



3811 W. 95th Street
Evergreen Park, IL 60805

708-423-3200

www.LeParvet.net



Congratulations on your new puppy!

Vaccinations

As a new puppy there are several vaccines that are needed to help ensure your puppy's overall health. Vaccines are repeated in series to stimulate the immune system adequately. There are several vaccines that we recognize as core, and other that we recommend depending upon their exposure and risk level. Our core vaccines include vaccinating for Distemper Virus, Parvo Virus, Adeno Virus, Leptospirosis, Bordetella and Rabies. Vaccines that vary based on exposure are Canine influenza vaccine and Lyme vaccine. We recommend dogs that routinely board, go to groomers or dog parks or are exposed to other dogs receive this vaccine. Lyme vaccine is recommended for any dog traveling to wooded areas where there is any potential for tick exposure. Please refer to the attached vaccine table for more information regarding vaccinations.

Heartworm Prevention and Testing

Here at LePar Animal Hospital we recommend year-round heartworm prevention with Sentinel. Sentinel is our preferred preventative because it not only prevents heartworm disease, it protects against roundworms, hookworms, and whipworms. Sentinel also prevents flea eggs from hatching and helps prevent flea infestation of your pet and home. We recommend annual heartworm testing starting at one year of age. No preventative medication is 100% effective and heartworm disease can be fatal if undiagnosed.

Intestinal Parasites

At LePar we recommend two negative fecal samples from every puppy and kitten and an annual check thereafter. Intestinal parasites are INCREDIBLY common in puppies and are not always detectable in a fecal sample based on their life stage. For this reason we like the tests to be approximately one month apart. Many intestinal parasites that affect dogs and cats can be contagious to people. Typically we prophylactically deworm puppies and kittens at their first visit for both the pet's health and as a public health service.

Flea and Tick Prevention

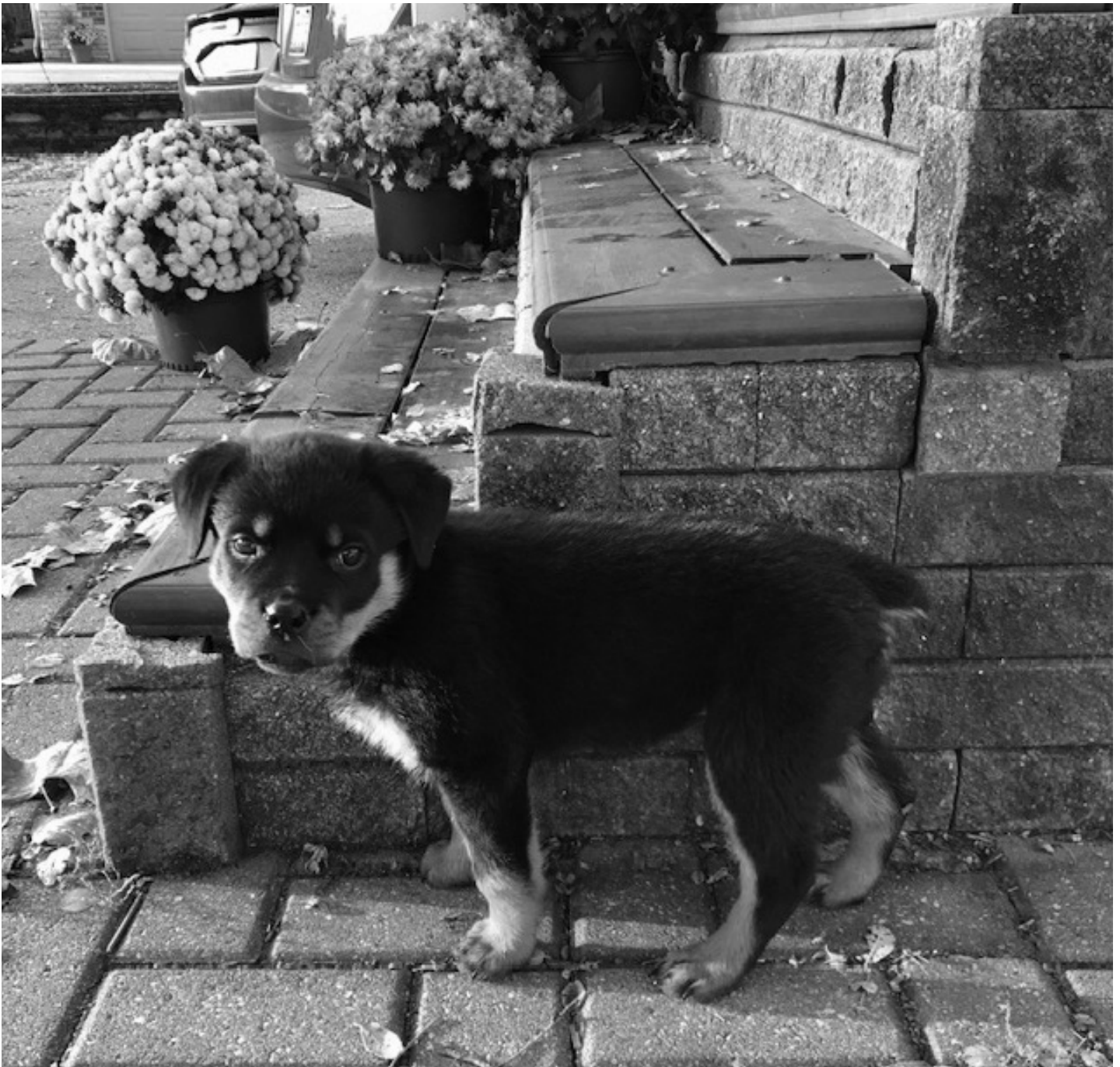
At LePar we recommend Bravecto for flea and tick prevention. This is a chewable treat that is given once every three months. There are several other oral and topical products available. If you have added questions please ask the doctor. We recommend flea and tick prevention year-round.

Spaying and Neutering

There has been a large amount of new research in this area lately, which can affect when spaying and neutering is recommended. Please talk with the doctor to address your pet's ideal time for surgery. As a rule, we recommend either spay or neuter no earlier than six months of age.

Training and Behavior

Training as early as possible is ESSENTIAL to ensuring a happy and well-adjusted dog. There is no advantage to waiting. Dogs as young as eight weeks can start training! We recommend Dogz N' Harmony as our primary trainer. There are several great handouts to start at-home training in this pamphlet, and even more on our website at www.LeParvet.net. We recommend enrolling your puppy in class not only to help with training but also to help socialization. Most adult dogs that develop aggression issues do so out of fear. Fear typically stems from a lack of self-confidence and socialization.



LePar Animal Hospital

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Diet and Overall Health

Diet is one of the most important things we can do for our pets on a daily basis. Choosing a diet for an individual pet can be challenging. For the most personalized recommendations on diet please consult one of our veterinarians.

Boarding and Grooming

LePar Animal Hospital is proud to offer boarding services to all of our clients. Our boarding services are especially important for older pets and pets that require special attention or medications. Every dog boarding in our hospital will be examined at no charge by a veterinary technician and will be checked for signs of external parasites such as fleas and ticks. Every boarded dog will have to be current on vaccines, have tested negative for intestinal parasites within one year and be free of infectious diseases. We feel that this is necessary to ensure the health of all of our “guests”.

If your pet needs special attention while he is here, please let us know

A complete physical by one of our doctor's or daily veterinary supervision of a particular problem is something that many of our clients choose. Dental cleanings, baths, nail trims and anal gland expression are just some of the additional services we offer. We feed a bland diet twice daily to all of our boarders. If your dog has a sensitive stomach, we recommend you bring in his regular diet and let us know the frequency and amount you give. Treats are okay with us but we will only give ones that you bring in. If your dog is overweight, this trip away from home may be a good time to start your pet on a diet. Please check with us first to make sure that this is a healthy transition.

Dog walking services

For a small fee we will take your best friend on a daily ½ mile walk. All dogs are exercised at least twice daily in our indoor runs.

We strive to make your pets' stay with us as enjoyable as possible

Please let us know of any special concerns that you may have. Our receptionist will be happy to review our boarding policies, give you an estimate of fees or answer any questions that you may have

Grooming

We are also proud to offer full service grooming. Please ask our reception staff for information on scheduling today!

A “Crate” Way to Train Your Puppy

An effective training method that uses a crate to housebreak and train puppies is scoring points with pets and pet owners everywhere. The concept of “crate training” has long been endorsed by professional trainers. It is now being applauded by pet owners as well. LePar Animal Hospital endorses this successful method and offers this guide to help you.

How Can Crate Training Help My Dog?

Because it utilizes a metal or wire crate, some pet owners see crate training as “caging” their puppies rather than “training” them. In reality, your puppy enjoys having a crate to call his own. It provides him with a sense of security and privacy. It also helps to satisfy his “den” instinct to be surrounded by other animals or in an enclosed area. Crate training offers numerous benefits. It can be used to housebreak a puppy since he will instinctively avoid “messing up” his bed at home. He will learn to “hold it” and associate elimination with being outside. An excellent rule of thumb for how long your dog can hold their urine is number of months plus one hour, ie a 4-month-old puppy should at least be able to hold their urine for five hours. A crate is an asset in a home with lots of people traffic or children. If the hubbub gets to be too much for a puppy, he can escape to the safety of his crate. Crates provide the perfect travel carrier for your pets too. A crate offers a temporary home that will keep you pet safe during an automobile trip. It provides a familiar sleeping spot for the pet inside a hotel or motel room. Pets can also be left in their crates for a reasonable amount of time while the family is out sightseeing. In other instances, crates can be used for adult dogs with behavioral



problems, such as chewing. General obedience training will usually relieve these problems but while the dog is being trained, he can be safely placed in the crate while you are away from home.

A Step By Step Guide to Crate Training

Like any other form of dog training requires time and patience. You are teaching your puppy how to “behave” and it takes time for your furry friend to learn to distinguish right from wrong. The following are step-by-step guidelines for crate training your puppy.

Making the Crate a Home

Make sure you buy a generously sized crate, with a divider for your pet. In order for it to become a “home” for your pet, the crate must be comfortable. It should be large enough to allow your pet to stretch out flat on his side without hitting his head. He should be able to stand comfortably and turn around inside his crate too, although you do not want the crate to be enormous, it is better to use a crate that is too big

than one too small. Remember, the crate is not a playpen.

Place the crate in a quiet corner of a busy room, such as the family room or kitchen. Your pet will not feel isolated or that he is being punished with the crate if he is around other people or in a busy room. If you have two pets, both should be crated (in separate crates) at the same time, so the crated pet won’t end up struggling to join his counterpart “on the loose” in the same room (or crate the puppy in a separate room with the door closed so that he can’t see the other pets in the household). Line the bottom of the crate with a blanket or rug and provide something to chew on and a few toys (don’t fill the crate with toys!). In just a few days, your pet should look forward to spending time in the crate and venture inside of it by choice.

Start your crate training off on the right track by introducing your pet to his new crate gradually. Give the puppy an opportunity to relieve himself before he is put in the crate. During the first weeks, give your puppy a treat when he enters the crate so that he learns to associate good things with his little home. Stay near him and offer words of praise and encouragement.

Begin your crate training schedule by putting your pet in the crate for small increments of time. Never let him out when he is barking. Once he stops barking offer positive reinforcement, that can include treats, a favorite toy, or playtime. Don’t let him think that by barking and whining, he can get his way.

Alternate “crate time” with periods of play and opportunities for your pet to relieve himself. Once he/she is trained, a puppy can be put in the crate at regular intervals throughout the day, probably during his nap time or when he will be left alone. An older trained pet may be in the crate for an even longer amount of time while you are out of the house, but need longer than his normal elimination period. Please note: Remove your puppy’s collar before placing him inside the crate to prevent the possibility of him getting caught and hurting himself.

Accustom your pet gradually to being in his crate while you are in another room. Never use the crate as a means of punishing your dog, or it will be useless as a training tool. A crate should be a supplement to, not a substitute for your love and attention.

At night, take the puppy outside to relieve himself before you turn in for the night. When you hear your puppys “wake –up call” take him outside immediately. Be careful though, some puppies will train you! If your puppy is not eliminating when he goes outside than he probably just wanted to play. It is very common for puppies to whine at night (sometimes all night), for the first week or so. Braving through a few sleepless nights, or moving the crate into your bedroom at night, should help remedy the situation.



Release the puppy for meals, elimination and play. He will learn to associate these activities with being outside the crate and will adjust his habits accordingly. Play with your puppy before you place him in the crate. After playing with your puppy, let him eliminate before going back to the crate. Praise him for being quiet in the crate.

Make sure your puppy is happy while he is inside the crate. If he is frightened, sit by the crate and be as reassuring as possible. If he looks tired, place a sheet over the crate to signal "nap time".

For puppies with chewing problems, encourage chewing inside the crate on chew toys or hard rubber toys, or raw knuckle bones. Dogs should be allowed to chew on their toys outside the crate too, but not on furniture. It is up to the owner to encourage proper behavior in this area by verbally reprimanding the puppy when he chews on things he is not supposed to chew on, and then by praising him when he stops. Keep the pet crated (for a reasonable amount of time) in your absence. Eventually, your pet will learn to avoid problem behaviors, such as chewing. Older dogs with chewing problems should be obedience trained. While they are being trained, you can place your dog in a crate when you are away from home.

Most puppies can begin to be weaned from their crate at five or six months of age. However, this is not necessary and most puppies like having their "space". The crate can be used again for pet travel and in a number of other ways. You may need to purchase a larger crate as your puppy grows and if you intend to keep using it.

After a week of crate training, you will begin to notice changes in your pet's behavior. Pay close attention to behavior when he/she is outside the crate. You will know when you have achieved the desired results from your training efforts. Keep working until you are satisfied that your puppy is trained.

Don't overdo it! Crate training is not recommended for puppies that are left alone for long periods of time. A puppy that is isolated and denied companionship may become depressed or possibly destructive. Use the crate as a training tool and not as a way of life for your puppy or dog. **GOOD LUCK!!**

Your Puppy Nipping Guide

The Pet Professional Guild



Why Do Puppies Nip?

Since puppies are born without hands, the only way they have to explore the world is with their mouths. And you may have noticed that your puppy is quite the explorer. Everything goes into those little mouths, including your fingers, and those baby teeth are like little needles. Ouch!

It's completely normal for puppies in their litters to bite each other in play. When they engage in this "bitey-face" game, they learn a little about how to inhibit the strength of their biting. If one puppy bites another too hard, that puppy probably will yelp and stop playing. If that happens enough times, the biter learns to apply less pressure.

But puppies are covered with fur and we're not. The same level of bite pressure that is appropriate during puppy play can hurt us and even break the skin. The inhibition they learn in the litter helps, but it's usually not enough to teach young puppies how to properly interact with humans.

How Do You Stop the Nipping?

Some trainers will recommend that you hold your puppy's mouth closed, yell "No," or even push their cheeks into their teeth so that they hurt themselves. If you look at it from your puppy's point of view, this may teach them not to nip, but it also teaches them not to trust. They're not being malicious when they nip you, they are simply doing what they are instinctively programmed to do. There are much better ways to deal with it that don't involve hurting your puppy and making her fearful of your hands coming near her face.

When puppies are biting us in play, it's because they are trying to interact with us in the only way they know how. What they want out of the behavior is for us to interact back. If you're saying, "No, don't, stop, cut it out!" and moving your hands all around to stay out of their reach, to the puppy you're simply playing back and encouraging them to go after those flying hands. They don't understand your words and moving targets are for chasing. The message you want to give your puppy instead is, "When you nip me, I will immediately STOP interacting with you."

Try a sharp yelp, a sound that unmistakably means, "Ow, that HURT!" Many puppies will stop and draw back when they hear that sound. It may only be a second before they come right back at you, but if you get even a momentary hesitation, the message is being understood. Some puppies respond to a yelp by biting harder because these pups interpret it as a "squeaky toy" game. If you do not get that momentary hesitation or your pup seems delighted by the sound, don't use the yelp.

Stop playing immediately. Don't wave your hands around, but do remove them from your puppy's reach. When your pup is calm, you can slowly offer one hand to her mouth. At this point many puppies will lick the hand. This, or any behavior that is NOT biting, should be rewarded with continued attention. But if you get another nip, yelp (if that works for your pup) and this time move away from your puppy altogether. Let her know "that behavior doesn't get my attention, it makes me go away."

This is not something that your puppy is going to learn right away. She is biting because it is something she was programmed to do. At birth it's as unconscious a behavior to her as breathing. She has to learn first to connect to it as a voluntary behavior that she can control. That's why the initial pull-away after the yelp is often followed by another nip (if your hands are within nipping distance). It will take a lot of consistent repetition before your puppy is able to get to the stage where she lunges to nip, but inhibits herself before making contact.

Children and Ankle-Biting

It's hard for young children not to squeal, dance, wave their hands around and run when puppy is nipping at them. This, of course, delights the puppy and encourages her to continue her "playing." In this case, or if your puppy is persistent and continues to nip at your ankles when you walk away from her, let her drag a leash in the house (when supervised). After a nipping incident, you can tether the leash to a doorknob and walk out of her reach, or bring your children out of her reach. When she has calmed down, slowly and calmly approach and offer a hand for a lick. Licks (or non-biting behavior) get praise and continued attention. Nips make the people go away again. Make sure to supervise children so that they don't turn this into a rousing "tag" game, winding the puppy up and frustrating her! Movements away from her must be immediate and smooth, and movements towards her must be calm and purposeful.

No Rough-Housing With Hands!

The most important thing you can do when your puppy is a little land-shark is to make sure that nobody in her world is rough-housing or wrestling with her with their hands. If this is happening, then no matter what else you do you are confusing her with a game that in essence tells her, "Go for my hands!" Most puppies love to rough-house, and you can still do it. Just substitute a toy for your hands. While she's going after the toy if clumsy puppy misses and nips your skin or clothing, you can yelp (if that works for your puppy), drop the toy and stop playing. That will also help teach her to be more careful with her mouthing.

The Bottom Line

If you do absolutely nothing, chances are your puppy will outgrow this stage on her own. But if you are consistent, persistent and patient, reinforcing calm behavior and withdrawing attention for mouthy behavior, you may survive your dog's puppyhood with less tooth marks!



SOCIALIZATION is the process of introducing a puppy to the world in a way that will help him be confident and unafraid of people, places and things that he will encounter throughout his life. The most critical socialization window occurs before the age of 12 weeks, and that window is considered to be closing by 5 months. Generally the younger the puppy is when he is socialized, the more quickly and easily he gains confidence. Waiting too long can result in a need for the more difficult process of rehabilitation instead of socialization. Most aggression issues are simply a result of inefficient socialization.

RULES OF SOCIALIZATION:


Each socialization exposure must be fun for your puppy. If he is forced to confront fears he's not ready to handle, the process can backfire and create a fearful/aggressive response. Go at his pace, and at a distance he feels safe. Your puppy should be the one to initiate each approach to something new **and be allowed to retreat when needed to feel safe.**

Socialization includes generalization. Though your puppy may be fine with the toddlers or dogs in your home, that does not mean he is fine with all children and dogs. Even if he is in a class, he will need to meet new and different dogs and people, and in different places, after his classmates and their owners become familiar to him. You need to continue to expose him to new things, places, and contexts to best generalize his confidence with new things.

Pair treats with exposures to made good associations. If your puppy is worried about those children he sees running across the street, it can help if the sight of the children makes cheese suddenly appear. Or if he doesn't like her paws touched, a brief touch followed by a lick of peanut butter from a spoon can make paw touches easier to handle. If he will not take food, that is a good indication that you need to back up and lower the intensity of the exposure with more distance or less pressure.

If your puppy seems to be fearful of certain things and doesn't gain confidence quickly, please see a force-free trainer to help you. Remember that **socialization is a time-sensitive procedure.**

Puppy Socialization Check List

Visual & Noises		Places		Interacting with people			
Sirens		Veterinarians		Holding puppy			
Fireworks		Boarding kennels		Touching paws			
Car horns		Daycare		Touching muzzle			
Traffic		Pet shop		Touching ears			
Thunderstorms		Maneuver & Touch		Touching tail			
Fairs and festivals		Stairs		Hugging puppy			
Shopping malls		Escalators		Touching collar			
Busy traffic		Tile		Checking teeth			
Crowds of people		Marble		Clipping nails			
Airplanes		Asphalt		Brushing teeth			
Helicopters		concrete		Checking between pads			
Wheelchairs		Grass		Cleaning ears			
Crutches, canes		Sand		Touching rear legs			
Bicycles		Carpet		Brushing, grooming			
Skateboards		Wood					
Radios		Smell					
loud cars							
Motorbikes							
Parking lots							
Door bells							
Knocking on doors							
Trucks							
Trains							

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Puppy Socialization Check List

Meeting People		People Sounds	
Men with:	Beards	Talking loudly	
	Hats	Laughing	
	Sunglasses	Crying	
	Jewelry	Shouting	
	Helmets	Arguing	
	Cigarettes	Children playing	
Women with:	Hats		
	Sunglasses	Meeting Animals	
	Jewelry	Puppies	
	Helmets	Male adult dogs	
Children:	0-2 years	Female adult dogs	
	in strollers	Kittens	
	2-4 years old	Cats	
	4-12 years old	Horses	
	13-19 years old	Cow	
Adults with	Crutches	Sheep	
	Canes	Chickens	
	Wheel chairs	Ducks	
Elderly Person	Male		
	Female		

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Developed & Designed by Leah Roberts, Carol Byrnes & Niki Tudge



Different Types of People		Different surfaces	
• Men		• Bean bags	
• Women		• Tile floors	
• Boys		• Wood Floors	
• Girls		• Bubble wrap	
• Shuffling people		• Different walking	
• Slouched people		surfaces	
• People with glasses		• Wobbly bridges	
• People on crutches		• Heights	
• People with walking sticks		• Agility Equipment	
• People with walking frames		• Gravel	
• People walking strangely		• White floors	
• Babies		• Child's plastic sled	
• Parties		• Leaves	
• People on roller blades		• Metal street grates	
• Joggers		• Plastic tarp	
• Wheelchairs		• Cookie tin	
• Heavy people		• Walk through a ladder	
• Thin people		on the ground	
• Tall people		• Tippy board	
• Short people		• Mud	
• People costumes		• Puddles	
• People in big coats		• Foot bridge	
• People with beards			
• People with sunglasses			
• People of all races			
• Bald people			
• People exercising: (running, jogging, jumping, etc.)			
• Children and babies			
• Dancing people			
• Busking people			

Note: It is really important that your puppy interacts with kids of different ages. Please go out of your way to find children who will follow direction well and not hurt or scare your pup by accident. Consider having as many new people as you can find give your puppy high value treats. Dogs who like kids, tend to be good with them.

Your puppy needs to meet and interact with at least 100 people before they are 20 weeks old. If you don't have access to that many people, consider hanging out with your puppy at a busy shopping area. You need to do that more than one time. Make field trips fun.

Water		Places	
• Sprinklers		• Airport	
• Hoses		• Skate park	
• Being wet by the hose		• Bus depot	
• Water		• Bus stop	
• Shower		• Train station	
• The beach		• Shopping malls	
• The bath		• Loud fun places (fairs)	
• Swimming pools		• Football game	
• People swimming		• Supermarket	
• Water feature		• School	
• Rain		• Coffee shop	

Travel		• Building site	
• Escalators		• The gym	
• Ride on Elevators		• Tennis game	
• The car		• Office	
• Planes		• Speed way	
		• Place with crowds	

Other animals		• Main roads	
• Puppy school		• Your place of work	
• Big dog		• Playground	

		Weird things	
• Little dog		• Big plastic objects	
• Shaggy dog		• Plastic bags	
• Smooth dog		• Balloons	
• Farm animals		• Umbrellas	
• Bull breed dogs		• Mirrors	
• Rabbits		• Big balls	
• Birds		• Thrown things	

NOTE: Please make arrangements to stop in to your vets several times for some treats and love at times when your puppy does not have an appointment.

Your dog needs to see a lot of dogs that do not look like him. Bully breeds can be hard to read and without early experience, dogs can think they are being threatened by them.

• Shopping trolleys	
• Baby stollers	
• Fast movement	
• Kids toys	
• Wind socks	
• Brooms	
• Vaccuum cleaner	
• The wind	
• The wind blowing bushes	
• Flags	
• Balls and frisbees	
• Tents	
• Flashlights	

Moving and making noise		Noises	
• Lawn mower		• Fireworks	
• Bikes		• Storms	
• Children playing with		(e.g. thunder and lightning)	
various toys		• Parties	
• Shopping carts		• Computer dial up	
• Vacuum cleaner		• Musical instruments	
• Skate boards		(piano, guitar, saxophone)	
• Scooters		• Gunshot	
• Bus		• Cheering	
• Train		• Yelling	
• Tractors		• Singing	
• Ride on lawn mowers		• School bell	
• Bob cats		• Sound effects CD	
• Cars		and/or on line	
• Hammering		• Saucepans	
• Trucks		• Radio	
• Motorbikes		• Lawn mower	
• Chainsaws		• Loud noises	
• Fork lift		• The sound of a carbonated	
• Helicopters		drink opening	
• Aeroplanes			
• Sirens			
• Hair dryer			
• Suit cases			
• Go Karts			
• Remote control cars			
• Ceiling fans			
• Mirrors			
• Glass sliding doors			
• Boats			
• Automatic doors			
• Garage doors			
• Construction sites			
• Dremel			

Note: Be creative here! You can pile the treats on different weird surfaces and gently encourage your pup to step on. Never force your puppy to go on something. Help shape the puppy to think that this is their idea. Many large stores like Home Depot and Lowes allow puppies to come and train. Check with your local store before going. This will cover many things on your list. You need to go more than one time! Also, many outdoor cafes allow dogs.

****Fireworks** -please do not take your puppy to fireworks. If you know a holiday is coming like the 4th of July, be ready to make it a positive experience with lots of yummy treats, your jolly voice and a soothing music. If your puppy lives with a noise phobic dog, consider having the pup in a different location during these holidays. You can also find noises on line that you can condition your puppy to. Start at low levels of course.



Aimee Busse, CPDT-KSA

aimee@dogznharmony.com  (630) 992-9200

www.dogznharmony.com

THE PUPPY'S RULE OF TWELVE

Written by Grisha Stewart, Ahimsa Dog Training, Seattle

Make sure all experiences are safe and positive for the puppy. Each encounter should include treats and lots of praise, and your puppy should be able to leave whenever s/he wants. Slow down and add distance if your puppy is scared!

By the time a puppy is 12 weeks old, it should have:

(If your puppy is over 12 weeks start right away with this socialization guide.)

Experienced 12 different surfaces: wood, woodchips, carpet, tile, cement, linoleum, grass, wet grass, dirt, mud, puddles, deep pea gravel, grates, uneven surfaces, on a table, on a chair, etc.....

Played with 12 different objects: fuzzy toys, big & small balls, hard toys, funny sounding toys, wooden items, paper or cardboard items, milk jugs, metal items, car keys, etc.....

Experienced 12 different locations: front yard (daily), other people's homes, school yard, lake, pond, river, boat, basement, elevator, car, moving car, garage, laundry room, kennel, veterinarian hospital (stop by sometimes just to say hi & visit, lots of cookies, no vaccinations), grooming salon (just to say hi), etc....

Met and played with 12 new people (outside of family): include children, adults (mostly men), elderly adults, people in wheelchairs, walkers, people with canes, crutches, hats, sunglasses, etc....

Exposed to 12 different noises (ALWAYS keep positive and watch puppy's comfort level – we don't want the puppy scared): garage door opening, doorbell, children playing, babies screaming, big trucks, Harley motorcycles, skateboards, washing machine, shopping carts rolling, power boat, clapping, loud singing, pan dropping, horses neighing, vacuums, lawnmowers, birthday party, etc...

Exposed to 12 fast moving objects (don't allow to chase): skateboards, roller-skates, bicycles, motorcycles, cars, people running, cats running, scooters, vacuums, children running, children playing soccer, squirrels, cats, horses running, cows running, etc...

Experienced 12 different challenges: climb on, in, off and around a box, go through a cardboard tunnel, climb up and down steps, climb over obstacles, play hide & seek, go in and out a doorway with a step up or down, exposed to an electric sliding door, umbrella, balloons, walk on a wobbly table (plank of wood with a small rock underneath), jump over a broom, climb over a log, bathtub (and bath) etc....

Handled by owner (& family) 12 times a week: hold under arm (like a football), hold to chest, hold on floor near owner, hold in-between owner's legs, hold head, look in ears, mouth, in-between toes, hold and take temperature (ask veterinarian), hold like a baby, trim toe nails, hold in lap, etc...

Eaten from 12 different shaped containers: wobbly bowl, metal, cardboard box, paper, coffee cup, china, pie plate, plastic, frying pan, Kong, Treatball, Bustercube, spoon fed, paper bag, etc.....

Eaten in 12 different locations: back yard, front yard, crate, kitchen, basement, laundry room, bathroom, friend's house, car, school yard, bathtub, up high (on work bench), under umbrella, etc....

Played with 12 different puppies (or safe adult dogs) as much as possible. [This does NOT mean at the dog park.]

Left alone safely, away from family & other animals (5-45 minutes) 12 times a week.

Experienced a leash and collar 12 different times in 12 different locations.

Showing your puppy the positive side of life is useful, but what about the times when you want to tell your puppy no? For starters, you don't have to shout or scare the puppy. If you feel the need to punish your puppy, you can do so by saying (not shouting), "no" and leaving the room (social punishment). But you would be surprised at how effective it is to tell your puppy "yes!" instead. What I mean by that is to show your puppy what you do want him to do.

How do I do that? For example, to housebreak your puppy, show him where to eliminate and give him praise and a treat for going in the right spot. If you're sure he's about to go, you can say a cue first, like "be quick" or "go potty." It sure beats telling him, one square foot at a time, to not use your carpet as a toilet. If you ever catch him in the act, don't yell at him or rub his nose in it. Simply say, "No, Outside." Then take your puppy to the yard and praise him for being so clever when he pees outside. The "no" is disapproving, but your puppy should not fear for his safety. All that will get you is a puppy who goes behind the couch or out of sight to eliminate. People often tell me "She knows she's not supposed to go inside – she does it when I'm not looking!" But your puppy isn't thinking right or wrong, as in "I would be morally superior to pee outside, I just don't want to." She just knows it's not SAFE to eliminate in the house NEAR YOU. She also thinks you're a bit scary sometimes, and isn't sure why.



Puppy and Dog Daycare

Looking to help socialize your puppy? Work long hours and do not want to leave your puppy in a crate all day? Look no further. At LePar we offer puppy and dog daycare! All daycare guests are temperament tested and completely vaccinated to ensure a safe and healthy experience. Our new Daycare and Grooming facility is located next door at 3801 w 95th Street. For more details please ask one of our staff or for the most up to date info please visit www.LeParvet.net.

Grooming

Does your new friend require grooming? We now offer full-service grooming and bathing services at our new Daycare and Grooming facility! Our new Daycare and Grooming facility is located next door at 3801 w 95th Street. For more details please ask one of our staff or for the most up to date info please visit www.LeParvet.net.

We are constantly updating to provide better service for you and your pets. For the most up to date information please visit our website at www.LeParvet.net or follow us on social media.

