



Congrats on joining our TGLBR family as a foster or adopter! We've compiled a bit of Bulldog
101 to get you started on your journey!

Bullies Versus Mother Nature: The Heat

Do not force your bulldog to exercise excessively. Bulldogs love to play, but they don't always know their own limits and will run at full speed until they drop from exhaustion. Be aware of your dog's activities and monitor them to ensure they aren't putting themselves at risk for becoming too hot. They are unable to efficiently cool themselves through panting and become warm much more quickly than other breeds.

Do not take your bulldog outside in hot weather unless absolutely necessary. Bulldogs are best kept as indoor dogs, especially during extreme hot (or cold) conditions. If you do take your dog outside in the heat, be sure to keep cool water on hand in case of emergency.

When outdoors, give your dog plenty of shade. Due to the overall easy-going nature of bulldogs, they won't necessarily get up to alert you if they are uncomfortably warm. If you're hosting a backyard BBQ or taking a dip in the pool, keep your bulldog in a well-shaded area and do not leave them unattended for long periods of time. Bullies also love to sunbathe and may be stubborn about coming back inside—it's your job to be their protector!

Overheating can happen indoors, too. Just because your dog is inside doesn't mean he's comfortable. If your home feels hot to you, it's even hotter for your four-legged friend. Keep fans on-hand and be sure to always have a full bowl of water available, especially if your bulldog's favorite resting spot is in front of a sun-filled window.

Be aware of the signs of overheating and heat stroke. Since bulldogs don't pant as much as ordinary dogs due to their short snouts, they can't maintain normal body temperature as easily. Dry, dark, sticky or abnormally pale gums, unresponsiveness, abnormal breathing, glossy or glazed eyes, and vomiting are tell-tale signs of an overheated bulldog.

If you notice your dog is acting lethargic or exhibiting any of the above symptoms, soak the dog in cool (NOT cold) water using a hose, wet towels, or a bathtub or kiddie pool. Concentrate on the nose, head, and neck areas as well as behind all four legs.

If there is no noticeable improvement soon after following these steps, seek immediate help from your veterinarian to prevent heat-stroke and more serious health issues. Always know where the closest emergency vet is located!

[\(https://3milliondogs.com/3-million-dogs/5-ways-prevent-overheating-bulldog/\)](https://3milliondogs.com/3-million-dogs/5-ways-prevent-overheating-bulldog/)

Bullies Versus Mother Nature: The Cold

With their short fur and no undercoat, bulldogs are also not cold tolerant. While some may love frolicking in the snow, consider booties and a sweater/coat for outdoor adventures. Not all dogs tolerate the booties well, so ensure you dry their feet as soon as they come inside and apply a paw pad protectant as needed to keep pads from cracking. As winter weather hits, also remember to purchase an ice melt that is dog friendly or immediately clean their feet after they are done outside.

Per the Pet Poison Hotline website, no ice melt is completely safe. Here are the common symptoms associated with ingestion:

Sodium chloride: Large ingestions of sodium chloride can lead to sodium toxicosis and a dose of 4g/kg of sodium chloride can be lethal to dogs. Mild ingestions lead only to gastrointestinal upset such as vomiting and diarrhea, but dogs eating large amounts of this type of ice melt can develop high sodium levels with central nervous system signs, dehydration, rapid breathing, rapid heart rate, high temperature, and death.

Potassium chloride: Increased intake of potassium, as seen with large ingestions of potassium chloride salts, is unlikely to produce sustained high potassium levels unless renal excretion is impaired in the dog. Potassium chloride, however, is a severe irritant and can cause gastrointestinal irritation to the point of hemorrhagic vomiting or diarrhea.

Magnesium chloride: Ingestion of ice melts containing magnesium chloride can be irritating and result in gastrointestinal upset. In addition, high magnesium levels can occur with very large ingestions, but is unlikely to occur unless the dog has renal disease.

Calcium salts (calcium carbonate, calcium chloride, and calcium magnesium acetate): Calcium salts are the most hazardous as they are the most severe irritants of all the ingredients in ice melts. Ingestion of calcium salts can cause severe gastrointestinal signs as well as local irritation from dermal (skin and paws) contact. Large ingestions of calcium salts are unlikely to increase serum calcium concentrations because multiple other factors are needed to absorb the calcium.

Urea: Urea based ice melts are generally the ones labeled as safe for use around pets. Ingestion of urea usually leads to salivation and mild gastrointestinal irritation, but large ingestions may result in weakness, tremors, and methemoglobinemia.

 **how cold is too cold?**

°C	°F				
15°	60°	1	1	1	1 No evidence of risk: Have fun outside!
12°	55°	1	1	1	2 Risk is unlikely: Have fun outside, but be careful!
10°	50°	2	1	1	3 Unsafe potential, depending on breed. Keep an eye on your pet outdoors.
7°	45°	2	2	1	4 Dangerous weather developing. Use caution.
4°	40°	3	3	2	5 Potentially life-threatening cold. Avoid prolonged outdoor activity.
1°	35°	3	3	3	
-1°	30°	3	3	3	+2 if wet weather is present
-4°	25°	4	4	3	-1 if Northern breed or heavy coat
-6°	20°	5	4	3	-1 if dog is acclimated to cold
-9°	15°	5	4	4	
-12°	10°	5	5	5	
-15°	5°	5	5	5	
-17°	0°	5	5	5	

source: adapted from The Tufts Animal Condition and Care (TACC) **Petplan** www.Petplan.com

The Bully Basics!

Many bulldogs tend to wheeze and snore, while some drool because of their short snouts and outward protruding lower jaw. These are normal physical side-effects of the breed. Because of the compressed nature of the jaw, extra care needs to be taken in keeping the teeth clean. Early dental care, with daily brushing, will get your bulldog in the habit so it is grooming time to be enjoyed. Minimal coat care is needed for this dog, but the folds around the tail and facial wrinkles should be cleaned every day to prevent build-up of dirt or rubbish. Failure to perform this regularly can lead to infection of the skin.

Bulldogs love their daily outings, however, do not expect them to walk or jog long distances, or dart from great heights. The short hair and snout of the bulldog make it sensitive to extremely hot and humid climates, and most do not enjoy swimming. Use children's sunscreen lotion on the dog's skin if you are going to be spending time in the sun, and making sure your bulldog has plenty of water is essential for healthy days out. During allergy season, you may need to wipe your dog's paws/belly with a baby wipe/wet wipe to remove allergens. You may also note a redness or small cyst growing between the toes secondary to excessive licking/irritation. Soaking the paw in a warm water, epsom salt bath for 10 minutes a day can assist in healing these.

Routine vaccination (DAPPV, bordatella, rabies and leptospirosis) are all important parts of your healthcare regimen. Each rescue dog is fully vaccinated, has been tested for heartworm (and given monthly preventative), receives a fecal exam to ensure they are worm/parasite free, and is on flea/tick preventative during the appropriate months.

The average lifespan for an English Bulldog is between 8 and 12 years. It is a member of the brachycephalic breed class, meaning it has a short head and snout. This physical characteristic can lead to a number of possible health challenges, including those of the nose, eyes, teeth, and respiratory system. The nostrils are narrower, and the soft palate longer in the Bulldog (meaning

that the skin of the palate can partially obstruct the airway), creating the potential for severe breathing problems, especially when the dog is overheated or over excited.

Because of the extra amount of work that is involved with bringing air into the body, any situation that requires breathing harder can lead to irritation and swelling of the throat, which can also lead to respiratory distress in the bulldog.

Some of the major health problems the bulldog is susceptible to are keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS), ventricular septal defect, canine hip dysplasia (CHD), shoulder luxation, internalized tail, stenotic nares, and elongated soft palate. The bulldog has also been known to suffer from urethral prolapse or vaginal hyperplasia occasionally. Some minor problems affecting bulldogs include entropion, cherry eye, elbow dysplasia, patellar luxation, distichiasis, ectropion, and demodicosis. This breed commonly suffers from complications while under anesthesia because of their unusual airways -- you will want to address this concern with your veterinarian should your bulldog require any surgeries.

Bulldogs are very special dogs that require special attention and care. They are not an easy breed to have, and most bulldog breeders and owners agree they are not fit for a novice dog owner. They aren't recommended for first-time dog owners for a few reasons.

- **Fold Dermatitis:** Dermatitis is inflammation of the skin. Where there are excessive skin folds or wrinkles, fold dermatitis occurs due to rubbing of skin and trapping of moisture in the folds. Pyoderma (bacterial skin infection) commonly develops. Common forms are tail, lip, and facial fold dermatitis in breeds where there is skin folding in these areas. Bulldogs need regular grooming as these wrinkles need to be cleaned daily. Bulldogs are in the top five dogs with skin irritation, sometimes causing expensive vet bills.
- **Elbow and Hip Dysplasia:** Hip and elbow dysplasia results from the abnormal development of the joints in a young dog. Most dysplastic dogs are born with normal hips and elbows, but due to genetic and possibly other factors, the soft tissues that

surround the joint start to develop abnormally as the puppy grows. Dogs may alter their running or walking, often resisting movements that require full extension of their legs.

Many times, they 'bunny hop.' They will show stiffness and pain in the rear legs after exercise or first thing in the morning. Most dogs will warm up out of the muscle stiffness with movement and exercise. Some dogs will limp, and many will decrease their level of activity. As the condition progresses, the dogs will lose muscle tone and may even need assistance in getting up. Bulldogs can be given a joint supplement daily to help them be more comfortable. Talk with your vet about starting glucosamine chondroitin (with MSM is ok) or a specialized joint supplement for dogs. Also consider a ramp or stairs to help your pup join you for a snuggle!

- **Narrow Nasal Opening/Breathing Problems:** The flat facial structure of the bulldog restricts their air intake. In addition, many bulldogs also suffer breathing difficulties as a result of their elongated soft-palate (tissue in the back of the throat). The soft palate can be fixed with surgery, but if left untreated, the dog can develop sleep apnea or suffocate.
- **Inability to Swim:** Because of their unusual body proportions, bulldogs cannot be left unattended by the pool because they will drown. Their short legs cannot support their heavy, compact bodies in the water. If you have a pool or plan to take your bulldog around water, they need to be supervised at all times and provided with a properly fitting life jacket. We recommend also keeping a leash, in addition to a life jacket, on at all times near water.
- **Idiopathic Head Tremors:** You may see your bulldog begin to shake his/her head in a seizure-like movement (typically side to side)—DON'T PANIC! Bulldogs are the most prone of all dogs to have idiopathic (without cause) head tremors. The tremors don't injure your dog and you panicking will only stress them during this time! Most head tremors last only a few minutes. To "break" the tremor, distract your dog with a

high-value treat or toy—peanut butter, honey and Greek yogurt often work well. Unlike during a seizure, breathing and mental status are NOT impacted during head tremors.

<https://bulldogguide.com/idiopathic-head-tremors-in-bulldogs/>

Hey, I Don't Know You!

(Sherry Woodard, Best Friends animal behavior consultant)

If you have a dog and a new one will be entering or visiting your home, there are things you can do to ensure that the meeting goes off without a hitch. A new dog can mean you are bringing home a foster or a new family member, someone who has a dog is moving into your house, or someone is visiting with a dog.

Factors Influencing How Well Dogs Interact:

If you know both dogs are very social with a variety of other dogs, the meeting should be easy. However, some dogs don't get out and mix with other dogs much, or may have only had one or two dog friends in their lives. These dogs may seem to have better social skills than they actually do, so introducing them to a new dog may require more care and effort. Another factor to consider is whether or not the dogs have been spayed or neutered; if not, the meeting may be more difficult.

Neutral Meeting Place:

If you are uncertain how one (or both) of the dogs will react, be cautious. First, plan to have the dogs meet on neutral ground. Choose a place where neither dog is likely to feel territorial. Even your dog's favorite park is not a good spot, unless it is a dog park (since dogs are often used to meeting other dogs there). If you are adopting a dog from a shelter, ask the staff if they can help to introduce the dogs. If your dog is accustomed to meeting dogs at a pet supply store like PetSmart or Petco, you can ask the store's trainer to help with the introduction. The dogs could casually meet while you are on a shopping trip. If either dog has a history of difficulty getting along with other dogs, the best strategy would be to hire a certified professional behavior consultant to help you gradually introduce the two dogs to each other.

Introducing Dogs:

When the meeting occurs, have each dog on lead, each with a calm, relaxed adult handler. Keep the leads loose, since tension on the leash might communicate to the dogs you are fearful or anxious about their meeting, which will in turn make them more fearful and anxious. Walk the dogs side by side with a safe distance between the dogs. Then, cross paths (still maintaining that distance) and allow the dogs to smell where the other has walked. If either of the dogs barks,

snaps and/or lunges toward the other, consider hiring a certified professional dog trainer or behavior consultant to teach you how to do the Look at That game to help the dogs feel calm and happy around each other before proceeding to the next stage of introduction.

Allowing Dogs to Meet:

Next, let the dogs meet. As the dogs approach each other, watch their body language closely, paying attention to the entire body. The dogs may need to do a little posturing or make a little noise, but if you don't know how to tell the difference between dogs getting to know each other and dogs who don't like each other, have someone there who does.

If the dogs have shown no signs of hostility toward each other up to this point, take them to an enclosed area, drop their leashes, step back and give them space to get to know each other. We have a tendency to micro-manage these interactions, but in general it's best if we allow the dogs to work it out with minimal interference. Humans hovering and getting too involved can be frustrating to the dogs, which can make them tense and spoil the interaction.

Giving Dogs Verbal Feedback:

For the most part, dogs in this situation respond well to verbal feedback from humans. For example, if the dogs are getting too tense around each other, saying something in a soothing tone of voice (such as "It's OK, guys, cool your jets") can help them to take it down a notch, shake off and start fresh. If one dog is getting too overbearing and the other isn't correcting her, we can often help out by saying something like "Hey, knock it off!" If the dogs do shake off their tension and engage with each other in polite, appropriate ways, we can reward them for those behaviors and encourage more of them by speaking in a happy tone ("Good dogs! Well done!"). In most cases, that kind of verbal guidance is all the interference they need from us. We must only step in and physically separate them when they are becoming too excited and cannot give themselves a break, or when it becomes clear that their relationship is headed for conflict.

Dog Body Language:

Here are some general body language signs to look for to get a general idea of where the interaction is headed:

- If they stiffen their bodies and stare into each other's eyes with their hair up and their teeth bared, they probably aren't going to become fast friends. If they lunge at each other and try to

fight, separate them and don't try further introductions without help from a certified professional behavior consultant. Some dogs cannot safely interact with other animals and therefore should be the only pet in the home. Most of these dogs can be taught to ignore other animals while out in public, but they may never be able to safely interact with them.

- Be wary of nose-to-nose greetings. This type of greeting is very stressful for many dogs, particularly those who are fearful or feel threatened by eye contact. For these dogs, nose-to-nose greetings may cause them to make a bad decision and bite out of fear and defensiveness. When dogs first look into each other's eyes, the appropriate behavior is to give a glance and then look away. A hard stare into another dog's eyes is a challenge — not a friendly way to greet. If the dogs practice inappropriate behavior like stiffening or staring, try to get the dogs to calm down by offering verbal feedback. If that doesn't work, you can pick up their leashes and walk them around until they shake off and loosen up, then try again.
- If the dogs rush up to each other — with or without the hair raised at their shoulders and at the base of the tail — and engage in loud, raucous play, stay alert. This type of play can often escalate to fighting if the dogs do not know how to calm themselves down.
- If one dog pursues the other continually and ignores the other dog's corrections (e.g., lip curls, growls or air snaps) or requests to take a break, it can turn from play into bullying. These kinds of corrections are frequently mistaken for aggression, but they are actually part of healthy, normal dog communication. Dogs should be able to correct each other when one is being inappropriate; likewise, they should be able to pay attention to another dog's corrections. It is also important for dogs to take turns being the chaser and the one being chased, and to take breaks when they get too amped up. If they are not able to do that for themselves, pick up their leashes and walk them around until they shake off and loosen up, then try again.
- If the dogs try to play by pawing or play-bowing with their legs stretched out in front of them, they may want to be best buddies. Allow them to get to know each other, and give praise for each nice interaction.

DOGGIE LANGUAGE

starring Boogie the Boston Terrier



ALERT



SUSPICIOUS



ANXIOUS



THREATENED



ANGRY



"PEACE!"
look away/head turn



STRESSED
yawn



STRESSED
nose lick



"PEACE!"
sniff ground



"RESPECT!"
turn & walk away



"NEED SPACE"
whale eye



STALKING



STRESSED
scratching



STRESS RELEASE
shake off



RELAXED
soft ears, blinky eyes



"RESPECT!"
offer his back



FRIENDLY & POLITE
curved body



FRIENDLY



"PRETTY PLEASE"
round puppy face



"I'M YOUR LOVEBUG"
belly-rub pose



"HELLO I LOVE YOU!"
greeting stretch



"I'M FRIENDLY!"
play bow



"READY!"
prey bow



"YOU WILL FEED ME"



CURIOUS
head tilt



HAPPY
(or hot)



OVERJOYED
wiggly



"MMMM...."



"I LOVE YOU,
DON'T STOP"

Supervising Dogs at Home:

If the dogs seem fine with each other, drive them home, preferably in separate crates or cars so the close quarters of a vehicle won't create unnecessary tension between them. At home, let them settle in, but make sure you've put away your dog's toys, bones and food bowls first, since these items may be sources of conflict. Whenever you feed the dogs, and certainly if you're going to offer high-value items like Kongs or chews, it may be best to separate them while they eat. Once the dogs are good friends, they may be more willing to chomp side by side on food and high-value items.

Introducing a Puppy to an Adult Dog:

To introduce a puppy to a dog, use the same procedure as above. If the puppy is under six months old, both the dog and the puppy may need frequent breaks from each other. Some adult dogs will quickly lose patience with puppy energy. If the dog does not like the puppy, do not leave them alone together.

Finally, if you are not confident or comfortable at any point, please seek help from a relationship-based trainer who has ample experience with dog to dog interactions. Look for a trainer who uses positive reinforcement-based training or feel free to reach out to us for recommendations in your area. We DO NOT endorse negative reinforcement, shock collars or prong collars as they create fear and aggression that will need to be dealt with down the road. Remember, positive reinforcement and high value treats (deli meat, cheese, hot dogs, etc) are your best friends when training your dog!

<http://www.ebullymatch.com/Training.html>

HYPERAROUSAL



HYPERACTIVE



DESTRUCTIVE



PANTING



FACIAL GRIMACE



UNABLE TO FOCUS



SNATCHING TREATS



MOUNTING



LIPSTICK SHOWING



CONSTANTLY JUMPING
AND MOUTHING

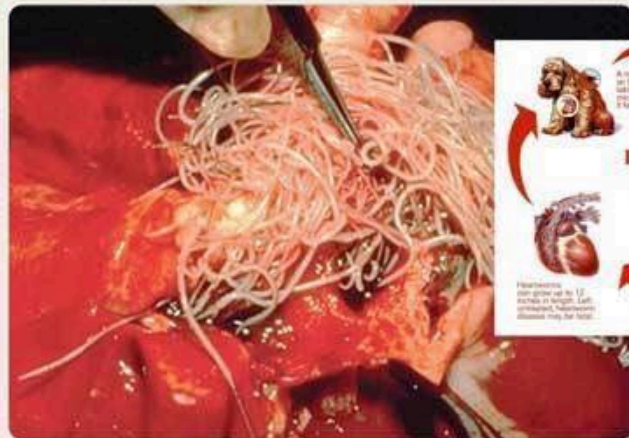


EXCESSIVE FRIENDLINESS

Vet Behaviour Team
Phone: 0432881174
www.vetbehaviourteam.com



DID YOU KNOW?



HEARTWORM DISEASE IS SERIOUS!

- The mosquito is the only known way for transmitting heartworms.
- Heartworms cannot be passed directly from one pet to another.
- Virtually 100% of dogs exposed to infective heartworm larvae become infected.
- Only 55% of dogs in the U.S. are currently on a heartworm preventive, leaving 27 million dogs at risk of acquiring heartworm disease.
- An estimated 1 million dogs in the United States are heartworm positive each year.
- Heartworm disease has been reported in all 50 states.
- Mature heartworms in dogs average more than 10" in length.
- For less than \$10/month you can prevent heartworm disease in your dog.
- Prevention is far more effective and less costly than treatment.
- The drug used to treat heartworms in dogs is Immiticide, an injectable, arsenic-based product. The dog is given two or more injections. It is painful for the dog and expensive for the owner.
- After treatment, the dog needs to kept calm for several months while the heartworms are dying to prevent a blockage of the pulmonary vessels and death.

TGLBR requires heartworm preventative be given to all foster and adoptive dogs. Each dog is tested at the intake appointment and immediately started on preventative. Fosters receive monthly chewables but the injectable preventative with testing prior to each shot is also acceptable.

Shopping!:

Allergies/Irritated Skin/Folds:

- Benadryl
- Zyrtec
- Apoquel (prescription)
- Cytopoint (prescription)
- Fish oil
- Probiotics
- Coconut oil
- Douxo products—use the guide to pick your product and apply appropriately! [Find your DOUXO® S3 or DOUXO® / DOUXO® S3](#)
- Desitin (Only to be used in spots where it can't be licked! The zinc oxide can be toxic if ingested.) Sprinkle with cornstarch to keep paste in place.
- Malacetic/duoxo/curaseb medicated shampoos (antifungal and medicated—available from your vet or online)
- My Dog Foo
- Witch hazel
- Goat milk/kefir
- CHG/chlorhexidine or malacetic wipes and/or baby wipes
- Epsom salt

Reach out to us and work with your vet to find the best combo for treating and maintaining your dog!

<http://www.englishbulldognews.com/content.php?470-The-Proper-Way-to-Clean-Ears-Nose-Ropes-Folds-Paws-Tail-Pockets-and-Vulva>

Frequent Ear Infection/Dirty Ears:

- Gentisol (prescription)
- Entederm/dermavet (prescription)

- Zymox
- Malacetic otic cleaner (available from your vet or online) for daily/weekly use as needed.

Dry Nose/Paw Pads:

- Musher's Secret
- Coconut oil
- Paw Soother/Protector
- Snout Soother
- My Dog Foo

Dry Eyes:

- Artificial tears
- Neopolybac ointment (prescription)
- Neopolydex ointment (prescription)
- Optimmune (prescription)
- Optixcare
- Cyclosporine or tacrolimus drops (prescription)

Stress:

- L-theanine
- Lavender infuser/spray
- CBD oil/chew products
- Prozac (prescription)
- Trazodone (prescription)
- Thundershirt
- Ashwagandha
- Young Living Peace & Calm or T-Away

Human Foods Your Dog Can & Can't Eat.

A GUIDE TO THE HUMAN FOODS
THAT ARE SAFE FOR YOUR DOG.

yes!

- Apples
- Cheese (Moderate)
- Blueberries
- Chicken
- Eggs
- Mango
- Kiwi
- Oatmeal
- Peaches
- Carrots
- Honey
- Green Beans
- Cantaloupe
- Bananas
- Pineapple
- Pears
- Peanut Butter
- Cooked Potatoes (No Skin)
- Pumpkin
- Rice
- Yogurt
- Sweet Potato

no.

- Chocolate
- Onions
- Yeast/Dough
- Walnuts
- Raw Potatoes
- Macadamia Nuts
- Milk
- Fruit Seeds/Pits
- Grapes
- Fat Trimmings
- Coffee
- Caffeine
- Avocado
- Mushrooms
- Raisins
- Rhubarb
- Xylitol
- Salty Foods
- Garlic
- Alcohol
- Gum
- Tea



Remember, too much fatty food can lead to diarrhea, vomiting or pancreatitis!

The Good Life Bulldog Rescue Peanut Butter & Pumpkin Puppy Cookies

½ cup peanut butter (xylitol free!)

1 cup pumpkin puree

1 ¾ cup oat flour

Mix peanut butter and pumpkin. Add flour ¼ cup at a time and mix gently.

Bake at 350 degrees for 8-10 minutes.

Watch your pup enjoy!

Duke & Daisy's Baby Food Puppy Cookies

2 cups oat flour/rolled oats/wheat germ mix

8 ounces baby food

Mix together gently and bake at 350 degrees for 20-25 minutes.

Your dog will beg for these!

Spoiled Dog Cake Recipe

Cake

- 1 cup flour (rice, almond, coconut flours also work well; garbanzo is drier so add more pumpkin or applesauce as needed)
- 1/2 tsp baking soda
- 1/8 cup vegetable oil (can use applesauce instead)
- 1/4 cup peanut butter
- 1/2 cup applesauce
- 1/2 cup pumpkin puree
- 1 egg

Frosting

- 1/2 cup plain Greek yogurt
- 1/4 cup peanut butter

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees F.
2. In a large bowl, combine flour and baking soda.
3. In a separate bowl mix together vegetable oil, peanut butter, applesauce and pumpkin puree. Once combined, mix in egg and mix until combined.
4. Combine wet and dry ingredients and stir until combined.
5. Pour mixture into an 8" round pan (a square pan can also be used) that has been greased with oil.
6. Bake for approximately 25-30 minutes or until a toothpick inserted into the center comes out clean and the cake springs back when pressed lightly.
7. Allow to cool on a wire rack prior to removing from pan.
8. After cooling, add frosting if desired.

Frosting

1. Mix Greek yogurt and peanut butter until well combined. Spread over cake. If not serving immediately, store in refrigerator.

One 8" round cake. Recipe can be doubled to make a layer cake. *Recipe can easily be doubled to make a layer cake.

Playing With Your Dog

Dogs (and people) love to play! Playing with your dog is one of the best ways to reward him for a job well done. Done correctly, play can help a stressed dog relax and a distracted dog focus.

Every dog is different, so get to know what sort of play your dog enjoys. Just like some people enjoy wrestling and roller coasters while others enjoy reading and board games, different dogs will have different preferences. Try to find the level of excitement that's "just right" for your dog. Avoid play that gets your dog so amped up that he can't think or calm down. On the other hand, if your dog is bored by your attempts to play, try upping the level of excitement or changing to a different game. There are lots of different ways to play with your dog! Here are a few common favorites:

One-on-one games



CHASE is a great one-on-one game! Just make sure to have your dog chase you instead of chasing your dog. You don't want to accidentally teach your dog to run away from you.

TAG, YOU'RE IT! Many dogs like gentle tag games, where you tap, poke, or push your dog away from you, then run in the opposite direction, encouraging him to catch up.

toy games



FETCH! is a fun option. If your dog likes to play "keep away" once you've thrown the ball or Frisbee, try playing with two toys. As soon as your dog drops the toy in his mouth, throw the second toy for him.

Contrary to the popular myth, **TUG** won't make your dog aggressive. In fact, playing tug is a great way to teach your dog to control his mouth when he's excited! Just make sure to teach your dog to start and stop the game on cue so that you can control the fun and he doesn't think your winter scarf or bag of groceries is a potential tug toy.



If your dog isn't interested in toys, don't worry... there are lots of other fun games the two of you can play, and just like not all people enjoy video games, not every dog gets the allure of the tennis ball.

food games



For less-playful dogs, food can be stuffed in hollow toys like **KONGS** and **BUSY BALLS** for home-alone fun.

Nose games



Dogs have a great sense of smell, and letting your dog use his nose is a great game! Toss a piece of food on the ground in front of him and tell him to **FIND IT!** As he gets better at the game, you can start tossing the food further away, into grass or carpet, or even hide it ahead of time for a doggy scavenger hunt.

training games



Training can be a great way to play with your dog. Approach training sessions as games. The more you smile and laugh while you train your dog, the more your dog will love listening to you!

CLICKER TRAINING is one example of a fun and effective dog training method.



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WOUND CARE



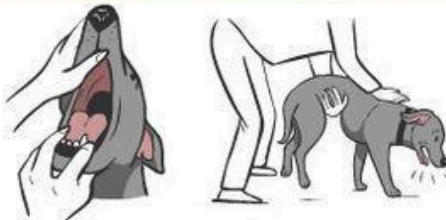
- Place pressure with gauze or a clean cloth to stop bleeding.
- If there is debris, flush the wound with saline or clean water.
- For deep wounds, or severe bleeding, keep pressure until you can get your pet to a veterinarian.

SEIZURES



- The most important thing to do is to protect your pet from self-injury.
- **DO NOT** place your fingers or any object in your pet's mouth.
- Clear the area around your pet to help prevent injury during the seizure.
- Do **NOT** attempt to restrain your pet, but you can place a hand on their body.
- When the seizure has stopped, contact your veterinarian for further instructions.
- If the seizure does not stop within 3 to 5 minutes or if your pet comes out of the seizure and goes into another one within an hour, transport the dog immediately to the veterinarian.

CHOKING



- If choking, hold the upper jaw open with one hand, and look for a foreign object.
- Unless you can clearly see and grasp the obstruction, do not put your fingers into your dog's mouth or throat.
- Lift smaller dogs' legs into the air so gravity can help dislodge the obstruction.
- If you can't remove the foreign object, using the heel of your hand, deliver 4-5 sharp blows on the dog between the shoulder blades.

POISON



- If you suspect poisoning, seek care immediately.
- If you cannot get to the vet immediately, are waiting for a ride, or are stranded, you can call either of these 24-hour emergency hotlines:

ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center
1-888-4-ANI-HELP or **1-888-426-4435**
National Animal Poison Control Center
1-800-548-2423



A Pet First Aid Kit Should Contain:



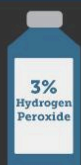
Absorbent Gauze Pads



Adhesive Tape



Cotton Balls or Swabs



Fresh 3% Hydrogen Peroxide



Ice Pack



Disposable Gloves



Scissors with Blunt End

to induce vomiting
↪



Tweezers



Antibiotic Ointment



Oral syringe or turkey baster



Liquid dishwashing detergent

for bathing
↪



Towels



Small Flashlight



Alcohol Wipes



Styptic Powder



Saline Eye Solution



Artificial Tear Gel



Vet Info Card



↪ Phone number, clinic name, address of your veterinarian as well as local veterinary emergency clinics.

If you think your pet may have ingested a potentially poisonous substance, call **(888) 426-4435**.

Saving your pet with CPR

With pets increasingly being treated like a member of the family, many owners are learning emergency techniques like CPR to keep their pet alive before bringing it to a veterinarian.

If there is no breathing and no pulse, begin CPR immediately.



Areas to check for pulse

Check for breathing and pulse

Check pulse using middle and index finger below the wrist, inner thigh (femoral artery), below the ankle or where left elbow touches the chest.

Look for other warning signs

- Gums and lips will appear gray-colored.
- Pupils will be dilated and not responsive to light.

Gums

Pupils

If not breathing, give breath to animal

Cats and small dogs

Place your mouth over its nose and mouth to blow air in.

Medium-large dogs

Place your mouth over its nose to blow air in.

Heimlich maneuver

If breath won't go in, airway may be blocked. Turn dog upside down, with its back against your chest. Wrap your arms around the dog and clasp your hands together just below its rib cage (since you're holding the dog upside down, it's above the rib cage, in the abdomen). Using both arms, give five sharp thrusts to the abdomen. Then check its mouth or airway for the object. If you see it, remove it and give two more rescue breaths.

Start compressions if no pulse

Lay animal on right side and place hand over ribs where its elbow touches the chest. Begin compressions. Do not give compressions if dog has pulse.

Animal size	Compress chest	Compressions per breath of air
Cat/small dog (Under 30 lbs.)	1/2-1 inch	5
Medium-large dog (30-90 lbs.)	1-3 inches	5
Giant dog (over 90 lbs.)	1-3 inches	10


Repeat procedure

- Check pulse after 1 minute and then every few minutes.

- Continue giving CPR until the animal has a pulse and is breathing.

- Stop CPR after 20 minutes.

SOURCE: American Red Cross



Now I have arrived at your home,
everything is strange, and I don't feel good.


Do not feel impatient
If I don't sleep in my new basket.
Yesterday, I slept on a stone floor.

Do not be terrified if I gobble up my food.
Yesterday, I had to do it to survive.

Do not get angry if I pee on your floor.
Yesterday, it did not matter.

Do not be sad if I am afraid of your loving hand.
Yesterday, I did not have one.

Have patience with me, it's your world,
but not yet mine.

If I trust you, I can give you the greatest
Gift I have to give.....
My Heart 

Please never forget, I was a pound dog.
All I need, is a bit of time to adjust.