

Breeds

There are over 200 breeds of dog registered with the Kennel Club. The groups associated with these breeds are:

- 1) Gun Dogs
- 2) Toys
- 3) Pastoral
- 4) Working
- 5) Utility
- 6) Terriers
- 7) Hounds

Some of the breeds that fall into these categories are Setters, Ridgebacks, Westies, Bulldogs, Huskies, Collies and many more pedigree breeds.

Biological Data	
Male	Dog
Female	Bitch
Young	Pups
Birth Weight	Depends on Breed
Weaning Age	They start weaning from 4-6 weeks of age depending on the breed, but is ideal to keep them with the bitch to 8-10 weeks
Eyes Open	10 days
Adult Weight	1kg - 70kg dependant on breed
Oestrus	On average twice a year, normally lasts between 2-3 weeks, varies with breed of dog
Gestation	63 Days
Average Litter Size	2 - 10 puppies
Sexual Maturity	Depends on the breed a bitch can conceive at 5 months old
Neutering	Varies on breed. Dog from 6 months, and a bitch normally after her 1st season
Segregation	8 - 10 Weeks
Life Expectancy (Average)	12 - 14 Years

Puppy (1 - 6 Months) - Adult (6 Months +) Feeding Guide	
PUPPY:	
Types of food available	Complete foods that have been specially prepared

Puppy (1 - 6 Months) - Adult (6 Months +) Feeding Guide

Nutritional requirements	Fats - help keep skin, fur, vision healthy, and helps brain development. Carbohydrates aids the puppies energy levels. Proteins for healthy tissue development. Vitamins and Minerals which come from a complete puppy food.
Frequency of feeding 2 - 3 Months - Quantity	From 2 months of age should be fed small meals 4 times a day. Quantity will vary on breed/size of dog
Frequency of feeding 4 - 6 Months Weaning - Quantity	Puppies from 4 - 6 months should be fed 3 times per day Morning, Afternoon & Evening. Again qty varies on breed.size of dog
Treats	Chicken, de-boned cooked fish, scrambled egg and rabbit
Water	Should be available at all times especially if on a dry diet. Change daily and keep as fresh as possible at all times, lack of water can cause serious illness and even death
Food <u>NOT</u> to give a cat of any age and why.	<p>Chocolate: Contains theobromine it can cause Ingestion, heart problems & kidney failure.</p> <p>Alcohol: can cause sickness, diarrhoea & central nervous system damage.</p> <p>Caffeine: Can cause heart tremors, rapid breathing, become restless,</p> <p>Onions, Garlic & Chives: Can cause gastrointestinal irritation & red blood cell damage.</p> <p>Macadamia Nuts: Contain toxins that affect the muscle & nervous system, resulting in respiratory issue's, swollen limbs & weakness.</p> <p>Corn on the cob: The cob can cause blockage in the dogs intestine.</p> <p>Avocado: Contains a substance called Person within its leaves, Fruit and seed can cause vomiting and diarrhoea</p> <p>Artificial sweetener (XYLITOL): Can cause hypoglycaemia which is linked to liver failure and blood clotting disorders.</p> <p>Grapes & Rasins: Contains an unknown toxin that can cause liver damage & Kidney failure.</p>
Transition to Adult food	From approx 1yr of age, mix with puppy over the space of a week
<u>ADULT:</u>	
Nutritional requirements	Amino Acids are when help your puppy stay healthy and strong: arginine, methionine, histidine, phenylalanine, isoleucine, threonine, leucine, tryptophan, lysine, valine and taurine*.
Frequency of feeding 6+ Months Weaning & Quantity	Puppies 6+ months should be fed 2 - 3 times per day Morning, Afternoon & Evening around 100 - 150g in total split in to equal portions.
Treats	Chicken, de-boned cooked fish, scrambled egg and rabbit
Water	Should be available at all times especially if on a dry diet. Change daily and keep as fresh as possible at all times, lack of water can cause serious illness and even death

Puppy (1 - 6 Months) - Adult (6 Months +) Feeding Guide

Transition to Adult food

A puppy is not classed as an adult cat until 1 year old and should be slowly introduced to adult food over 7 - 10 days. if you are unsure then seek veterinary advice.

Daily Health Check

Anus/Genitlas	Look for staining/wetness, Matted & discoloured fur as it can indicate diarrhoea.
Body	Should be firm with no protruding ribs or spinal bones. Goody body coverage and proportional. Active and full movement of all limbs.
Coat	Make sure is glossy/shiny, no bald patches, sores or skin irritation, parasite free.
Ears	Make sure they are clean and odourless
Eyes	Make sure they are clear and bright and discharge free
Mouth	Make sure teeth are clean and has bright pink gums and no halitosis (bad breath)
Nostrils	Make sure is clean and has no discharge. The nose should feel mildly damp and not dry.

Housing & Husbandry

Holding area for puppies and dogs must be of the correct size, some puppies at a young age will still need a safe heat source (Heat lamp out of reach, heat mat, heat pad, bedding), dogs of all ages are adventurous and playful. and must have plenty to keep them entertained. Moving toys and kept in pairs can keep them and themselves entertained for hours at a time.

Bedding

Puppies need soft bed material - disposable or washable bedding and must be cleaned/replaced daily or more often if required. puppy training pads must be placed at the opposite end of the enclosure to the food & water stop contamination. Clean fresh water must be provided at all times and food and water bowls must be kept clean using a pet safe disinfectant & must be anti - viral and phenol free as it can cause neurological conditions, liver failure and even death.

Handling

When handling dogs/puppies it important approach with confidence talking to them in a re-assuring tone remember a lower tone as a lower tone could scare them. The best thing to do is allow the dog/puppy to approach you. When picking up a puppy it is always best to support their bum/rear legs with one hand whilst the other hand supports their front legs, a gentle but firm approach is always best, but remember don't squeeze.



Disease, Illnesses & Disorders

	Cause	Symptoms	Course of action
Anal Gland Problems - Sent gland at each side of the anus just below the skin.	Soft bowl movements, sometimes caused by wrong feeding cause's the glands to fill and become swollen causing discomfort.	Bum shuffling / dragging bottom along floor, biting and licking around the tail until it becomes raw.	Seek veterinary advice on how to empty by gentle manipulation. when done so it will give out a very unpleasant odour. if blood or puss is expelled seek further veterinary advice.
Bites	Dog or rodent bites should never be neglected.	Open wounds, Skin puncture's, Redness & Swelling.	Clip off the hair around the wound and clean/ bath with antiseptic Solution and seek veterinary advice incase infection is possible.
Canine Infectious Tracheobronchitis (Kennel Cough)	Caused by airborne viruses & bacteria. Highly contagious.	Will act as if throat has an obstruction, followed by a cough, can lead to generalised illness.	Isolate the dog/puppy Seek veterinary advice for vaccination, commonly found when dogs of different homes are kept together in a place of animal housing/practice.
Ear Mites (Otodectes) Otodectes Cyanotis Mite	Caused by an ear mite. Dogs of a long haired breed that have hanging earflaps are especially prone to ear troubles.	Inflamed ear canal known as canker, shaking and scratching or ears, if in advanced stages ears can give off an odour.	Depends on the extent of the damage to the sensitive skin of the ear, some can be immune to the treatments and may require surgery. Over the counter treatments can surmise.
Cysts	Caused by a seed or small piece of grit Mosts commonly found embedded in the skin between toes.	Swelling that contains fluid.	Bath in warm water and antiseptic to ease the inflammation. if the cyst bursts and becomes infected seek veterinary advice and further treatment.
Diarrhoea	Caused by unusual food or over-eating. it is usually the first sign of many illness/ disease's.	Thin watery bowl movements.	if there are no other symptoms dogs respond well to a 24hr of no solid food and plenty water which a little glucose. seek veterinary advice if blood or muscular pus is visible in the motion.

	Cause	Symptoms	Course of action
Distemper	A virus that has 10 - 14 day incubation period, contracted from an infected animal. was many contracted when keeping puppies from different sources together.	Inflammation and discharge from the eyes. cough and nasal discharge & diarrhoea. Lack of appetite & abnormal temperature.	Seek veterinary advice for vaccination as maternal immunity is not guaranteed.
Infectious Canine Hepatitis	is a virus.	Vomiting, abdominal pain, dehydration, depression, coughing & anorexia.	Seek veterinary advice if your dog/puppy displays these symptoms or unusual behaviour as antibiotics and vaccination may be required to stop and prevent future issue's.
Fleas	Are an external ecto parasite, Spend most of there lives in carpets and furniture. Mostly adults are found on a dog for feeding and breeding.	Scratching and irritated skin, Flea dirt (blackish droppings) can be found by wetting some tissue or wool when running it through the cat/kittens fur it will turn pink/red from the droppings.	You can find treatments at a pet shop or veterinary practice such as spot on that can kill the larvae and the adult fleas remember to treat your home and the dog/puppy at the same time.
Leptospirosis	Bacteria found in rodent urine, usually a rat.	Vomiting, diarrhoea, dehydration with increased thirst.	Seek veterinary advice immediately, for antibiotics and vaccination.
Mange (Sarcoptic)	Caused by a mite that burrows under the skin. Most common in young dogs/puppies Will require a scrape test performed by a vet to confirm.	Constant scratching and reddening of the sensitive areas of the skin. Near arm pits and groin. Fast deteriorating condition of the dog/puppy (Ears if a long haired breed) Bare patches around ears and eyes.	Isolate the dog/puppy & seek veterinary advice immediately, for antibiotics and vaccination. As this can be transferred to humans (Zoonosis) and children are at high risk, Signs will first be present between fingers.
Obesity	Over-eating/over-feeding sweets and treats.	Lack of exercise, lethargic, increased body mass, Classed as obese when over 15% optimum weight of its breed	Seek veterinary advice to obtain a balanced calorie diet.
Parainfluenza	A virus that causes respiratory and is a contributor of Kennel cough.	Raspy cough, Sneezing and breathing difficulties.	Seek veterinary advice for a vaccination, antibiotics and a cough suppressants if needed. you may need to also isolate the dog/puppy.

	Cause	Symptoms	Course of action
Parvovirus	Virus found outside on the ground and is able to remain alive up to 2 years and is often FATAL.	Vomiting, Diarrhoea with blood in bowl movement. Dehydration, Lethargy, Anorexia. On Occassion the dog/puppy collapses with no indication of illness.	Seek veterinary advice, it is essential all dogs/puppies are protected from this considered DEADLY virus. There is NO cure but a vet can provide Support and care to increase the survival rate.
Lungworm (Angiostrongylus Vasorum)	Eating lungworm large found in infected snails & slugs unless already on there toys or fur.	Coughing, Breathing difficulties, Refuse to exercise, abnormal Lack of blood clotting (if cut will bleed for longer)	Seek veterinary advice for antibiotics and seek preventative care.
Tapeworm (Dipylidium caninum) Roundworm (Toxocara canis)	Contracted from fleas, and eating animal carcasses Most Puppies are in feted with roundworm	Pot belly, loss of condition, coughing, worms visible in faeces Bum scrapping on floor (This could also indicate full anal glands), licking anus	Can purchase worming tablets from a pet shop, speak to a vet in regards preventive care. Puppies should be wormed from 2 - 3 weeks. Can be controlled by medication and hygiene.
Rabies	Fatal disease contracted from animal or human (Zoonosis). Most common carriers are a fox, cat, dog. Widespread through Europe, but due to strict quarantine laws we have managed keep it out.	Change of behaviour is the first symptom of rabies. Lack of hunger and thirst whilst foaming at the mouth & finding it hard to swallow followed by muscular tremor. Aggression to anything that moves and wooden/metal objects.	Take every precaution when attending with a suspected animal Transmitted Through contact of saliva & blood. known to take as little as 6 weeks show symptoms. Authorities are to be notified immediately.

Sexing

Male (Dog)

Penis hangs from the abdomen, their testes/scrotum hang at the rear between the hind legs. unless the dog has been castrated.

Female (Bitch)

The sex organs are located on the inside of the bitch. Their vulva is located below the anus at the rear of the bitch.

Shopping list (for when buying a dog/puppy)

When buying a dog/puppy it is a good idea to make sure you have the following items:

Food & Water Bowl
Appropriate food for the age the dog/puppy
Bed/blanket
Toys/Treats
Teething Toys
Flea Treatment
Worming Treatment
Collar & Tag (legal requirement)/Lead/Harness
Grooming Equipment
Transport Carrier/Seat belt restraint
Puppy Pads/Poop Scoop/Poo Bags
Dog Cage
A care guide/book for the breed you are getting

It would also be a good idea to micro-chip incase the dog/puppy strays, to ensure a quick safe return to you. But make sure your details are always up to date. And as of April 2016 this is a legal requirement in the UK.

Also do research into a good Pet Insurance, as this will help reduce bills/costs if your dog/puppy gets injured, or needs constant medication i.e diabetes, kidney problems etc.

Purchasing a Dog/Puppy

When looking to buy Dog/Puppy you need to consider the following: The animals requirements such as its pedigree, grooming, healthcare, where to place the animal if you go on a holiday

Cats have a distinct seasonal breeding pattern, at certain times of the year there will be an excess of kittens that have been bred and in others it will be limited

Where to Look: Hobbyists/ Private breeders

if you want to re-home a dog and give it a second chance you can look at the RSPCA or Blue Cross

These can be found online.

It is worth looking for a good local breeder to make sure Dog/Puppy are not overbred make sure they are vaccinated and have appropriate care to ensure health and well-being

Where to avoid: Newspaper/abandoned/unwanted surplus

As they are known to carry unknown diseases

Questions to ask when buying dog

How old are they?

What kind of food are they eating?

Are they house trained yet?

Have they started flea/worming treatment?

Have they had any vaccinations yet?

What sex?

What pedigree?

See the parents?

Word count: 2380

References –

There are three important reasons to provide referencing in your assignments

1. To acknowledge the thoughts and ideas of others
2. To inform readers of the source and the thoughts and ideas of others so they can locate the original materials should they want to read it in more detail
3. To avoid plagiarism.

Therefore, all assignments must be fully referenced

References

PIFF Documentation for main context

Food not to give Dogs

<https://www.battersea.org.uk/pet-advice/dog-care-advice/toxic-food-dogs>

Kitten Handling image

<https://www.wikihow.com/Pick-Up-a-Puppy>