

First Night Home With Your New Baby Maltese

The first night home with your new puppy can be a trying experience for both of you. It's the first time your puppy has spent the night away from his mother and littermates. Because dogs are pack animals, your puppy knows instinctively that being separated from the pack is dangerous. Whining and crying at night is your puppy's way of calling for his pack to find him. Of course it does nothing to comfort you. If your puppy has endured a long car ride or plane ride, he may be considerably stressed. Following are some suggestions to help him relax and warm up to you. Upon arriving home, place your puppy in a roomy pen with food, water, soft bed, chews, toys, and wee pad. He will feel safer initially if he has some 'space' of his own to relax and get his bearings. Sit outside the pen and talk gently to him. Offer him some cubed, boiled boneless, skinless, chicken breast from your hand. This will a) make him like you b) establish you as his source of food, the pack leader, and c) help insure that his blood sugar doesn't drop too low from the stress of his ordeal. Once your puppy appears to be relaxing, open the door to his pen and invite him to come out. When he is sufficiently relaxed and ready to begin bonding with you, he will come out.

With a little preparation and patience, you can make the most of the first night with your new puppy.

What to do before bedtime

Shortly before you go to bed, spend some time playing with your Maltese puppy. You want him to be tired enough to sleep soundly. Try not to let him nap within an hour or two of bedtime or else your puppy will be ready to play when you're ready to sleep. Just before bed, take your puppy to his soiling area and wait for him to go. When he does praise him. This reinforces good behavior and begins the house training process. If he doesn't go within 10 minutes or so, he may not have to go. Try again in a half hour and so on, until he finally does go.

Where a Maltese puppy should sleep

If possible, you should let your puppy sleep in your bedroom to reduce the chances of whining or crying at night. Also, the constant contact throughout the night will help your puppy adjust to you and establish you as pack leader. The method that has worked best for me is to place the puppy in a small carrier or purse with enough room for him to stretch out and turn around comfortably, and then place the carrier on the nightstand next to your bed so he can see, hear, and smell you. Turn out the lights and talk softly to him for a moment to let him know you are there. For a very fussy puppy, the carrier can be placed at the top-middle of the bed right next to you. Once he gets this routine down, usually after a week or so, you can begin to move the carrier every night a bit further until it is finally located where you would eventually like him to sleep.

Stop Maltese puppy crying at night

If and when your Maltese puppy starts crying at night, you need to decide if he has to go to the bathroom or if he's looking for attention. If he's been quiet for a few hours and suddenly starts to cry or whine, he may need to go out. Puppies have small bladders, so you'll likely have to take him out at least once during the night. A good rule of thumb is to add one to your puppy's age in months and that's generally how long he can go without a trip to potty. So a two-month-old puppy can wait three hours. That means your puppy will probably need to go out at least twice during the night.

If your puppy is crying and you're sure it's not for need of relieving himself, and he isn't thirsty, reach down and soothe him a little. If he continues to whine, try a gruff "Quiet" or "SHHH". If all else fails, ignore him. Tough love may be difficult, but eventually your puppy will learn that crying at night gets him nowhere. The more persistent you are in your approach, the quicker the situation will be resolved. If you're stern one minute and sympathetic the next, your puppy will only be confused and his behavior will continue.

In the morning

Get up right away and take your puppy to his soiling area. Carry him. Don't let him walk there or he may be tempted to go before he gets there. Let him empty everything out, and praise him when he's finished. As with any new baby, you may not get much sleep the first few nights with your new puppy. If you're patient and understanding, your puppy will learn what you expect of him when it's time to sleep. You both should wake up rested and ready for the day after a few nights together.

A letter from your puppy

To Whom it may concern:

I am your puppy, and I will love you until the end of the earth, but please know a few things about me. I am a puppy; this means that my intelligence and capacity for learning are the same as a 6-month-old child. I am a puppy; I will chew EVERYTHING I can get my teeth on. This is how I explore and learn about the world. Even human children put things in their mouths. It's up to you to gently guide me to what is mine to chew and what is not.

I am a puppy; I cannot hold my bladder for longer than 1-2 hours. I cannot "feel" that I need to poop until it is actually beginning to come out. I cannot vocalize nor tell you that I need to go, and I cannot have 'bladder' and bowel control until 6-9 months of age. Please do not punish me if you have not let me out for 3 hours and I tinkle. It is your fault. As a puppy, it is wise to remember that I NEED to go potty after eating, sleeping, playing, drinking, after a bath, and around every 2-3 hours in addition. I am a puppy, accidents will happen, please be patient with me! In time I will learn because it is my life's goal to make you happy.

I am a puppy. I like to play. I will run around, and chase imaginary monsters, and chase your feet and your toes, 'attack' you, and chase fuzz balls, other pets, and small kids. It is play; it's what I do. Do not be mad at me or expect me to be sedate, mellow and sleep all day. Please enjoy my puppy stage, as it will be over in a flash. My play is beneficial, use your wisdom to guide me in my play with appropriate toys, and activities, like chasing a rolling ball, or gentle tug games, or plenty of chew toys for me. If I nip you too hard, talk to me in "dog talk", by giving a loud YELP, I will usually get the message, as this is how dogs communicate with one another. If I get too rough, simply ignore me for a few moments, or give me an appropriate chew toy. I am a puppy; hopefully you would not yell, hit or strike, kick, or beat a 6 month old human infant, so please do not do the same to me. I am delicate, fragile, and impressionable. If you treat me harshly now, I will grow up learning to fear being hit, spanked, and kicked or beat. Instead, please guide me with encouragement and wisdom. For instance, if I am chewing something wrong, say "no chew!" and hand me a toy I can chew. Better yet, pick up ANYTHING that you don't want me to get into. I can't tell the difference between your old sock and your new sock, or an old sneaker and your \$200.00 Nikes.

I am a puppy; and I am a creature with feelings and drives much like your own, but yet also very different. Although I am not a human in a dog suit, neither am I an unfeeling robot who can instantly obey your every whim. I truly DO want to please you, and be a part of your family, and your life. You got me (I hope) because you want a loving partner and companion, so please do not relegate me to the backyard when I get bigger or leave me in a pen or cage all the time. Please do not judge me harshly but instead mold me with gentleness and guidelines and training into the kind of family member you want me to be.

I am a puppy; and I am not perfect, and I know you are not perfect either. I love you anyway. So please, learn all you can about training, and puppy behaviors and caring for me from my breeder, your veterinarian, books on dog care and even researching on the computer! Learn about my particular breed and it's "characteristics". This will give you understanding and insight into WHY I do all the things I do. Please teach me with love, and patience, the right way to behave and socialize me with training in a puppy class or obedience class, we will BOTH have a lot of fun together.

I am a puppy and I want more than anything to love you, to be with you, and to please you. Won't you please take time to understand how I work? We are the same you and I, in that we both feel hunger, pain, thirst, discomfort, fear, but yet we are also very different and must work to understand one another's language, body signals, wants and needs. Someday I will be a beautiful dog, hopefully one you can be proud of and one that you will love as much as I love you.

Love,
Your Puppy

DOGGIE LANGUAGE

starring Boogie the Boston Terrier



ALERT



SUSPICIOUS



ANXIOUS



THREATENED



ANGRY



"PEACE!"
look away/head turn



STRESSED
yawn



STRESSED
nose lick



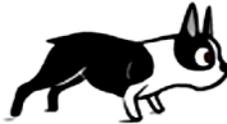
"PEACE!"
sniff ground



"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"**



Here is a list of what you'll need for your puppy.

Pen

You will need a pen for your puppy for the times when you can't be with him at home or watch him. He may even sleep in his pen. I do NOT recommend an X-pen with the criss-cross pattern such as:



I once had a puppy get his leg stuck trying to climb out and it would have been a disaster had I not been there. I prefer this type that is safer:



This type of pen can be obtained at www.petedge.com if you can't find one locally.

In your puppy's pen, you will need to provide food, water, soft bed, toys, and a place to potty. The following are products I have found useful after much trial and error and can be obtained at Wal*Mart or Pet Edge:



Attaches to crate – no spill or mess. Your puppy is used to drinking from this.



Attached to crate – no spill or mess. Your puppy is used to eating from this.



Disposable pee pads – Sometimes pups tear them up. Convenient for car trips. They make holders for these that are wonderful!



Washable pad (in pharmacy dept.) Pup can chew and reusable. Your puppy has been trained on this type of pad but also recognizes the paper pads.

Maltese love soft, cuddly beds such as:



At night, if not sleeping in his pen, your Maltese can sleep near you in a crate such as:



Be sure to get a car seat to keep your Maltese safe when you travel and give him his own place in the car:



Your puppy is currently eating:



Nutro Natural Choice Small Breed Puppy Chicken & Rice Formula. After one year he can switch to the Toy Breed Adult.

Treats:

Maltese are quick to learn using treats for rewards. Please stay away from treats that have wheat or corn as this will cause an allergic reaction. There is also wide spread concern with Chicken products from China. Our choice in treats are all natural treats such as listed below:



Introducing 100% Pure Duck to the PureBites® family of pet treats.

Made with Only **1** Ingredient.



When washing your puppy, please use tearless baby or puppy shampoo. When blow drying your puppy, please be sure the dryer is set on LOW and WARM so as not to burn the puppy's very sensitive skin. Enjoy your puppy.

The Do's and Don't's of Dog Training

DO'S



DO use rewards like treats to train your dog so your dog will enjoy training.



DO use comfortable, dog friendly equipment so that your dog feels relaxed and happy.



DO have your dog work for valued resources like meals, walks and toys so your dog looks to you for guidance.



DO build a cooperative relationship based on mutual respect, communication and trust so both you and your dog enjoy being with one another.

DON'T'S



DON'T use force or punishment when working with your dog or your dog will not think training is fun and will be afraid of you.



DON'T use aversive equipment like choke collars, prong collars or shock collars or training will be painful and scary for your dog.



DON'T use confrontational methods that may frighten your dog or worse, cause your dog to react aggressively.



DON'T use methods or equipment that are uncomfortable, painful, forceful, scary or intimidating to your dog. Positive reinforcement training is so much more fun for both the dog and owner.



EAST BAY DOG TRAINERS

www.eastbaydogtrainers.org

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT HYPOGLYCEMIA

Hypoglycemia is a syndrome that occurs primarily in toy breeds between 6 and 20 weeks of age. A hypoglycemic attack is often precipitated by stress such as visits to the vet, groomer, over-stimulation, excessive crying, extreme temperatures, etc. The typical signs are listlessness, depression, staggering gait, muscular weakness, and tremors-especially of the face. Puppies with a severe drop in blood sugar develop seizures or become stuporous and go into a coma. Death can follow. This particular sequence of symptoms is not always seen, though. For example, some puppies exhibit only weakness or a wobbly gait. Occasionally a puppy who seemed just fine is found in coma.

Episodes of hypoglycemia often occur without warning-for example, when a puppy is stressed by shipping. Other common causes of acute hypoglycemia are missing a meal, chilling, becoming exhausted from too much play, or having an upset stomach. These events place an added strain on the energy reserves of the liver.

Prolonged or repeated hypoglycemic attacks in toy breed puppies can cause brain damage.

Treatment: The treatment of an acute attack is aimed at restoring the blood sugar. Begin immediately. If the puppy is awake and able to swallow, give corn syrup or sugar water by syringe, or rub corn syrup, honey, or glucose paste on the gums. You should see improvement in 30 minutes. If not, call your veterinarian.

If the pup is unconscious, do not give an oral solution because it will be inhaled. Rub corn syrup, Nutri-Cal, honey, or glucose paste on the gums and proceed at once to your veterinarian. This puppy will require an intravenous dextrose solution and may need to be treated for brain swelling.

Oral glucose paste is sold at pharmacies. If you know your dog is subject to hypoglycemic attacks, keep this product on hand.

Prevention: Susceptible puppies should be fed at least four times a day and ALWAYS before a stress such as a visit to the groomer or vet. It is important to feed a high-carbohydrate, high-protein, high-fat diet. It is essential that the diet be high quality.

Food supplements and table scraps should not exceed 5 to 10 percent of the total daily ration. Owners of toy puppies should take precautions to see that they do not become excessively tired or chilled. Most puppies outgrow this problem.

Home Emergency Kit for Dogs and Cats

Drug dosages taken from Veterinary Forum, October 2001

1. Thermometer: Use Vaseline or mineral oil as a lubricant and take the temperature in the rectum.
Normal temperature: **DOGS** = 100.0 — 102.0, **CATS** = 101.5 — 102.5

2. Anti-diarrheals: Pepto-Bismol (Bismuth Subsalicylate)

DOGS: 1 ml per 5 pounds up to 4 times per day. Note: May cause dark stools.
CATS: Only use under veterinary supervision.

Imodium A-D (Loperamide **2 mg Tablets or 1 mg/5 ml liquid**)

DOGS: 1-2 ml of liquid per 10 pounds or 1-2 tablets per 50 pounds orally up to 3 times a day.

Kaopectate (Kaolin-pectin)

DOGS: 5-10 ml (1-2 teaspoons) per 10 pounds orally 3-4 times per day.
CATS: Same dose as for dogs.

3) Pain relievers: Buffered Aspirin (325 mg Adult tablets of 65 mg Baby Aspirin)

DOGS: 15 pounds or less — give 1/4 adult or 1 baby aspirin orally once or twice a day
15-30 pounds — give 1/2 adult tablet orally once or twice a day.
30 pounds or more — give 1 adult tablet orally 1-2 times a day!
CATS: Do not use aspirin in cats!

Orudis (Ketoprofen 12.5 mg Tablets)

CAUTION: Use with care in pets with kidney problems!

DOGS: 5-10 pounds — give 1/4 tablet orally once a day.
10-25 pounds — give 1/2 tablet orally once a day.
25-50 pounds — give 1 tablet orally once a day.
Over 50 pounds — give 2 tablets orally once a day.

CATS: 1/4 -1/2 tablet orally once a day.

DO NOT USE Tylenol ('Acetaminophen), Advil ('Ibuprofen) or Aleve (Naproxen)!

4) Antacids: Tagamet-HB 2000 (Cimetidine 200 mg Tablets)

DOGS: 10-20 pounds — give 1/4 tablet orally 2-3 times a day.
20-40 pounds give 1/2 tablet orally 2-3 times a day.
Over 40 pounds — give 1 tablet orally 2-3 times a day.
CATS: Give 1/4 tablet orally 2-3 times a day.

Pepcid A_c (Famotidine 10 mg Tablets)

DOGS: Under 10 pounds — give 1/4 tablet orally once or twice a day.
10-20 pounds — give 1/2 tablet orally once or twice a day.
20-40 pounds — give 1 tablet orally 1-2 times a day
Over 40 pounds — give 1 1/2 tablet orally 1-2 times a day.
CATS: Give 1/2 tablet orally once a day.

Zantac 75 (Ranitidine 75 mg Tablets)

DOGS: 20-40 pounds — give 1/4 tablet orally 2-3 times a day.
40-70 pounds — give 1/2 tablet orally 2-3 times a day.
Over 70 pounds — give 1 tablet orally 2-3 times a day.
CATS: Only use under veterinary supervision.

5) Antitussives: Robitussin DM (Dextromorphan 10 mg/5 ml)

DOGS: 2 1/2-5 ml (1/2-1 teaspoon) per 10 pounds orally 3 times a day for cough.
CATS: Only use under veterinary supervision.

6) Antihistamines: Benadryl (Diphenhydramine 25 mg Tablets or 12.5 mg/5 ml liquid)

May cause drowsiness or hyper-excitability!

DOGS: 4-8 ml per 10 pounds or 1-2 tablets per 25 pounds orally 2-3 times a day.

CATS: Same dose as for dogs.

Chlor-Trimeton 4-Hour Allergy (Chlorpheniramine 4 mg Tablets)

DOGS: 1 tablet orally 1-3 times a day.

CATS: 1/2 tablet orally once or twice a day.

7) Laxatives: Metamucil (Psyllium)

DOGS: 1-6 teaspoons sprinkled on or mixed into food. Give once or twice a day.

CATS: 1/2-1 1/2 teaspoons sprinkled on or mixed into food. Give once or twice a day.

Milk of Magnesia (Magnesium hydroxide)

CAUTION: Do not use long term! Do not use in heart patients!

DOGS: 5-10 nfl (1-2 teaspoons) orally once or twice a day.

CATS: 1-5 ml (1/4-1 teaspoon) orally once or twice a day.

Ducolax (Bisacodyl 10 mg Tablets)

CAUTION: Do not use long term! Do not crush tablets!

DOGS: 1-2 tablets orally, or 1-3 pediatric suppositories rectally once a day.

CATS: 1 tablet orally, or 1 pediatric suppository rectally once a day.

Unsweetened canned pumpkin

DOGS: 1-6 teaspoons orally once or twice a day.

CATS: 1-2 teaspoons orally once or twice a day.

NEVER USE Ex-Lax ('Phenolphatein) or Fleet enemas (Phosphate solutions)!

8) Emetics: Hydrogen Peroxide

DOGS: 5-25 ml (1-5 teaspoons) per 10 pounds orally repeated every 15 minutes,
if necessary, to induce vomiting. **CATS: Same dose as for dogs.**

Syrup Ipecac

DOGS: 5-10 ml (1-2 teaspoons) per 10 pounds orally repeated every 15 minutes,
if necessary, to induce vomiting

CATS: 1-2 teaspoons orally repeated every 15 minutes, if necessary, to induce vomiting

9) Antiemetics: Dramamine (Dimenhydrinate 50 mg Tablets)

DOGS: 1/4-1 tablet orally 1-3 times a day for motion sickness or vomiting.

CATS: 1/4 tablet orally 1-3 times a day for motion sickness.

10) Karo Syrup: Use in small breed dogs to treat for low blood sugar. Give a few drops on the tongue or gums if your pet is suddenly weak and has not eaten for a while
CALL YOUR VETERINARIAN IF NO RESPONSE IS SEEN WITHIN 5 MINUTES!

11) Miscellaneous: Neosporin or Aloe for minor cuts and scrapes. Cotton balls, bandage material and tape for treating wounds, If your pet has been injured and is very painful, you may need to use a piece of cloth or an old belt to tie around the muzzle to prevent biting. Heavy towels or pillow cases can be used to transport cats.

Never feed pets ham, chocolate, or onions — they cause life-threatening illness!

The following foods are dangerous to your pet:

- Alcoholic beverages
- Apple seeds
- Apricot pits
- Avocados
- Cherry pits
- Candy (particularly chocolate, which is toxic to dogs, cats and ferrets, and any candy containing the sweetener Xylitol)
- Coffee (grounds, beans, chocolate covered espresso beans)
- Grapes
- Hops (used in home beer brewing)
- Macadamia nuts
- Moldy foods
- Mushroom plants
- Mustard seeds
- Onions and onion powder
- Peach pits
- Potato leaves and stems (green parts)
- Raisins
- Rhubarb leaves
- Salt
- Tea (caffeine)
- Tomato leaves and stems (green parts)
- Walnuts
- Xylitol
- Yeast dough

Toxic or Slightly Toxic Plants

Name	Parts	Clinical Signs
Apricot	Stem, bark, seed pits	
Azalea (Rhododendron spp.) 🟡	All parts, mostly leaves	Stomach irritation, abdominal pain, abnormal heart rate and rhythm, convulsions, coma, some death .
Bird of Paradise	Fruit, seeds	
Boston Ivy	All parts	
Caladium	All parts	
Creeping Charlie (Glecoma hederacea L.)	All parts	Sweating, drooling, usually not fatal .
Castor Bean (Ricinus communis) 🟡🟡🟡	All part but mostly seeds, if chewed	Nausea, abdominal pain, bloody diarrhea, tenesmus, dehydration, shortness of breath, excessive thirst, weakness, muscle twitching, convulsions, coma.
Choke Cherry (Prunus virginiana) 🟡🟡🟡	Leaves, seed pits, stems, bark	
Daffodil (Narcissus spp.)	Bulbs	
Daphne	Berries, bark, leaves	
English Ivy (Hedera helix L.) 🟡 🟡 🟡	Leaves, berries	Stomach irritation, diarrhea, troubled breathing, coma, death .
Foxglove (Digitalis purpurea L.) 🟡	Leaves, seeds, flowers	
Glacier Ivy	Leaves, berries	
Heartleaf	All parts	
Hemlock, Water (Cicuta maculata L.) 🟡🟡🟡	All parts, root and root stalk	Dilated pupils, frothing at the mouth, spasms muscles spasms, restlessness, convulsions, and death (within 15 min to 2 hours)
Hyacinth (Hyacinth orientalis)	Bulbs, leaves, flowers	Colic, vomiting and diarrhea, usually not fatal .
Hydrangea (Hydrangea spp.)	Leaves, buds	Irritation and inflammation of the digestive tract, diarrhea, bloody stool.
Jerusalem Cherry (Solanum pseudocapsicum L.)	All parts, unripe fruit	
Johnsongrass (Sorghum halepense) 🟡🟡🟡	Leaves and stems, especially young plants.	Breathing problems, severe anxiety, convulsions, coma, death. Intravenous antidote exist.
Jimson Weed (Datura stramonium L.) 🟡🟡🟡	All parts	Rapid pulse, rapid breathing, dilated pupils, restlessness, nervousness, twitching, frequent urination, diarrhea, depression, weight loss, weak pulse, convulsions, coma, death .
Jonquil	Bulbs	
Lantana (Lantana camara L.) 🟡🟡🟡	Leaves and berries	Sluggishness, weakness, bloody diarrhea. In severe cases, death may occur in 2 to 4 days.
Lily-of-the-Valley (Convallaria majalis)	All parts	
Mandrake	Roots, foliage, unripe fruit	
Mistletoe	Berries	
Morning Glory	Seeds	
Marble Queen	All parts	
Nightshade (Solanum spp.) 🟡🟡🟡	All parts	Hallucinations, severe intestinal disturbances, diarrhea, drowsiness, numbness, dilated pupils, trembling, labored breathing, nasal discharge, rapid heartbeat, weak pulse, incoordination, paralysis or severe shaking of the rear legs, rapid heart rate, bloat, can be fatal .
Nephthytis, Arrowhead Vine	All parts	
Oats, (Avena sativa)	All parts	Breathing difficulty, skin irritation, paralysis, convulsions, death (rare).
Pigweed, Redroot (Amaranthus retroflexus) 🟡🟡🟡	Leaves, stems, roots.	Troubled breathing, trembling, weakness, coma, death .
Poinsettia (Euphorbia pulcherrima)	Leaves, flowers	Not lethal , but can cause skin, mouth, eye, and stomach irritation.
Pokeweed, Inkberry 🟡 🟡	All parts	Colic, diarrhea, blood in stool, rare cases anemia, and possible death .
Parlor Ivy	All parts	
Red Sage	Green berries	
Rhubarb (Rheum rhaponticum) 🟡🟡	Leaves	Staggering, trembling, breathing difficulties, weakness, diarrhea, increased drinking and urinating, death.
Red Princess	All parts	
Saddleleaf	All parts	
Tulip (Tulipa spp.)	Bulbs	
Umbrella Plant	All parts	
Yew, English (Taxus baccata) and Japanese (Taxus cuspidata Sieb. & Zucc.) 🟡🟡🟡	n/a	Breathing problems, trembling, weakness, heart problems, stomach upset, very sudden death .

Maltese Puppy Shot Protocol



Your new puppy needs to be vaccinated with the above vaccine and **ONLY** the above vaccine, or equivalent, at 8 weeks, 12 weeks, and 16 weeks with a booster at age 1 year. He **DOES NOT** need to be revaccinated annually for life and continually administering unnecessary vaccines can cause illnesses that can drastically shorten the life of your dog. Vaccination records have been provided.

Further recommendations regarding vaccinations and microchipping:

Please do not administer 2 shots at a time, i.e. rabies and the above. This can stress such a tiny puppy. Please wait two weeks between shots. Please don't microchip a puppy at the same time a vaccine is administered as this can also stress a tiny puppy.

Under NO circumstances should this dog ever receive Leptosperosis vaccine as it almost always makes these dogs very sick and sometimes kills them.

The Purdue Vaccination Studies and Auto-antibodies by Catherine O'Driscoll on April 26, 2011

A team at Purdue University School of Veterinary Medicine conducted several studies (1,2) to determine if vaccines can cause changes in the immune system of dogs that might lead to life-threatening immune-mediated diseases. They obviously conducted this research because concern already existed. It was sponsored by the Haywood Foundation which itself was looking for evidence that such changes in the human immune system might also be vaccine induced. It found the evidence.

The vaccinated, but not the non-vaccinated, dogs in the Purdue studies developed autoantibodies to many of their own biochemicals, including fibronectin, laminin, DNA, albumin, cytochrome C, cardiolipin and collagen. This means that the vaccinated dogs – “but not the non-vaccinated dogs” – were attacking their own fibronectin, which is involved in tissue repair, cell multiplication and growth, and differentiation between tissues and organs in a living organism. The vaccinated Purdue dogs also developed autoantibodies to laminin, which is involved in many cellular activities including the adhesion, spreading, differentiation, proliferation and movement of cells. Vaccines thus appear to be capable of removing the natural intelligence of cells. Autoantibodies to cardiolipin are frequently found in patients with the serious disease systemic lupus erythematosus and also in individuals with other autoimmune diseases. The presence of elevated anti-cardiolipin antibodies is significantly associated with clots within the heart or blood vessels, in poor blood clotting, haemorrhage, bleeding into the skin, foetal loss and neurological conditions. The Purdue studies also found that vaccinated dogs were developing autoantibodies to their own collagen. About one quarter of all the protein in the body is collagen. Collagen provides structure to our bodies, protecting and supporting the softer tissues and connecting them with the skeleton. It is no wonder that Canine Health Concern’s 1997 study of 4,000 dogs showed a high number of dogs developing mobility problems shortly after they were vaccinated (noted in my 1997 book, *What Vets Don’t Tell You About Vaccines*).

Perhaps most worryingly, the Purdue studies found that the vaccinated dogs had developed autoantibodies to their own DNA. Did the alarm bells sound? Did the scientific community call a halt to the vaccination program? No. Instead, they stuck their fingers in the air, saying more research is needed to ascertain whether vaccines can cause genetic damage. Meanwhile, the study dogs were found good homes, but no long-term follow-up has been conducted. At around the same time, the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) Vaccine-Associated Feline Sarcoma Task Force initiated several studies to find out why 160,000 cats each year in the USA develop terminal cancer at their vaccine injection sites.(3) The fact that cats can get vaccine-induced cancer has been acknowledged by veterinary bodies around the world, and even the British Government acknowledged it through its Working Group charged with the task of looking into canine and feline vaccines(4) following pressure from Canine Health Concern. What do you imagine was the advice of the AVMA Task Force, veterinary bodies and governments? “Carry on vaccinating until we find out why vaccines are killing cats, and which cats are most likely to die.”

In America, in an attempt to mitigate the problem, they’re vaccinating cats in the tail or leg so they can amputate when cancer appears. Great advice if

it's not your cat amongst the hundreds of thousands on the "oops" list. But other species are okay – right? Wrong. In August 2003, the *Journal of Veterinary Medicine* carried an Italian study which showed that dogs also develop vaccine-induced cancers at their injection sites.(5) We already know

that vaccine-site cancer is a possible sequel to human vaccines, too, since the Salk polio vaccine was said to carry a monkey retrovirus (from cultivating the vaccine on monkey organs) that produces inheritable cancer. The monkey retrovirus SV40 keeps turning up in human cancer sites. It is also widely acknowledged that vaccines can cause a fast-acting, usually fatal, disease called autoimmune haemolytic anaemia (AIHA). Without treatment, and frequently with treatment, individuals can die in agony within a matter of days. Merck, itself a multinational vaccine manufacturer, states in *The Merck Manual of Diagnosis and Therapy* that autoimmune haemolytic anaemia may be caused by modified live-virus vaccines, as do *Tizard's Veterinary Immunology* (4th edition) and the *Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine*.(6) The British Government's Working Group, despite being staffed by vaccine-industry consultants who say they are independent, also acknowledged this fact. However, no one warns the pet owners before their animals are subjected to an unnecessary booster, and very few owners are told why after their pets die of AIHA.

A Wide Range of Vaccine-induced Diseases

We also found some worrying correlations between vaccine events and the onset of arthritis in our 1997 survey. Our concerns were compounded by research in the human field. *The New England Journal of Medicine*, for example, reported that it is possible to isolate the rubella virus from affected joints in children vaccinated against rubella. It also told of the isolation of viruses from the peripheral blood of women with prolonged arthritis following vaccination.(7)

Then, in 2000, CHC's findings were confirmed by research which showed that polyarthritis and other diseases like amyloidosis, which affects organs in dogs, were linked to the combined vaccine given to dogs.(8) There is a huge body of research, despite the paucity of funding from the vaccine industry, to

confirm that vaccines can cause a wide range of brain and central nervous system damage. Merck itself states in its *Manual* that vaccines (i.e., its own products) can cause encephalitis: brain inflammation/damage. In some cases, encephalitis involves lesions in the brain and throughout the central nervous system. Merck states that "examples are the encephalitides following measles, chickenpox, rubella, smallpox vaccination, vaccinia, and many other less well defined viral infections".

When the dog owners who took part in the CHC survey reported that their dogs developed short attention spans, 73.1% of the dogs did so within three months of a vaccine event. The same percentage of dogs was diagnosed with epilepsy within three months of a shot (but usually within days). We also found that 72.5% of dogs that were considered by their owners to be nervous and of a worrying disposition, first exhibited these traits within the three-month post-vaccination period.

I would like to add for the sake of Oliver, my friend who suffered from

paralysed rear legs and death shortly after a vaccine shot, that “paresis” is

listed in Merck’s Manual as a symptom of encephalitis. This is defined as muscular weakness of a neural (brain) origin which involves partial or incomplete paralysis, resulting from lesions at any level of the descending pathway from the brain. Hind limb paralysis is one of the potential consequences. Encephalitis, incidentally, is a disease that can manifest across the scale from mild to severe and can also cause sudden death. Organ failure must also be suspected when it occurs shortly after a vaccine event. Dr Larry Glickman, who spearheaded the Purdue research into post-vaccination biochemical changes in dogs, wrote in a letter to Cavalier Spaniel breeder Bet Hargreaves:

“Our ongoing studies of dogs show that following routine vaccination, there is a significant rise in the level of antibodies dogs produce against their own

tissues. Some of these antibodies have been shown to target the thyroid gland, connective tissue such as that found in the valves of the heart, red blood cells, DNA, etc. I do believe that the heart conditions in Cavalier King

Charles Spaniels could be the end result of repeated immunisations by vaccines containing tissue culture contaminants that cause a progressive immune response directed at connective tissue in the heart valves. The clinical manifestations would be more pronounced in dogs that have a genetic predisposition [although] the findings should be generally applicable to all dogs regardless of their breed.”

I must mention here that Dr Glickman believes that vaccines are a necessary evil, but that safer vaccines need to be developed. Vaccines Stimulate an Inflammatory Response. The word “allergy” is synonymous with “sensitivity” and “inflammation”. It should, by rights, also be synonymous with the word “vaccination”. This is what vaccines do: they sensitise (render allergic) an individual in the process of forcing them to develop antibodies to fight a disease threat. In other words, as is acknowledged and accepted, as part of the vaccine process the body will respond with inflammation. This may be apparently temporary or it may be longstanding.

Holistic doctors and veterinarians have known this for at least 100 years. They talk about a wide range of inflammatory or “-itis” diseases which arise

shortly after a vaccine event. Vaccines, in fact, plunge many individuals into

an allergic state. Again, this is a disorder that ranges from mild all the way

through to the suddenly fatal. Anaphylactic shock is the culmination: it’s where an individual has a massive allergic reaction to a vaccine and will die

within minutes if adrenaline or its equivalent is not administered.

There are some individuals who are genetically not well placed to withstand the vaccine challenge. These are the people (and animals are “people”, too) who have inherited faulty B and T cell function. B and T cells are components within the immune system which identify foreign invaders and

destroy them, and hold the invader in memory so that they cannot cause future harm. However, where inflammatory responses are concerned, the immune system overreacts and causes unwanted effects such as allergies and other inflammatory conditions.

Merck warns in its Manual that patients with, or from families with, B and/or T cell immunodeficiencies should not receive live-virus vaccines due to the risk of severe or fatal infection. Elsewhere, it lists features of B and T cell

immunodeficiencies as food allergies, inhalant allergies, eczema, dermatitis,

neurological deterioration and heart disease. To translate, people with these

conditions can die if they receive live-virus vaccines. Their immune systems

are simply not competent enough to guarantee a healthy reaction to the viral

assault from modified live-virus vaccines.

Modified live-virus (MLV) vaccines replicate in the patient until an immune response is provoked. If a defence isn't stimulated, then the vaccine continues to replicate until it gives the patient the very disease it was intending to prevent.

Alternatively, a deranged immune response will lead to inflammatory conditions such as arthritis, pancreatitis, colitis, encephalitis and any number of autoimmune diseases such as cancer and leukaemia, where the body attacks its own cells.

A new theory, stumbled upon by Open University student Gary Smith, explains what holistic practitioners have been saying for a very long time. Here is what a few of the holistic vets have said in relation to their patients:

Dr Jean Dodds: "Many veterinarians trace the present problems with allergic and immunologic diseases to the introduction of MLV vaccines..." (9)

Christina Chambreau, DVM: "Routine vaccinations are probably the worst thing that we do for our animals. They cause all types of illnesses, but not directly to where we would relate them definitely to be caused by the vaccine." (10) Martin Goldstein, DVM: "I think that vaccines...are leading killers of dogs and cats in America today."

Dr Charles E. Loops, DVM: "Homoeopathic veterinarians and other holistic practitioners have maintained for some time that vaccinations do more harm than they provide benefits." (12)

Mike Kohn, DVM: "In response to this [vaccine] violation, there have been increased autoimmune diseases (allergies being one component), epilepsy, neoplasia [tumours], as well as behavioural problems in small animals." (13)

A Theory on Inflammation Gary Smith explains what observant healthcare practitioners have been saying for a very long time, but perhaps they've not understood why their observations led them to say it. His theory, incidentally, is causing a huge stir within the inner scientific sanctum. Some believe that his theory could lead to a cure for any diseases including cancer. For me, it explains why the vaccine process is inherently questionable.

Gary was learning about inflammation as part of his studies when he struck

upon a theory so extraordinary that it could have implications for the treatment of almost every inflammatory disease — including Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, rheumatoid arthritis and even HIV and AIDS.

Gary's theory questions the received wisdom that when a person gets ill, the inflammation that occurs around the infected area helps it to heal. He claims

that, in reality, inflammation prevents the body from recognising a foreign substance and therefore serves as a hiding place for invaders. The inflammation occurs when at-risk cells produce receptors called All (known as angiotensin II type I receptors). He says that while At1 has a balancing receptor, At2, which is supposed to switch off the inflammation, in most diseases this does not happen.

“Cancer has been described as the wound that never heals,” he says. “All successful cancers are surrounded by inflammation. Commonly this is thought to be the body's reaction to try to fight the cancer, but this is not the case. “The inflammation is not the body trying to fight the infection. It is actually the virus or bacteria deliberately causing inflammation in order to hide from the immune system [author's emphasis].” (14)

If Gary is right, then the inflammatory process so commonly stimulated by vaccines is not, as hitherto assumed, a necessarily acceptable sign.

Instead, it could be a sign that the viral or bacterial component, or the adjuvant (which, containing foreign protein, is seen as an invader by the immune system), in the vaccine is winning by stealth.

If Gary is correct in believing that the inflammatory response is not protective but a sign that invasion is taking place under cover of darkness,

vaccines are certainly not the friends we thought they were. They are undercover assassins working on behalf of the enemy, and vets and medical doctors are unwittingly acting as collaborators. Worse, we animal guardians and parents are actually paying doctors and vets to unwittingly betray our loved ones. Potentially, vaccines are the stealth bomb of the medical world. They are used to catapult invaders inside the castle walls where they can wreak havoc, with none of us any the wiser. So rather than experiencing frank viral diseases such as the 'flu, measles, mumps and rubella (and, in the case of dogs, parvovirus and distemper), we are allowing the viruses to win anyway – but with cancer, leukaemia and other inflammatory or autoimmune (self-attacking) diseases taking their place.

The Final Insult*

All 27 veterinary schools in North America have changed their protocols for vaccinating dogs and cats along the following lines; (15) however, vets in practice are reluctant to listen to these changed protocols and official veterinary bodies in the UK and other countries are ignoring the following facts.

*Dogs' and cats' immune systems mature fully at six months. If modified live-virus vaccine is given after six months of age, it produces immunity, which is good for the life of the pet. If another MLV vaccine is given a year

later, the antibodies from the first vaccine neutralise the antigens of the second vaccine and there is little or no effect. The pet is no “boosted”,

nor

are more memory cells induced.

*Not only are annual boosters unnecessary, but they subject the pet to potential risks such as allergic reactions and immune-mediated haemolytic anaemia. In plain language, veterinary schools in America, plus the American Veterinary Medical Association, have looked at studies to show how long vaccines last and they have concluded and announced that annual vaccination is unnecessary.(16-19)**

*Further, they have acknowledged that vaccines are not without harm. Dr Ron Schultz, head of pathobiology at Wisconsin University and a leading light in

this field, has been saying this politely to his veterinary colleagues since

the 1980s. I've been saying it for the past 12 years. But change is so long in

coming and, in the meantime, hundreds of thousands of animals are dying every year – unnecessarily.

The good news is that thousands of animal lovers (but not enough) have heard what we've been saying. Canine Health Concern members around the world use real food as Nature's supreme disease preventative, eschewing processed pet food, and minimise the vaccine risk. Some of us, myself included, have chosen not to vaccinate our pets at all. Our reward is healthy and long-lived dogs. It has taken but one paragraph to tell you the good and simple news. The gratitude I feel each day, when I embrace my healthy dogs, stretches from the centre of the Earth to the Universe and beyond.

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*This post was written by... **

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She has brought the truth about pet vaccines to light, and promotes natural canine health care. Her books “Shock To The System” and “What Vets Don’t Tell You About Vaccines” have opened the eyes of thousands of pet owners world-wide.



Laser Surgery an Option to Treat Pets

By: PetPlace Staff

Laser Surgery and Your Pet

The high-tech medical miracle of laser surgery, long available to humans, is increasingly being used as a tool to treat pets more effectively and less painfully than ever.

Veterinarians in growing numbers are performing surgeries on all types of animals – from dogs and cats to birds and horses – with a focused beam of light that cuts with exquisite precision and speeds the healing process.

That beam is replacing the scalpel in a long list of procedures, including declawing cats, removing cancerous tumors and spaying and neutering pets. Proponents say its use is a significant development in veterinary medicine because it reduces the bleeding and bruising normally associated with surgery, limits post-operative pain and swelling, and allows for speedier recovery.

"Laser surgery has given us the opportunity to perform surgeries for problems that we couldn't treat before and can dramatically decrease the pain associated with surgery," said Dr. Jon Rappaport, the veterinarian who is founder and chief executive officer of PetPlace.com. "While it hasn't revolutionized veterinary medicine, it has made a large number of procedures more amenable to surgery and with a faster recovery."

Lasers have been used in human surgeries for two decades, but it is only in the past five or so years that veterinary medicine began to use them. They have become standard equipment in about 1,000 of the country's 20,000 veterinary clinics. The growth in their use is being fueled by the fact that the machines have become more compact and affordable for veterinarians. Still, the equipment costs a veterinarian \$20,000 to \$45,000, an expense that generally makes laser surgery more expensive for pet owners than traditional procedures.

What a Laser Does

A laser focuses an intense beam of light at a particular wavelength frequency. The most common type is called a carbon dioxide laser. It works by vaporizing water in cells, causing the cells themselves to be vaporized but leaving surrounding tissue virtually unaffected. According to veterinarians, the process, called ablation, produces:

- **Less pain.** As the laser moves through tissue, it automatically seals nerve endings. As a result, animals experience less post-operative pain.
- **Less bleeding.** The laser also seals small blood vessels as it cuts and can be used to assist blood coagulation. Veterinarians get a better view of the surgery and can often do procedures more quickly. That, in turn, can lessen the time that an animal has to be anesthetized.
- **Less swelling.** There is no bruising or tearing of tissue because the cut is made only by a beam of light and not by a steel blade. Additionally, the laser seals lymphatic vessels, reducing seepage around

Laser surgery reduces the bleeding and bruising normally associated with surgery, limits post-operative



pain and swelling, and allows for speedier recovery.

the wound.

- **Reduced scarring and infection.** The precision of the laser's cut results in less scar tissue and the heat of the laser kills bacteria.
- **Faster recovery.** Because there is less bleeding, swelling and pain, animals can often return to normal activity and their home environment more quickly.

What a Laser is Used For

Veterinarians are using laser surgery for many procedures that have traditionally been performed using a scalpel, although it is not suitable for all surgeries. They are particularly effective in tight spots or areas, such as the mouth, that have a highly concentrated blood supply. They can be used to excise tumors or simply vaporize them if they are small enough – for example, if one grows on a pet's eyelid.

The technique has offered new and successful methods of treatment for some persistently stubborn diseases. Stomatitis, for example, is a disease in which a cat or dog's gums become inflamed, potentially developing masses of painful inflammation. It often defied cure, but the laser has proven effective against it.

The benefits of laser surgery are probably most dramatic in the declawing of cats. The traditional procedure involves cutting a cat's claw out with a blade and then applying pressure bandages to stop the bleeding. The cat's paws remain bandaged for 24 to 48 hours, the cat has a hospital stay of one to two nights and then days of recovery.

Under laser surgery, the claw is excised by the light beam, but there is no need for pressure bandages because the laser seals the blood vessels as it makes its cut. Instead, the wound is closed with a dab of sealant. Cats are often up and walking around the same day with far less post-operative discomfort.

Adele Karp of Sunny Isles Beach, Fla., had her cat Peaches declawed two years ago using laser surgery. Peaches had begun to pull up her carpeting, thinking, she said, that "the carpet was his scratching post." But even then Karp rejected the idea of having Peaches undergo a traditional declawing procedure.

"I always thought it was too painful and too stressful until I had seen other cats go through laser surgery," Karp said. "Now I don't think that anyone should do anything but laser surgery. It is a lot less painful. There is really no blood at all and no bandages. I was very pleased."

Legal Disclaimer

If your pet is showing any signs of distress or you suspect your pet is seriously ill, CONTACT YOUR VETERINARIAN immediately.

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