



PUPPY

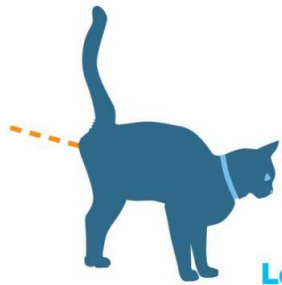
VACCINATION

SCHEDULE



Recommended Puppy Vaccines	When to Administer Vaccination	Purpose of Vaccine
Rabies	12 weeks with a booster one year later; may need additional boosters one to three years apart depending on your state guidelines. @ 12 weeks: _____ (date given) @ boosters: _____ (date given)	Prevents rabies, which can be contracted by a bite from another animal infected with the disease.
DHPP	Every two to four weeks from age 6–16 weeks with an additional booster every year thereafter. @ 6 weeks: _____ (date given) @ 8 weeks: _____ (date given) @ 12 weeks: _____ (date given) @ 16 weeks: _____ (date given) @ booster: _____ (date given)	DHPP is what's known as a 5-in-1 vaccine for puppies and should be at the top of your list of vaccines to schedule with your vet. This shot protects your pup against canine distemper virus, hepatitis, parvovirus, and parainfluenza.
Bordetella	Timing is based on your choice of administration. Oral: 8 weeks of age followed by an annual booster Nasal: One dose starting at 3 or 4 weeks old Injection: Two shots two to four weeks apart starting at 8 weeks old. @ _____ (date given) @ _____ (date given)	Prevents infection from Bordetella bronchiseptica bacteria, which causes kennel cough.
Leptospira	Two vaccines should be administered two to four weeks apart at age 8 or 9 weeks, followed by an annual booster. @ 8–9 weeks: _____ (date given) @ 10–13 weeks: _____ (date given) @ booster: _____ (date given)	Vaccinates for Leptospira bacterial infection, which can cause kidney damage.
Lyme Disease	When your puppy reaches 8 or 9 weeks, they should receive two vaccines two to four weeks apart. An annual booster will also be needed. @ 8–9 weeks: _____ (date given) @ 10–13 weeks: _____ (date given) @ booster: _____ (date given)	Prevents Borrelia burgdorferi bacterial infection from tick bites.
H3N8 Influenza	Two vaccines should be administered two to four weeks apart when your puppy reaches 6 or 8 weeks of age, followed by an annual booster. @ 6–8 weeks: _____ (date given) @ 8–12 weeks: _____ (date given) @ booster: _____ (date given)	Avoid this common strain of flu for pets.
H3N2 Influenza	At age 6 to 8 weeks, your puppy should receive two vaccines two to four weeks apart. An annual booster will be necessary thereafter. @ 6–8 weeks: _____ (date given) @ 8–12 weeks: _____ (date given) @ booster: _____ (date given)	This is another common strain of flu in dogs and puppies that's preventable.

8 GREAT REASONS TO SPAY/NEUTER YOUR PET



1

Less mess.

Neutered male cats are less likely to mark territory with strong-smelling urine. Spayed female dogs won't go into heat or experience vaginal discharge that can last two weeks or more (diapers are often needed to prevent the discharge from causing messes in the pet's home).



2

Easier to live with.

Neutered male dogs may be less likely to show unwanted mounting behaviors. Spayed female cats will not display their rears or cry to be let outdoors to find a mate when in heat.



3

Healthier males.

Neutering reduces the risk of prostate disease and painful hernias in dogs.



4

Healthier females.

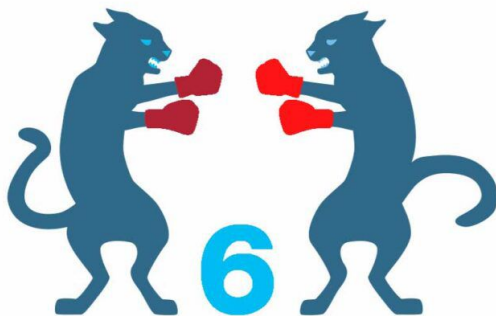
Spaying will protect your pet from developing uterine infections, as well as uterine and ovarian cancer. It also reduces your pet's risk of developing serious diseases such as mammary gland cancer.



5

Less roaming.

Did you know that 85% of dogs hit by cars are not neutered? Neutered male cats and dogs do not have the desire to roam away from home in search of a mate.



6

Less fighting.

Neutered male cats tend to fight less with each other. Reduced fighting means less nighttime yowling and fewer injuries.

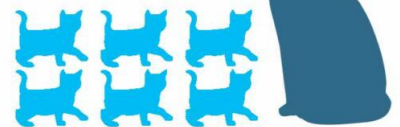
Saves money.

It is expensive to care for litters of puppies or kittens. Mother cats and dogs need extra care as they nurse, including special food. Additional supplies are necessary to keep your home clean and puppies or kittens happy.



7

8



Family planning.

This is the only 100% effective method of preventing unplanned cat & dog litters.



DENTAL CARE FOR CATS AND DOGS

An important part of your pet's overall well-being



PERIODONTAL DISEASE IS THE MOST COMMON CLINICAL CONDITION IN CATS AND DOGS*

It's important to be aware of the causes of dental problems and to be able to identify the indicators that your pet is suffering.

TAKE YOUR PET TO THE VETERINARIAN IF YOU OBSERVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:



BAD BREATH



BROKEN TEETH



ABNORMAL CHEWING OR DROPPING FOOD FROM THEIR MOUTH



REDUCED APPETITE OR REFUSAL TO EAT



SIGNS OF BLOOD IN YOUR PET'S WATER BOWL OR ON CHEW TOYS



SWELLING OR EXCESSIVE DROOLING IN THE AREAS SURROUNDING THE MOUTH



*Reported by American Veterinary Dental College

HOW TO PROMOTE GOOD DENTAL HEALTH



Regular professional teeth cleaning for your pet should begin by

1-2 YEARS OLD



Your pet will be put under anesthesia so that each tooth will receive proper attention and care, including under the gum line.

*Recommended by The American Animal Hospital Association (AAHA)

Regular at-home tooth brushings should be conducted

MULTIPLE TIMES A WEEK



This will help remove most plaque before it can mineralize into tartar. If a toothbrush scares your pet, you can ease your pet into becoming more comfortable by first wiping their teeth with a gauze pad or dental wipe.

*Recommended by The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA)

Some pet food and treat products provide

DENTAL-RELATED BENEFITS



Certain pet foods and treats can help freshen your pet's breath, while other products may have a crunchy texture to help cleanse teeth and reduce tartar buildup.

INTESTINAL PARASITES

If your pet is showing any signs of being infected by an intestinal parasite, please call us today.

ROUNDWORMS

- Infects both dogs and cats and is often passed to puppies and kittens in utero and from mother's milk
- Acquired by ingesting contaminated soil or feces, or eating infected rodents
 - Live in small intestine and cause intestinal blockage and death
 - Symptoms: mild or intermittent vomiting and diarrhea, pot-bellied appearance, anemia, weakness, stunted growth

HOOKWORMS

- Infects both dogs and cats and can be transmitted during nursing
- Acquired by ingesting larvae or larvae penetrating skin or feet
- Attach to lining of small intestine and feed off the blood of their host
- Can cause sudden collapse and death, especially in young animals
- Symptoms: tarry or bloody diarrhea, weight loss, emaciation, anemia, weakness
- Can be passed to humans

TAPEWORMS

- Infects both dogs and cats
- Acquired by ingesting infected fleas, small rodents or rabbits
- Adult tapeworms can grow long and block the intestines
- Symptoms: segments in the feces and/or around the anus that resemble grains of rice, vomiting, diarrhea, fatigue, lethargy, weight loss

WHIPWORMS

- Infects dogs; extremely rare in cats
- Acquired by ingesting eggs in contaminated soil or feces
- Small, thin worms that attach to the large intestine
- Symptoms: diarrhea, bloody stools, weight loss, anemia, fatigue

GIARDIA

- Infects dogs and cats
- Acquired by ingesting contaminated feces, food or water
 - Symptoms: chronic soft stools or watery diarrhea, weight loss, lethargy

COCCIDIA

- Infects dogs and cats, especially common in young and stressed animals
- Acquired by ingesting contaminated soil or feces or an infected rodent
- Can cause death in young animals

heartworm DISEASE

Heartworm is a serious, life-threatening disease of dogs and a major cause of heart disease in cats.

It is due to the presence of the adult stage of the parasite, *Dirofilaria immitis*, in the pulmonary arteries and right ventricle of the heart. It is found almost everywhere in the continental United States.

heartworm LIFE CYCLE

1 MOSQUITO BITE

When a mosquito bites, it injects the microfilariae into a new dog.

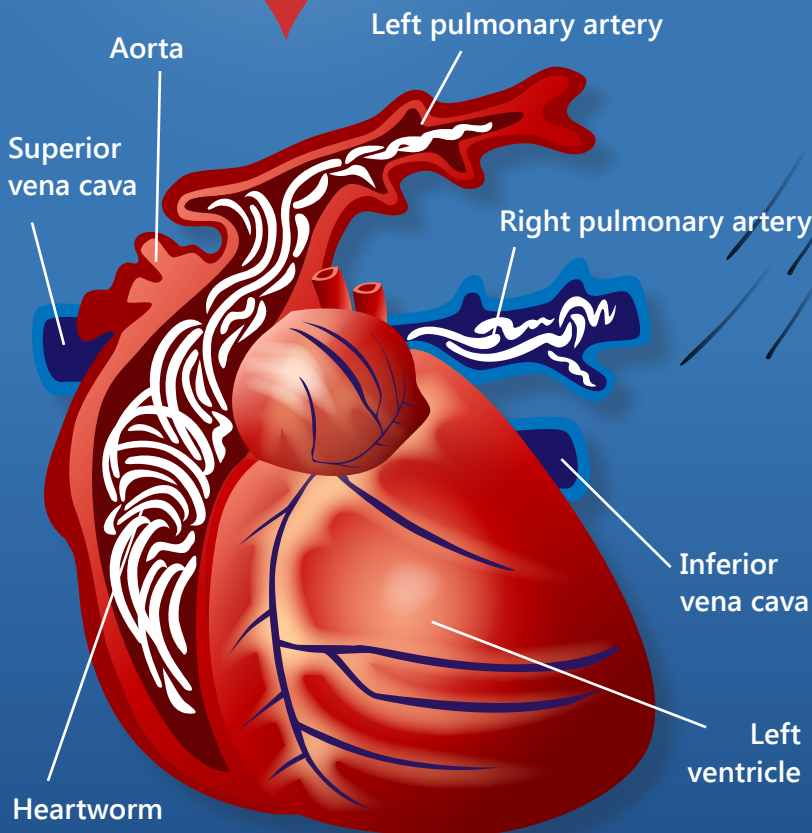
2 MIGRATION

Small, microscopic worms migrate under the skin and eventually enter the dog's blood stream. About 6 months after the initial mosquito bite, the microfilariae arrive at the heart.

3 MATURATION

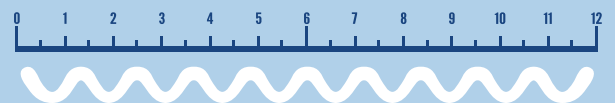
The adult worms live in the pulmonary arteries and right side of the heart, where they can survive for seven years and eventually mate.

The female releases large amounts of small, microscopic "microfilariae" into the bloodstream.



70 SPECIES OF MOSQUITOS
ARE CAPABLE OF SPREADING
HEARTWORM DISEASE

**ADULT HEARTWORMS
GROW OVER
12 IN. LONG!**



FLEA FACTS

In the northern United States, fleas are prevalent during the warm summer months, though the pesky parasites cause trouble year-round for pet owners in the south.

Aside from itchy, irritating bites, fleas can cause the skin disease flea allergy dermatitis in both cats and dogs, as well as miliary dermatitis in cats. Fleas can also transmit double-pore tapeworm, a common tapeworm found in dogs and cats, as well as a number of other diseases.

ADULT FEMALE FLEAS
LAY UP TO

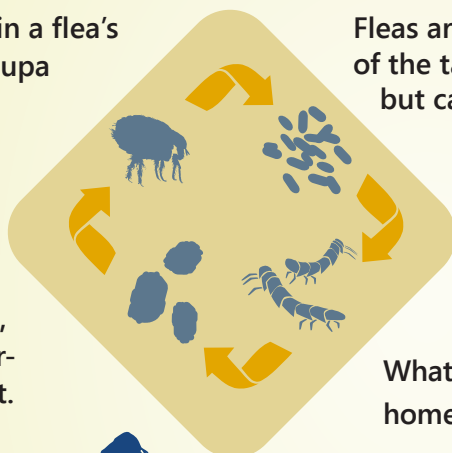
2000
EGGS

OVER A LIFETIME OF
3-6 WEEKS

A FLEA'S LIFE STAGES

There are four stages in a flea's life cycle: egg, larva, pupa and adult.

It is only during the adult stage that the flea actually lives on an animal; during the other three stages, the flea lives in the surrounding environment.



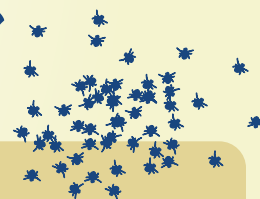
FINDING FLEAS

Fleas are most commonly found on dogs around the base of the tail and on the belly. If you suspect your dog has fleas but cannot see them, check for "flea dirt":

Brush your pet while it lies on a piece of white paper to collect any dirt or debris. Next, add a few drops of water to the dirt on the paper. If dried blood is present, the water will take on a reddish color. Voila! Flea dirt.

What is the number one sign fleas have invaded your home and latched onto your pet?

SCRATCHING!



A FLEA CAN JUMP
4 FEET HIGH!



COMBAT INFESTATION!

- Vacuum Several Times Each Week
- Wash Your Pet's Bedding Once A Week
- Use An Insect Spray Or Fogger

FOR **EVERY SINGLE ADULT FLEA**
100 YOU FIND ON YOUR PET,
IMMATURE FLEAS
ARE DEVELOPING IN YOUR HOME!

95% OF THE FLEA POPULATION
IN YOUR HOME IS COMPRISED OF
IMMATURE FLEAS



TOXIC & HAZARDOUS

Food Guide for Pets

foods to avoid feeding dogs and cats

Prevent accidental exposure and potential health risks to your four-legged companions

Brought to you by Nationwide®

MAIN COURSE MENACES

Fatty foods & fat trimmings

Burgers, pizza, ribs, chicken wings, salmon, etc.
Upset stomach, nausea, vomiting, pancreatitis

Bones

Cooked, can splinter, causing internal lacerations, obstruction, choking
Vomiting, lethargy, diarrhea, abdominal discomfort, drooling

Raw meat & fish

Can contain salmonella and E. coli
Vomiting, fever, enlarged lymph nodes

Raw salmon

Most common in the Pacific Northwest, freshwater fish carrying infected parasites can poison pets if eaten raw.
Vomiting, fever, diarrhea, weakness, swollen lymph nodes

Raw eggs

May contain harmful bacteria and risk of salmonella toxicity. Long-term ingestion of raw egg whites can lead to biotin deficiency.

DAIRY DISCOMFORT

Milk & dairy

Pets lack lactase, the enzyme needed to digest lactose
Upset stomach, diarrhea

HARMFUL HARVEST

Apricots, peaches, plums, cherries

Stems, pits and leaves contain cyanide
Difficulty breathing, panting, shock

Grapes & raisins

Just a few can cause kidney failure in dogs
Vomiting, lethargy, diarrhea

Rhubarb

Leaves are toxic
Drooling, vomiting, weakness, tetany, seizures and kidney damage

PERILOUS PRODUCE

Onions, garlic, shallots, chives, leeks

Small amount can damage red blood cells.
Panting, weakness, drooling, pale gums

Mushrooms

Wild varieties can trigger numerous organ systems
Seizures, coma, vomiting

NO-NO MUNCHIES

Nuts

Almonds, pecans, walnuts, pistachios, macadamia nuts, hickory nuts
High fat causes upset stomach and pancreatitis
**Moldy walnuts can cause seizures, vomiting, tremors*

SHAKY STAPLES

Yeast dough

Expands in digestive system, releasing gas
Vomiting, nausea, diarrhea, stomach bloat

Homemade play dough

Salt toxicity can be fast acting and lethal
Vomiting, diarrhea, seizures, tremors

Homemade salt dough

Commonly used to make holiday ornaments
Salt consumption can be quick and lethal
Vomiting, diarrhea, seizures, tremors

NOXIOUS SWEETS

Xylitol

Sugar substitute in gum, candy, toothpaste, children's vitamins, some peanut butters
Vomiting, weakness, seizures, liver failure

Chocolate

The quantity and level of cocoa will vary toxicity
Vomiting, diarrhea, tremors, hyperactivity, seizures

DEADLY DRINKS

Alcohol (wine, liquor, beer)

Liquor-infused desserts can also be a culprit
Seizures, respiratory depression, altered activity, incoordination

Hops pellets

Highly concentrated, used to brew beer
Fever, restlessness, panting, vomiting

Caffeine

Coffee, tea, energy drinks and bars, diet pills
Hyperactivity, panting, seizures, muscle twitching, increased urination

Symptoms

Toxicity will vary based on breed, size and age of pet

Fever

Collapse

Seizures

Drooling

Lethargy

Vomiting

Tremors

Diarrhea

Weakness

Restlessness

Hyperactivity

Stomach bloat

Muscle twitching

Excessive panting

Excessive urination

Nationwide pet insurance members can contact the **vethelpline™** at no cost. Contact info can be found on the Nationwide Pet Account Access page.*

URGENT:

Immediate veterinary care is recommended.

Nationwide® covers treatment costs relating to poisonings and more.

Get a quote at petinsurance.com

*In case of an emergency, pet owners who are not Nationwide pet insurance members can contact the Pet Poison Helpline at 855-289-0358. A \$49 per incident fee for their service will apply. This fee is not associated with Nationwide.

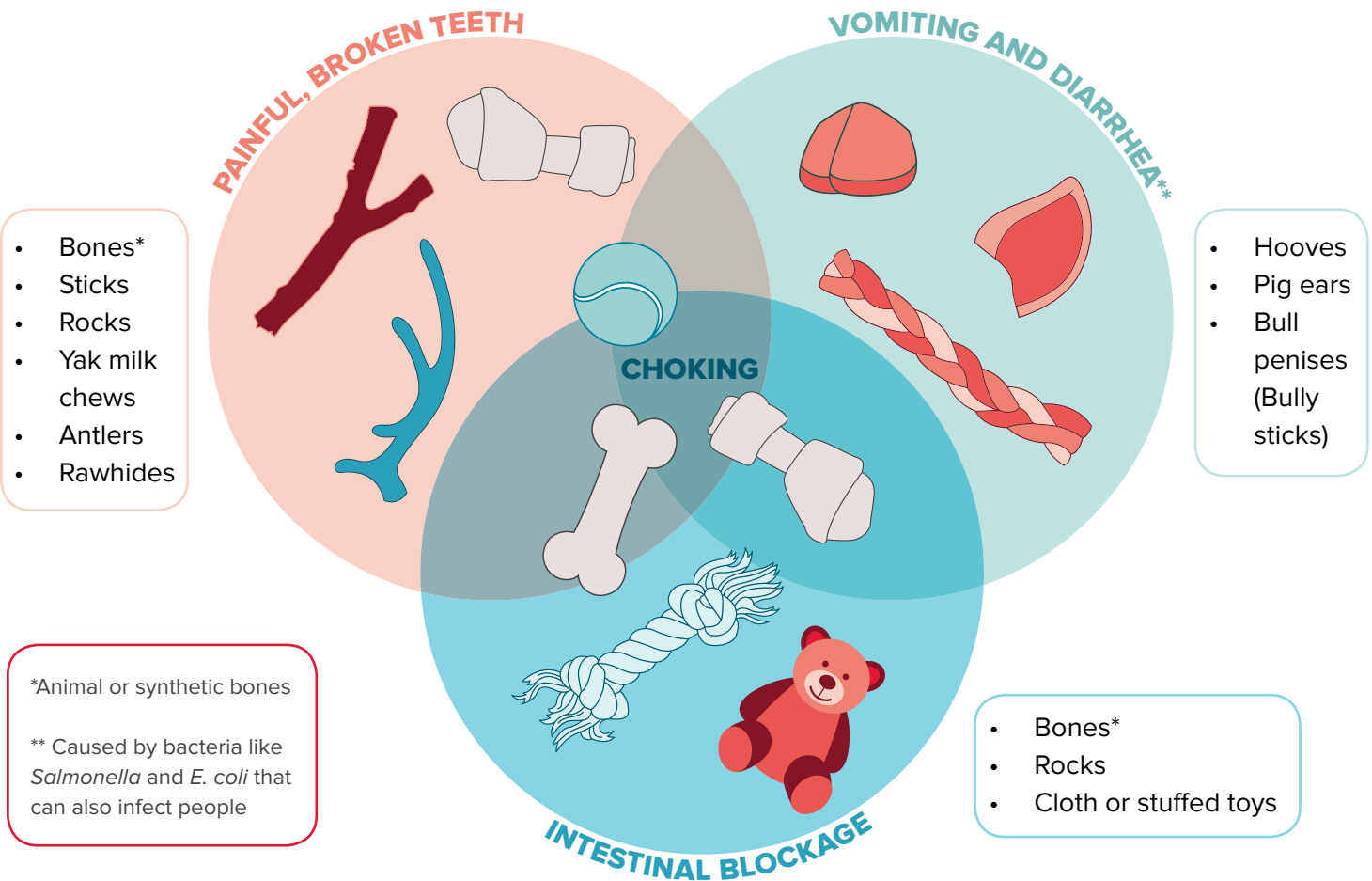
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Nationwide®
is on your side

(DON'T) *chew on this*

Not all pet dental products are created equal, and some can even damage your pet's teeth or worse. Here are some common products and the possible problems they can cause.



But, wait! There's good news!

Here's how you can choose your pet's dental products wisely:

- Select a chew treat that has received the Veterinary Oral Health Council (VOHC) Seal of Approval.
- Offer healthy, crunchy, edible snacks like carrots, green beans, or apple slices.
- Use puzzle toys that require your dog to push or paw for kibble to fall out.

