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**Waleska Animal Care
Hours**

Monday: 8-6 (closed 1-3)
 Tuesday: 8-1
 Wednesday: 8-6 (closed 1-3)
 Thursday: 8-6 (closed 1-3)
 Friday: 8-6 (closed 1-3)
 Saturday: 8-1

We're on the Web!
www.Waleskaanimalcare.com

Does my dog really need vaccines?



Does my dog really need vaccines?

This is a question I hear frequently and the answer is “yes”, vaccines are necessary. Since we have been vaccinating dogs for diseases for decades now, we are not seeing these diseases as frequently as we used to. Because of this, it is easy to question if vaccinations is still necessary. Let me assure you these diseases are still out there. For instance, we see parvovirus in unvaccinated puppies all too frequently.

Which vaccines does my dog need?

Your pet’s risk factors should be individually evaluated by your veterinarian. The American Animal Hospital Association (AAHA) has set a standard of “core” and “non-core” vaccinations for dogs.

What are the Core vaccines?

Core vaccines for dogs include distemper virus, parvovirus, adenovirus and rabies. Most often the distemper, parvovirus and adenovirus come in a combination vaccine. Every dog should receive these four vaccines, regardless of lifestyle.

What are the Non-Core vaccines?

Non-core vaccinations are those that should be given based on exposure and risk. These include bordetella/ parainfluenza (Kennel Cough), lymes and leptospirosis. These should be given to dogs that have exposure to these diseases. So, for instance, if your dog visits boarding facilities or a groomer, vaccination for kennel cough would be recommended. Or if you have a large tick burden in your area, a vaccination for Lymes disease may be recommended.

How often should my dog be vaccinated?

Most animal hospitals have adopted three year vaccine protocols. Available three year vaccines include the distemper/parvovirus combination and rabies. There are also certain vaccines that are only labeled for one year use. These include bordetella, leptospirosis and lymes. Opting for three year vaccines is more expensive up front but is safer for your pet. Plus when you’re in next year for your physical exam, it will be less expensive. That leaves money to put towards wellness bloodwork or have that dental cleaning.

What about vaccine reactions?

Vaccine reactions do happen. Reactions can range from facial swelling and/or vomiting to anaphylactic shock. There can also be soreness and rarely hair loss at the site of injection. *Most* vaccine reactions happen within 24 hours of administration. If your pet has had a reaction to past vaccinations your veterinarian will likely recommend premedication with Benadryl prior to future vaccines, and will likely split the vaccines over the course of several days. One alternative to vaccination is running titers to see if your dog is still currently protected from previous vaccines. These can be expensive and do not guarantee protection but are an option.

There is always the risk of a reaction but it is less likely than the risks that come with contracting disease. The most important thing to remember is that all pets are different. There is no one standard protocol that works for all pets. Don’t be afraid to ask your veterinarian about the vaccines your pet needs based on exposure.




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**Have a furry friend
that may not smell as
fresh?**

*We offer basic or spa
baths for dogs under
40lbs.*

*Call today for an
appointment.*



Name that Breed!
Answer on page 4



DIY: New cozy bed for your pet

Since it's winter and the weather is now chilly and we are all stuck inside, I thought I would include a DIY that would help keep your pet warm! Enjoy!

Materials: 2 yards of fleece, scissors, tape measure, stuffing

Directions:

Fold the fleece in half to make one large square and cut down the fold to make two squares of fabric

Cut a large circle out of both squares of the fleece

Once you have two circles, line them up one on top of the other, and pin them together about 4-6 inches in from the edge.

Around the perimeter of the circle, cut strips of fabric 1" thick and about 4-5" long.

Tie the strips of fabric together all around the perimeter, but leave some open at the end to stuff the bed.

Stuff the bed with batting/stuffing, then tie off the rest of the fringe.

Ta Da! New pet pillow/bed.

(This pattern made a small pillow, you will need more than 2 yards if you need the pillow to be bigger)



Make one for your pet, or make a few and donate to the local shelters! 😊



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We are on Facebook!

Log in to Facebook and become a friend of Waleska Animal Care. Our facebook is updated regularly with lost pet information, patient photos, and other updates about the clinic. Stay informed by liking us on Facebook!

Candle of the Month Sale:

10% off these candles in January:

Creamy Vanilla
Winter Woods

10% off these candles in February:

Mulberry Spice
Cherry Blossom

10% off these candles in March:

Spring Rain
Clothesline Fresh

Name that Breed:



Answer: Akita

The Akita dog breed, also known as the Akita Inu, or Japanese Akita, is the result of an effort by the Japanese to model a canine after one of the ancient native breeds that were lost to history. They utilized Odate dogs and several crosses of fighting breeds and hybrids to create the modern Akitas we recognize today. Their original function was to hunt large game in the snow, but would become known for their protection abilities. The Akita would first come to the United States with Helen Keller in 1937, and the closing of World War II would increase their popularity as troops brought them home after being stationed in Japan.

The Akita is extremely loyal and protective of its family members. They can get along with other dogs, but are predisposed to aggression and may need training. They have the uncanny ability to splash water all over the place when they drink, so make sure to strategically place the water bowl.

The Akita can live outside in cool to moderate climates, but would do best if allowed to spend time or at least sleep indoors. Proper training and daily exercise in the form of a jog on a leash or in a safe and secure area should make for a docile indoor pet. The Akita will normally need to be brushed once a week; however, they may require combing three times a week when shedding. The most problematic health issues associated with this breed are canine hip dysplasia, and progressive retinal atrophy.

Pet Photo(s) of Month

Please submit a photo to the clinic, or email to waleskaanimalcare@live.com.

Meet Patches Srok!

A stray who turned out to be the "best little guy imaginable" according to dad. 😊





February is Dental Month

**Complimentary dental exams throughout
the month of February!**

Dental disease is as common in cats and dogs as it is in humans. The most common form of dental disease is tartar buildup which leads to irritation of the gums around the base of teeth (gingivitis) which can lead to exposure of tooth roots. This ultimately leads to infection and tooth loss.

Dental hygiene should be a part of every pet's overall health care. Plaque and tartar buildup results in bad breath, sore gums, poor appetite, tooth loss, and the spread of bacteria in the bloodstream. Prevention of dental disease and associated medical problems is relatively easy. The veterinarians at Waleska Animal Care are happy to work with you and your pet to come up with the best at home dental care for you and your pet.

If your pet has stinky breath or tartar buildup, we will be happy to do a complimentary oral exam and recommendations for a dental cleaning or at home dental care in the month of February. Just call and ask us about it or schedule an appointment today.





Which of these plants are toxic?



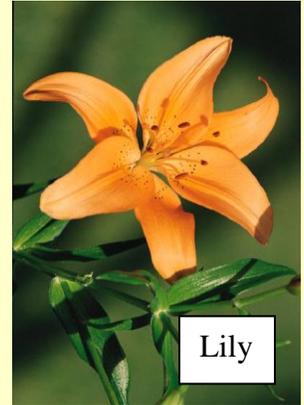
Rhododendrum



Orchid



Poinsetta



Lily



Sunflower



Nightshade



Kalanchoe



African Violet



Dahlia



Dieffenbachia



Foxglove

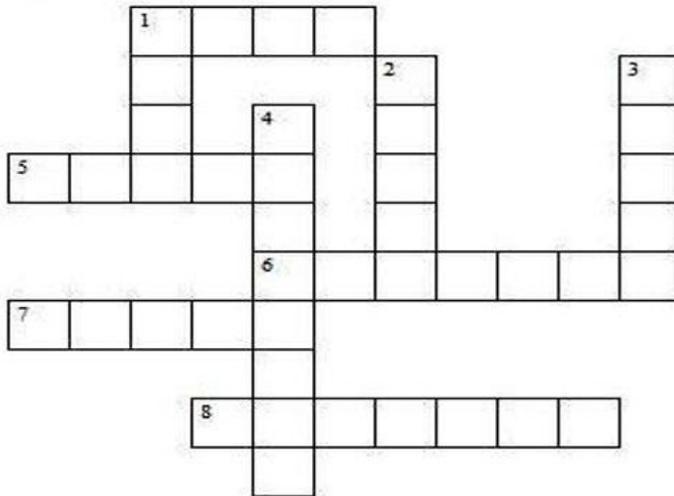


Iris

Answer: Rhododendrum, Poinsetta, Lily, Nightshade, Kalanchoe, Dieffenbachia, Foxglove, Iris



Animal Crossword Puzzle



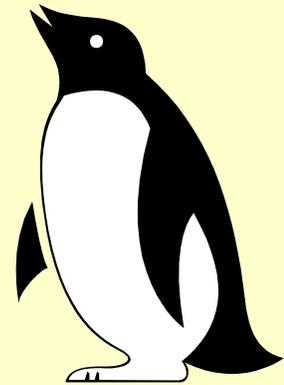
ACROSS

- 1 They're fleece are white as snow
- 5 Black and white cuddly animal that loves bambo
- 6 They have very long neck
- 7 They have black and white stripes
- 8 They are very intelligent sea creature

DOWN

- 1 King of animals
- 2 A big cat that roars
- 3 You can put saddle on them and ride
- 4 Animal that have pouch and hops

FreePri



Find the Endangered Animals

B	M	P	B	O	R	S	N	O	W	L	E	O	P	A	R	D	R	E	N
E	L	N	A	A	G	E	L	A	H	W	A	G	U	L	E	B	Y	L	O
P	F	A	K	N	C	N	T	V	I	C	U	N	A	L	A	E	E	T	R
O	R	E	C	O	G	T	I	A	T	K	I	B	E	X	L	G	E	R	T
L	I	S	E	K	M	O	R	D	E	I	O	P	A	L	Y	R	Z	U	H
E	L	A	L	E	F	O	L	I	H	T	H	A	O	O	E	C	N	T	E
T	L	I	A	L	C	O	D	I	A	A	N	W	L	G	B	H	A	X	R
N	E	N	H	A	H	S	O	O	N	N	E	A	I	A	A	I	P	O	N
A	D	R	W	H	E	P	V	T	D	Y	C	T	T	L	G	N	M	B	F
X	L	O	K	W	E	R	S	L	E	R	R	A	U	N	N	C	I	N	U
A	I	F	C	E	T	E	G	D	D	D	A	A	M	B	A	H	H	R	R
D	Z	I	A	U	A	Y	P	T	G	T	F	G	E	E	M	I	C	E	S
D	A	L	B	L	H	E	E	S	I	B	W	E	O	B	L	L	G	T	E
A	R	A	P	B	N	N	T	A	B	M	O	W	R	N	R	L	U	S	A
J	D	C	M	G	E	F	T	L	B	L	E	M	U	R	S	A	M	A	L
A	N	I	U	G	N	E	P	R	O	R	E	P	M	E	E	K	L	E	M
G	P	I	H	P	R	E	T	S	N	O	M	A	L	I	G	T	I	O	M
U	N	I	R	A	M	A	T	N	O	I	L	N	E	D	L	O	G	W	P
A	F	R	I	C	A	N	E	L	E	P	H	A	N	T	I	N	D	R	I
R	A	M	E	R	I	C	A	N	B	I	S	O	N	A	R	W	H	A	L

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| ADDAX ANTELOPE | EMPEROR PENGUIN | LEMURS |
| AFRICAN ELEPHANT | EMU | LION |
| AMERICAN BISON | FRILLED LIZARD | MANGABEY |
| BACTRIAN CAMEL | GENET | NARWHAL |
| BELUGA WHALE | GIANT ANTEATER | NORTHERN FUR SEAL |
| BLACK FOOTED FERRET | GILA MONSTER | OSPREY |
| BLUE WHALE | GOLDEN LION TAMARIN | PANGOLIN |
| CALIFORNIA SEA | HUMPBACK WHALE | POLAR BEAR |
| CHEETAH | IBEX | SNOW LEOPARD |
| CHIMPANZEE | INDRI | TIGER |
| CHINCHILLA | JAGUAR | VICUNA |
| DINGO | KIWI | WOMBAT |
| EASTERN BOX TURTLE | KOALA | YELLOW EYED PENGUIN |
| ELEPHANT SEAL | KOMODO DRAGON | |



Trimming Your Dog's Nails

Start by restraining your dog. Some dogs may sit happily in your lap or on the table, others require some restraint. You can lay your dog on his side, stand on the opposite side of his feet by the table, use your right arm to trim his nails and hold his abdomen down, and your left arm to hold the paws and also hold his head down.



Using scissor-type nail trimmers, cut the nail at a 90 degree angle. When cutting nails, we want to avoid the quick, which is the area of the nail with blood vessels and nerve endings. In light colored nails, we can see the quick, and we cut the nail 2 mm away from the quick.



Dark colored nails are trickier. Cut off the nail in small pieces. At first you will see a light colored area on the bottom (1) that is the curved bottom part of the nail, and a dark area on top that is the top part of the nail (2). As you cut off small pieces, you will see a small pinkish oval area appear—this is getting close to the quick and you must stop there (3).

If you do cut the quick, you can apply some kwik stop (styptic) powder to the end of the nail to stop the bleeding.



Dogs and cats sometimes have a 5th digit called a dew claw that is in the “thumb” position and usually never touches the ground. This is an important nail to remember to clip, because it can grow into the pad if we are not careful.

