

## **Tips for the arrival of your dog**

Type or breed:

Tattoo or microchip:

Sex:

Date of birth:

### **First transport:**

Should be as short as possible.

In the car, on the ground, out of draughts.

If possible, the dog should be restrained or in a transport crate.

### **Arrival at home:**

Prepare a quiet corner for him (avoid the children's room and places of passage) with his basket ( fabric or plastic, never wicker).his water bowl, his toys

Put away hazardous materials: The first day is the day of exploration.

Take him out on a leash. If your garden is not enclosed, do not leave him unattended until he is used to its new surroundings.

Leave him quiet, friends will see him later, don't caress him too much, it will increase his anxiety, live as usual.

A puppy must sleep a lot.

Don't force his affection, let him come to you by himself, you will get the result you want faster.

### **Food and drink:**

A dog can and must eat the same thing every day of his life.

Good quality kibbles(croquettes)preferably the more expensive ones over the cheaper varieties,but much more beneficial in nutrients, therefore to be given in smaller quantities than the cheaper ones so the "cost" level it is the same. A well-fed dog is a healthy dog.

Two meals per day: morning and evening.

Refer to the prescribed dose on his kibble packet. Don't forget to adjust this dose afterwards; increase it according to his age and weight for a young dog or decrease it according to his activity and/or sterilisation for an adult dog.

If he sulks on the first day, add a little gravy/soup/broth' to his kibble.

If you have other dogs, it is best to separate them during the meal and not to leave a bowl after the end of the meal to avoid sources of conflict.

After the meal, wait 2 hours before starting a play exercise with your dog to avoid the risk of stomach torsion (especially for large dogs)

If you have to change his food, do so gradually.

**ALL SWEETS AND CHOCOLATE ARE STRICTLY FORBIDDEN**  
**He can have treats especially made for dogs**

## **Drinks:**

Only water and plenty of it.

## **Hygiene and animal care:**

Clean his ears once a month with a specific veterinary product. Checking and cleaning of ears for dogs with long, floppy ears should be done weekly.

Clean his eyes with a compress and a special lotion or special veterinary wipes.

In principle, an annual shampoo is sufficient. You can increase this frequency for long-haired dogs depending on the coat's coat texture.

Brush him daily with a brush adapted to his coat.

Give him bones to chew on (real bones are to be avoided) so that he can clean his teeth.

## **Veterinary care:**

Next vaccine; Vaccination requires an annual booster throughout the dog's life.

Next deworming; Deworming is done once a month for six months for puppies, plus twice a year when the dog is adult. This is for elimination and prevention of external parasites

## **Sterilisation:**

Consider having your dog spayed or neutered: if it is a female dog, this will greatly reduce the risk of breast cancer and other diseases related to its reproductive system. An unplanned pregnancy can lead to infections, birthing difficulties and other complications. Sterilization is also a responsible act to combat overcrowding in shelters.

The same applies to males. Castration prevents, among other things, testicular tumours and prostate problems. Castration also softens character, avoids runaway behaviour and territorial 'marking'.

Sterilization gives them a better, longer life and gives you peace of mind.

## **A bit of education for the puppy and adult**

### **His first days at the house:**

When he is starting to discover his new home, delimit the 'forbidden' places where you do not want him to go. If you say 'yes' to him once for a room or the sofa, it will be 'yes' for life, the puppy/dog will take it for granted, and will not understand why the next day it is 'no'.

Keep an eye on him whether it is inside or outside the house, a puppy will search, chew up anything he finds. Be careful with the plants as puppies love to garden from a young age and some plants are very poisonous. Do not disturb him when he sleeps or eats.

In the first few days, he may moan (change of environment, stress) and not want to eat. A few days may pass before he feels at home, give him time, he will come!

## **His first encounters:**

With other animals:

Put them in contact with precaution

When a dog meets your puppy or dog, keep them on a leash and let them sniff each other out. If you are unsure of the agreement between two animals, do not leave him alone without supervision. Don't neglect the affection you had for your pets before your puppy/dog arrived (risk of jealousy).

Don't force them to get along immediately, let them get to know each other at their own pace and always keep an eye on them for the first few moments.

## **With the children:**

It's important to teach your children the do's and don'ts of dealing with a puppy/dog.

Do not pull the dog's tail, ears or hair.

Do not make threatening noises

Do not make any sudden movements

Let him eat, sleep, or play alone when he does it.

## **With visitors:**

This is an important step in the puppy's socialisation.

When you put him in contact with new people, don't forget to put his collar and leash on in case he gets scared. Let people caress it, without sudden movements or threatening noises.

If he jumps on visitors, tell him 'No' firmly and make him sit down.

## **Toilet training:**

If your dog/puppy is fed at regular times, he will need to relieve himself 20-30 minutes later.

Dogs and puppies must be taken out - among other things - before going to bed and just after waking up at night and after a nap.

Dogs like to relieve themselves in the same place.

Signs of need, he scratches the door, goes back and forth, sniffs the floor and goes round and round in circles.

Reward them when they have their needs by paying for it.

## **Cleanliness is synonymous with patience.**

Don't punish your puppy dog if an 'accident' happens in the house, especially if you don't catch him in the act. If you catch him in the act, tell him firmly 'No' and take him outside immediately. Don't forget to praise him when he finishes his business outside.

To clean up his 'forgetfulness' take him outside, he shouldn't have to clean up, he might take it as a sign of attention to himself, and might be prompted to do it again.

## **Basic Education:**

Use simple and consistent words to make yourself understood by your dog.

Play is the basis of all education

The younger the dog is, the more the training should be taken as a game of small pleasant sessions of 5 to 10 minutes, but should be accompanied by a reward, treats, toys, games, hugs etc.

In order to have a good dog 'comfortable in his pads' avoid anything that would put him in a dominant position; do not let him sleep on your bed, do not feed him at the table, let him eat after you.

**If you have any further questions, do not hesitate to contact us:**

By mail: [spa.brive@wanadoo.fr](mailto:spa.brive@wanadoo.fr)

Or via our website: **spabrive.fr contact us.**

Or via our Facebook: **Spa Brive Officiel**