter.

Instead, until your new dog becomes comfortable with all the new members of his family, children should:

- Stand quietly and allow the dog to approach;
- Not stare directly into the dog's eyes;
- Wait until the dog sniffs the child's outstretched fist;
- Gently scratch the dog's cheek, mimicking the way in which members of a dog pack exchange friendly greetings.

If your new dog seems nervous, give him some time to adjust. But establish the rules early in a fair, positive way.

ESTABLISHING A ROUTINE

Establishing your routines right away makes your new dog feel secure and settled. Establishing rules sets behavior patterns for the future because the dog knows what's expected of him from the first day. Establish an exercise routine, a feeding time, training routine and a grooming routine. All of these will strengthen the bond between you and your dog. Above all, take time to play with and just be with your dog. Sit on the floor next to her and scratch her ears or her chest. Watch television together, play with toys, take walks, and talk to your dog.