



# Good Hands Veterinary Hospital

*“Come in as a client, leave as a friend”*

We continually strive to treat clients with respect, honesty, and compassion. We will each do our best to work together to educate clients and ourselves so we can give your pet a healthy and happy life for as long as possible.

We will strive to:

- Develop and maintain a reputation for the highest quality veterinary care and professionalism
- Be committed to excellence in all our patient and client services
- Provide prompt, courteous, and friendly service to all that enter our door
- Encourage open communication between clients, staff, and doctors
- Provide a safe and friendly environment for clients, patients, and staff

We are here to help you become great, loving, and educated pet owners. Please contact us anytime with any question.

2391 Daniells Bridge Road  
Athens, Georgia 30606

Phone: 706-613-1880

Fax: 706-613-1844

Monday through Friday: 7:30 am to 6 pm

Saturday: 8am to 12 noon

[www.goodhandsvet.com](http://www.goodhandsvet.com)  
[goodhandsvets@gmail.com](mailto:goodhandsvets@gmail.com)

<https://www.facebook.com/#!/GoodHandsVeterinaryHospital>

# Canine Vaccinations

Puppies need to be vaccinated starting at six weeks of age and these vaccines need to be **boosted every 2-4 weeks until they are at least 16 weeks old**. The reason for this vaccine schedule is because of antibodies they get from their mother. Vaccines do not work as well when these antibodies are present. Studies showed that some puppies lost these antibodies as early as six weeks and others as late as 16 weeks. **Puppies are vaccinated against Canine distemper, hepatitis, parainfluenza, and parvo virus (DHPP). At 16 weeks we will vaccinate your puppy with a one-year Rabies vaccine. These vaccines are core vaccines, meaning they are recommended for all puppies. The DHPP and Rabies vaccines are repeated in one year. They are then given every three years.**

The **Rabies vaccine is required by law** in all dogs in the state of Georgia. This is due to the public health risks with Rabies virus. There are stringent quarantine or euthanasia requirements if a dog is exposed to a wild animal and does not have a current Rabies vaccination.

We also have several **non-core vaccines, meaning they are given to dogs that are considered to be at risk for them. These include leptospirosis, bordetella (“kennel cough”) and Lyme disease vaccines.**

Leptospirosis is a bacterium (with many different species) that is typically transmitted by the urine of infected wildlife, especially raccoons. Leptospirosis can cause **acute kidney failure, liver disease, or even death**. This disease is very uncommon, but it is found in our area. Any dog can get this, but the dogs with the highest risk are ones that live in or near wooded areas, go hiking/camping, or hunting. For puppies, this vaccine is **given at 12 weeks or older and boosters in 3 weeks. This vaccine is then boosted annually.**

It is recommended, and many times required, for a dog to be **vaccinated against bordetella if they are going to be boarded, participate in daycare, or be groomed. Dogs that visit dog parks, group training classes, or any other situation where they will be with many other dogs** should be vaccinated as well. We use an intranasal (in the nose) vaccine that creates a surface immunity in the nasal passages where the kennel cough pathogens are introduced in the dogs. Therefore the vaccine works at the site of infection and does not last as long as injectable vaccines. It can be given as early as 6 weeks old. It **does take 7-10 days for adequate immunity to develop, so a dog should be vaccinated prior to boarding, etc.**

Currently, **Lyme disease** is not commonly diagnosed in this area. For this reason, we do not recommend this vaccine for all dogs. **Dogs that are visiting/moving to the northeastern United States should have this vaccine.** There are more reports of Lyme disease along the southeastern coasts, so dogs visiting these areas on a regular basis can also be considered at risk.

**Any vaccine can cause side effects or adverse reactions.** It is very normal for a puppy to be tired and even a little sore at the injection site for 12-36 hours. In most cases, no treatment is necessary other than lots of gentle care. Allergic reactions to vaccines can be mild to severe. Symptoms can include hives, swelling of the face, shock, and very rarely death.

# Common Canine Intestinal Parasites

Intestinal parasites can not only cause vomiting and/or diarrhea, but they can be dangerous if left unchecked. We will check a stool sample the first time we see your puppy, at the last puppy visit, and if they have any diarrhea or vomiting.

The following are the most common intestinal parasites that your dog may encounter:

## **Roundworms (*Toxocara canis*, *Toxascaris leonine*, and *Toxocara cati*):**

The most common of these is *Toxocara canis*. This is the most common parasite found in puppies. It typically causes diarrhea, weight loss, and sometimes vomiting. This is the parasite that can give puppies the typical round “wormy belly” appearance. In large numbers they can cause death in young puppies. The usual mode of infection is by prenatal infection of puppies from larvae (baby worms) that are encysted in the mother’s tissue. In puppies less than 6 weeks old, the larvae hatch, penetrate the intestinal lining, and migrate to the liver and lungs. The puppy will cough up and swallow the infective larvae, which will then mature into adult worms in the puppy’s small intestine. The adult worms produce eggs which are then passed in the feces. The eggs in the feces can then be transmitted to other dogs. In many cases the worms can lie dormant and encysted. In times of stress, illness, or hormonal changes (like pregnancy), they mobilize and “re-infect” the adult dog.

These worms can be **visible in stool, resembling thin spaghetti**, usually with curled ends. The eggs of the parasite in the feces are easily identified with a microscope.

These parasites are easily treatable. Due to the life cycle of the parasite, repeated **deworming every 2-4 weeks for 2-3 times** is recommended. This is typically done at the time of the puppy booster vaccinations.

This parasite is also important because it **can also be transmitted to humans** (i.e. zoonotic). Since humans are not the preferred host, the parasite behaves different in some cases. It can migrate to places that are not typical, including the skin and eyes. This is called cutaneous larval migrans or ocular larval migrans. This is much more common in children, due to a lack of adequate hygiene. Therefore, it is very important that we deworm for this parasite. Children should also be encouraged to wash their hands after playing with a puppy/dog.

## **Hookworms (*Ancylostoma caninum*):**

These are the second most common parasites found in puppies. These worms attach to the lining of the small intestine and suck blood. They can cause diarrhea, vomiting, weight loss, anemia, and even death in large numbers. Infection occurs following ingestion of the larvae from the soil or as a puppy through the colostrum and milk of the mother. Skin penetration can also occur, followed by migration of the larvae through the blood and lungs, where they are coughed up and swallowed just like mentioned above with roundworms. This parasite can also become encysted in the muscle and, just like the roundworm, hatch and migrate during times of stress or illness.

These worms **are not visible in stool**, but the eggs can be easily identified under the microscope. Hookworms are also easily treated by the same medication used for roundworms. It is also repeated every 2-4 weeks for 2-3 times.

**People can also be infected with hookworms**, typically by skin penetration of bare feet.

### **Tapeworms (*Diplydium caninum*):**

There are many species of tapeworms, but the most common in puppies and dogs is *Diplydium caninum*. Clinical signs in dogs vary from none, to diarrhea, unthriftiness, large appetite with no weight gain, and severe emaciation. This parasite requires the flea to complete its life cycle. The tapeworm egg is in the intestinal tract of the flea. When a dog chews its skin and fur due to the flea bite, a **flea can be accidentally ingested. The tapeworm then completes its life cycle in the small intestine of the dog.**

This parasite is **visible in infected feces**. The parasite is segmented, so the segments usually break and are seen as **rice-size, white, flat, and slowing moving worms**. After the parasite has dried with exposure to air it resembles **dried white rice**. It is best identified in the stool or sometime around the fur of the anus of a dog. The eggs can then be seen under the microscope, but it is much more common to see them visibly in the stool or around the anus for a diagnosis.

This parasite can be easily treated with medication. Since this is transmitted by fleas, this is not routinely treated in puppies unless they have been identified in the stool or around the anus. A one-time treatment (with a different medication than is used for roundworms and hookworms) will kill the parasite. It is **important that flea control be maintained to prevent re-infection with tapeworms.**

This parasite is very rarely transmitted to a person due to needing the flea as part of the life cycle.

### **Whipworms (*Trichuris vulpis*):**

This parasite can cause vomiting, diarrhea, weight loss, and anemia. Due to the length of the life cycle, this parasite **will not be found in puppies younger than 4-5 months**. This does not mean they aren't infected, but rather that the eggs will not be found in feces until then. Puppies are also asymptomatic during this period. The infection occurs after ingestion of the eggs, typically from contaminated soil. Larval development occurs in the small intestine and adult worm migrates to the cecum (section of bowel between the small and large intestine).

These parasites **are not seen visibly in feces**. The egg can be easily identified from an infected stool sample under the microscope. Because this parasite is not identified in young puppies we do not routinely deworm for them. It is treated with a different medication as well. If your older puppy or dog has any diarrhea or vomiting a stool sample will be collected to look for this parasite.

This parasite is rarely transmitted to people.

### **Coccidia (*Isospora canis*):**

This parasite is different than the above because it is not a worm. **This is a protozoan**. This parasite can have a wide range of signs from none to diarrhea, vomiting, weight loss, unthriftiness, weakness, and even death.

It can be **identified from infected stool under the microscope**. This parasite is shed intermittently, so sometimes finding it in one sample can be difficult. If your puppy has severe diarrhea, vomiting, dehydration, or weakness, we may pre-emptively treat for this regardless.

We use a medication called ponazaryl to treat this parasite. It is a very effective and often times is only needed to be given for 3 consecutive days. This is a large animal dewormer and is not FDA approved for use in dogs or cats. It has however, been used for many years successfully in shelters and veterinary hospitals. If your puppy is diagnosed with this parasite and you have concerns regarding treatment we are happy to discuss it further.

This parasite is not infective in humans.

\*\*Any of the above parasites can be shed intermittently, so sometimes it may take several stool samples from different days. For this reason, we will also recommend deworming dogs with diarrhea, weight loss, and unthriftiness with a broad spectrum dewormer even if we do not find evidence.

\*\*By no means is this a complete list of canine intestinal parasites. These are simply the most common ones that we encounter. If we believe your pet has an uncommon parasite will recommend further diagnostics and treatment options.

### Typical puppy vaccine and deworming schedule:

- 6-7 weeks old: Examination, DHPP vaccine, stool check for parasites, deworm for roundworms and hookworms.
- 9-10 weeks old: Examination, DHPP vaccine, deworm for roundworms and hookworms
- 12-13 weeks old: Examination, DHPP vaccine, add Leptospirosis vaccine, deworm
- 16 weeks old: Examination, DHPP vaccine, Leptospirosis booster, Rabies vaccine, stool check for parasites

\*The Bordetella vaccine can be given to puppies as young as 6 weeks old.

# Common Canine External Parasites

## **Fleas:**

Fleas can **survive year round in Georgia**, but are most bothersome in the hot and humid seasons. Fleas feed on the blood of animals. A large amount of fleas can cause severe anemia (blood loss) and death in small puppies and kittens. Fleas can also transmit parasites and diseases to dogs. The most common of these is tapeworms. Many dogs are also allergic to the flea bite. These dogs become very itchy, have hair loss, and commonly get secondary bacterial skin infections.

There are so many products available to prevent and kill fleas. Most of them are given once a month. Some products are topical and others are oral. We can help you find what product will fit your pet and environment. Since fleas can be year round in Georgia, we recommend that dogs are on a **flea preventative year round**. Skipping months will give fleas a chance to multiply in your yard and home. It is much **more difficult to treat and infestation than it is to prevent one**.

## **Ticks:**

Ticks are generally seasonal, March through October. Ticks are important because they can **transmit several dangerous diseases to animals and people**. The most common of these in our area is Ehrlichia. Others include Anaplasma, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, and Lyme disease. Each one of these diseases has a different set of symptoms, but most commonly they can cause lethargy, fever, anemia, and low platelets.

There are also many products that can kill ticks before they can transmit these diseases. Many of these products are combined with flea treatment products. We recommend screening for tick-borne diseases once yearly. This test is typically combined with the heartworm test.

## **Demodex (*Demodex canis*):**

Demodex is a skin mite that lives in the hair follicles in small numbers on all dogs. Dogs typically get them from their mother while they are nursing. However, if this skin mite increases in large numbers it can cause hair loss, itching, inflammation, and secondary bacterial skin infections. This most commonly happens in puppies since their immune system is not fully matured. It most commonly starts around the eyes, muzzle, lower legs and feet.

There are several treatment options to treat for these skin mites, but using a drug called ivermectin is the most commonly used. **Treatment typically takes 6-12 weeks**. Since all dogs can have this mite in small numbers, it is **not contagious to other dogs**. It is also not contagious to humans.

## **Scabies (*Sarcoptes scabiei*):**

Sarcoptic mange is another type of skin mite that dogs can get. This mite is **very contagious** to other dogs. People can also get this skin mite. It is not common in people, and it is self-limiting (meaning this mite doesn't prefer human, so the infection is short-lived). This mite causes hair loss, extreme itchiness, and secondary bacterial skin infections. Scabies most commonly starts around the eyes and tips of ears, but can spread to the entire body. There are several treatment options for these mites, but the most commonly used is ivermectin. **Treatment for this mite usually takes 4-6 weeks**.

# Canine Heartworm Disease

Heartworm disease is caused by a worm, *Dirofilaria immitis*, that lives in the dog's heart, lungs and associate vessels. It is **transmitted by mosquitoes**. A mosquito feeds on a dog infected with heartworms and ingests the heartworm microfilaria (baby worms) from the blood. When the mosquito feeds on another dog it injects the microfilaria into that dog. The microfilaria then travel to the heart (especially the right side) and large vessels where it matures over the next 6 months. The male and female worms can then reproduce and create microfilaria that can grow into adults. These worms cause significant inflammation in the heart and vessels. In large numbers, they can even obstruct blood flow. Symptoms of heartworm disease depend on the severity of the infection. Dogs with a small number of worms or a new infection may have no symptoms. More severe infections can cause fatigue, weight loss, coughing, and even death.

This disease is **very preventable**. There are many products available to do this, varying from oral to topical. Most of these products are given once a month. It is much safer, easier, and less expensive to prevent this disease in your dog than it is to treat it. Mosquitoes can be found year round in Georgia, so **year round prevention is very important**.

We **recommend testing dogs for heartworm disease yearly**, even if your dog receives prevention every month. This test is typically done during a pet's yearly examination. We use a test that is combined with tick-borne disease screenings.

If your puppy is older than six months (heartworms take 6 months to become adult worms, a test will not be positive before that) we will recommend testing them for heartworm before placing them on preventative.

# Spaying and Neutering

Spay (ovariohysterectomy or OHE) is the term used when the female reproductive organs are removed. This means that both ovaries and the entire uterus are removed. Spaying is important for several reasons. In addition to preventing unwanted puppies, it can also help to prevent breast, ovarian, and uterine cancer. Spaying a female before their first heat cycle can greatly decrease the risk of breast cancer. Therefore, we **recommend that female puppies are spayed between the ages of 4 to 6 months.**

Neuter is the term used when both testicles are removed from a male. In addition to preventing unwanted puppies, it can also help prevent testicular cancer, prostate cancer, and prostate infection and enlargement. Neutering can also have behavioral benefits. It can help decrease aggression and urine marking. It can also help decrease roaming behavior when males smell an in-heat female. We **recommend neutering between the ages of 6 to 10 months.**

On the day of surgery, we ask that your puppy **arrive between 7:30 to 8:00 am.** Your puppy will have surgery and we will monitor him/her for several hours until they can be discharged in the afternoon. The surgery **requires general anesthesia.** We use many of the same drugs and anesthetic gas that is used in human hospitals. Your pet will be **monitored very closely** with an instrument that allows us to listen to the heart the entire time. We do offer many **additional options for surgery such as preoperative blood work, using the CO<sub>2</sub> laser instead of a scalpel blade, additional monitoring, and the placement of a microchip.** The surgeon surgically scrubs the hands and forearms, wears a cap, mask, sterile gown and sterile gloves. A different set of sterile instruments and suture are used for each puppy.

If you plan on breeding your dog, we recommend that dogs are at least 18-24 months old. Contact us anytime with questions about breeding, pregnancy, and birth in dogs.

## Microchips

Every day pets are lost, run away, or are stolen. Disaster situations can also separate you and your pet. You can help to ensure that if this happens to your pet, you will have a better chance of bringing them home. Microchips can help identify your pet. We use the **AVID Friend Chip.** It is a tiny **computer chip enclosed within a biocompatible capsule (the size of a grain of rice) that is placed under the skin between the shoulder blades.** Each microchip has a different combination of letters and numbers. The microchip provides a permanent, positive identification for the life of your pet that cannot be lost, altered, or removed. The microchip **does not transmit a signal. It has to be scanned by a microchip scanner to be found.** Most animal shelters and veterinary hospitals have these scanners to look for microchips in any stray or found pet. Once the microchip is identified, the number is run through a nationwide tracking system for companion animals (PETtrac). Your pet can then be identified and returned to your family.

Many countries require microchips before a pet can enter. We also have AVID chips that are accepted internationally.



# Basic care for your puppy

## Feeding:

Feed multiple times a day:

Age 6-12 weeks – 4 meals per day

Age 3-6 months – 3 meals per day

Age 6-12 months – 2 meals per day

Dogs older than one year can eat 1-2 meals per day.

We recommend that puppies eat a puppy food until the age of 8-12 months. We recommend high quality name brand foods. Look for a statement from the Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO) on the packaging to ensure that the food you choose will meet your pup's nutritional requirements.

If you have a large or giant breed puppy, they need to eat a puppy food labels for "Large breed or Giant breed". These foods have different calcium/phosphorus contents to prevent developmental bone problems due to fast growing, large bones.

## **Housing:**

All dogs should have an appropriate sized crate. Even if you are not going to "crate train" them an open crate can provide a safe and comfortable space for your puppy. Having a crate will also be beneficial in the event of an emergency or disaster situation.

If your dog is going to spend a good deal of time outside, a sturdy shelter needs to be provided. This shelter needs to protect them against weather such as wind, direct sun and precipitation.

## **Exercise:**

Dogs need exercise to burn calories, stimulate their minds, and keep healthy. Exercise also tends to help dogs avoid boredom, which can lead to destructive behaviors. Supervised fun and games will satisfy many of your pet's instinctual urges to dig, herd, chew, retrieve and chase.

## **Grooming:**

**Bathing:** It is recommended that dogs not be bathed more than once every 2 weeks, but of course puppies can get into messes, so they may require more baths in the early months. Make sure to use a shampoo labeled for dogs. People shampoos have a different pH which can dry out a dog's skin and coat. Dishwashing soap should not be used as well, as it can strip the natural oils from the skin and coat.

**Nails:** Trimming a dog's toenails can be scary, but it is certainly something that be done at home if you like. Playing and rubbing your puppy's feet will allow him to become accustomed to having his feet manipulated. If you chose to trim them at home, we recommend investing in a good pair of clippers. It will make all the difference. It will also be a good idea to have a product on hand, like Kwik Stop, in case the nail is trimmed too short and bleeds. We are available to trim your dog's nails anytime.

**Ears:** Cleaning your dog's ears one to two times a month can help prevent ear infections. Start playing with ears when they are puppies so they will be accustomed to having the ears touched.

Cleaning them can be as simple as using a cotton ball to wipe them out or using a liquid ear cleaner (ask us what we recommend) to gently flush the ears. We recommend not to use Q-tips in a dogs ears at home.

**Teeth:** Dental disease is the MOST COMMON disease we see in dogs. Starting good oral hygiene in puppies can slow down and help prevent dental disease. We will show you how to brush your puppy's teeth. A washcloth, finger brush or gauze pad can be used to brush the teeth. We recommend starting out with just using water. When the puppy is used to having the teeth brushed, he can graduate to a dog toothpaste. The most important part is the brushing, so even just using water will help tremendously.

### **Chew Toys:**

As your puppy grows, he will also lose his baby teeth and permanent teeth will replace them. This means that your puppy will have a normal teething behavior to help alleviate the mild discomfort. Chew toys can help provide this (and save your furniture and shoes), but not all chew toys are safe. We recommend something large enough so that your puppy will not be able to swallow it. Some chew toys are too hard and can fracture baby teeth and newly arriving permanent teeth. With any chew toy, your puppy should be supervised while chewing. Any chew toy should be discarded if it becomes small enough for your dog to swallow whole.

#### **Recommended:**

Rawhide rolls or chips  
Kong brand toys  
Nyla bones  
Greenies

#### **Not Recommended:**

Cow hooves  
Pig ears  
Antlers  
Animal bones  
Raw hides with knotted ends  
Rope toys  
Stuffed animals

### **Obedience:**

By teaching your puppy good manners, you'll set your puppy up for a life of positive social interaction. In addition, obedience training will help forge a stronger bond between you and your puppy.

Teaching your pup to obey commands such as sit, stay, down, and come will not only impress your friends, but these commands will help keep your dog safe and under control in any potentially hazardous situations. Many puppy owners find that obedience classes are a great way to train both owner and dog. Classes typically begin accepting puppies at age 4 to 6 months.

Keep it positive. Positive reinforcement, such as small treats, has been proven to be vastly more effective than punishment.

### **Socialize:**

Just like obedience training, proper socialization during puppyhood helps avoid behavioral problems down the road. At approximately 2 to 4 months of age, most puppies begin to accept other animals, people, places, and experiences. Socialization classes are an excellent way to rack up positive social experiences with your puppy.

## House Breaking Your New Puppy

Housebreaking is going to take dedication and patience on your part and is to be a "family affair". First understand that your puppy is just that, a puppy. There will be many times in the beginning that he or she will have accidents. Be patient and try to discover what could have been done to avoid the situation.

Dogs are pack animals as well as social animals. They need attention and daily interaction with each member of their new family. They also enjoy the security provided by a "den" which you will need to provide. We recommend you purchase a crate or travel carrier. This will provide a den and it will also allow you to travel with your new pet. Once your puppy gets used to this crate it will be a secure place for him or her and will be great for traveling. It will decrease the stress level and provide protection (safety belt) in the unfortunate event of an accident. Make sure the crate is large enough for the pet to lie down comfortably when fully grown.

Place the crate in a quiet area in the house and make the crate a pleasurable experience for him or her. Praise your puppy when they enter the crate, feed them in the crate, and provide some old blankets or towels for him or her to lie down on (you will do a little extra laundry in the beginning).

Here's the most important point: **Dogs are creatures of habit and need a routine.** This may be difficult at times, but do your best.

- First thing in the morning take your pet outside to use the bathroom-- the same place all the time is best. When your puppy uses the bathroom, praise them with pets, hugs, kisses, etc. Food treats are not necessary.
- Next, feed your puppy in the crate. Feeding at least two to three times daily is recommended for puppies. While feeding the puppy, place some food in the bowl, place it in the crate and leave it for about 20 minutes. After 20 minutes pick up any remaining food. If everything is finished in five minutes and your puppy still seems hungry, give him/her a little more. Usually, 5-35 minutes after eating, your puppy will need to go outside and use the bathroom again. Praise him/her when done.
- When you are not there, at night, or when you cannot keep an eye on the puppy, place them in the crate. In the beginning, they may bark, howl, whine, etc. DO NOT scold the puppy for this behavior. Their purpose is to get attention, even negative attention, so try to ignore him/her. Some people have left a television or radio going to keep noise around for their puppy, a tick-tock alarm clock works, as does a toy. This may be a very difficult time for you and your puppy but be patient.
- If everyone in your household is gone more than five or six hours at a time be sure someone gets home to let your puppy outside to go to the bathroom. Dogs do not like to soil in their den, but we cannot expect a puppy to hold urine for 12 hours right away.

It is important to also remember that when a puppy is through playing or wakes up from a nap he/she will have to urinate, so take them outside. If you see your puppy squatting as if to urinate, get the animal's attention immediately by a loud noise, clapping hands, etc. Take your puppy outside to the bathroom spot and praise him/her when he/she urinates outside. If your pet does have an accident in the house and you catch him/her in the act, usually a loud "no" is adequate. If you leave the room and come back and find the puppy has had an accident, hold your temper. Do not punish your pet because he or she will not know why you are punishing him/her.

Housebreaking is a learned behavior. Be sure that all members of the family follow the same routine and know what is expected of everyone. The entire process may take two to twelve weeks, so be patient, have fun and love your new family member

## Grooming at Good Hands

Is your new puppy in need of a spa day? Maybe a fresh haircut?

No worries, here at GHVH we can certainly help them out! At Good Hands we like to have puppies come in for their first groom A.S.A.P. We want to make your pet's grooming experience as pleasurable as possible and starting young will help in this process. The puppy packages we offer are as follows:

- Small Breed: \$75.00
- Large Breed: \$115.00

Both packages include 3 visits, preferably 3 or 4 weeks apart. Each groom consists of a bath, blow dry, feet/face/sani trim, cut and dremmel nails, clean ears. Getting the puppy in early helps them get accustomed to the sights and sounds of the grooming process.

Our grooming facility is located in the lower level of our building. You can reach this area by driving to the back of our building. You will enter through the door directly in front of the parking lot. Press the button located to the right of the door and someone will remotely unlock the door. Grooming is located through the 2<sup>nd</sup> door on the left.

Amanda (our groomer) and Kim (grooming assistant) alternate bathing and drying the dogs. We try to accommodate pick-up needs with every client. Each dog is walked at least once during their stay (more if staying throughout the day). All grooming patients have access to water at all times and can be given a snack when requested.

If you prefer a guarantee that your pets grooming will be completed within 2 hours of admittance you may request an express groom for a \$10.00 to \$20.00 additional fee (depending on size). Drop off times are between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. An owner is welcome to drop off as late as 9:30 a.m. if they know they will be picking up the pet later in the afternoon. Pets visiting for baths only by groomer may be admitted as late as noon. We always try to finish cats, puppies and geriatric dogs before other pets due to their special needs. Cats are kept away from dogs to allow for a more comfortable, peaceful experience.

Please give us a call for specific estimates for your furry family member.

### Extra services:

- Tooth Brushing \$5.00
- Blueberry Facial \$ 5.00
- Medicated Baths (Baking Soda and Oatmeal, Flea & Tick, Deodorizing) \$5.00
- Nail Polishing (\$10.00)
- Nail Dremmeling (\$15.00 without groom, and \$10.00 with groom)
- De-shedding Process- Between \$15.00 and \$30.00 depending on size and coat thickness of Pet. Small dog de-shedding < 30lbs is \$10.00.
- The De-shedding process is for people who are against shaving their dogs and it drastically reduces shedding if done on a regular basis (4-6 weeks basis).
- Complimentary Bows and Bandanas are available along with cologne if requested!

# Emergency Services

We are available for emergencies during regular business hours. It is best if you **call us before you arrive and give us a brief description of the emergency so that we can begin to prepare for your pet's arrival.**

If your emergency occurs after hours, please call:

## **The University of Georgia Veterinary Teaching hospital**

2200 College Station Road

Athens, GA 30602 USA

**706-542-3221**

<http://vet.uga.edu/hospital/location>

**706-542-3221**

\*They are available 24 hours for emergencies.

## **Animal Emergency Hospital**

2575 Atlanta Hwy.

Athens, Georgia 30606

**706-769-0229**

[www.vetemergency.net](http://www.vetemergency.net)

\*They are available Monday-Friday 6 pm until 7:30 am and Saturday from 12 noon to Monday at 7:30 am. They are also available on holidays.

## **Animal Poison Control Center (provided by ASPCA)**

**(888) 426-4435**

They are your best resource for any animal poison-related emergency, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. If you think that your pet may have ingested a potentially poisonous substance, call them. A \$65 consultation fee may be applied to your credit card.

# Canine First Aid Kit

The following is a list of things that can be included in a first aid kit for your dog:

- Bandage scissors
  - Tweezers/hemostats
  - Adhesive roll tape
  - Gauze roll and pads
  - Digital thermometer
  - Soft fabric muzzle
  - Leash
  - Towel/blanket
  - Latex/plastic gloves
  - Large syringe
  - Rubbing alcohol
  - Hydrogen peroxide 3%
  - Antiseptic (like Betadine)
  - Sterile Saline
  - Water-based lubricating jelly
  - Antibiotic ointment
  - Antihistamine (Benadryl)
  - Pepto-Bismol
  - Famotidine (Pepcid)
- 
- If you don't want to put a kit together, buy a ready-made kit from a pet-supply store, or directly from a manufacturer.
  - Tuck our phone number into your kit, and the phone number of the closest after-hours hospital.
  - A good source for specific first aid treatment can be found at [www.veterinarypartner.com](http://www.veterinarypartner.com)
  - Always remember that any first aid administered to your pet should be followed by immediate veterinary care. First aid care is not a substitute for veterinary care, but it may save your pet's life until it receives veterinary treatment.
  - It is always a good idea to have an appropriate sized crate for your dog. This can help keep your dog confined and can be useful if a disaster situation arises (many shelters will require crates for pets for them to stay)

# If Dogs Were Your Teacher

Author unknown

You would learn stuff like:

When loved ones come home, always run to greet them.

Never pass up the opportunity to go for a joyride.

Allow the experience of fresh air and the wind in your face to be pure ecstasy.

Take naps and stretch before rising.

Run, romp, and play daily.

Thrive on attention and let people touch you.

Avoid biting, when a simple growl will do.

On warm days, stop to lie on your back on the grass.

On hot days, drink lots of water and lay under a shady tree.

When you're happy, dance around and wag your entire body.

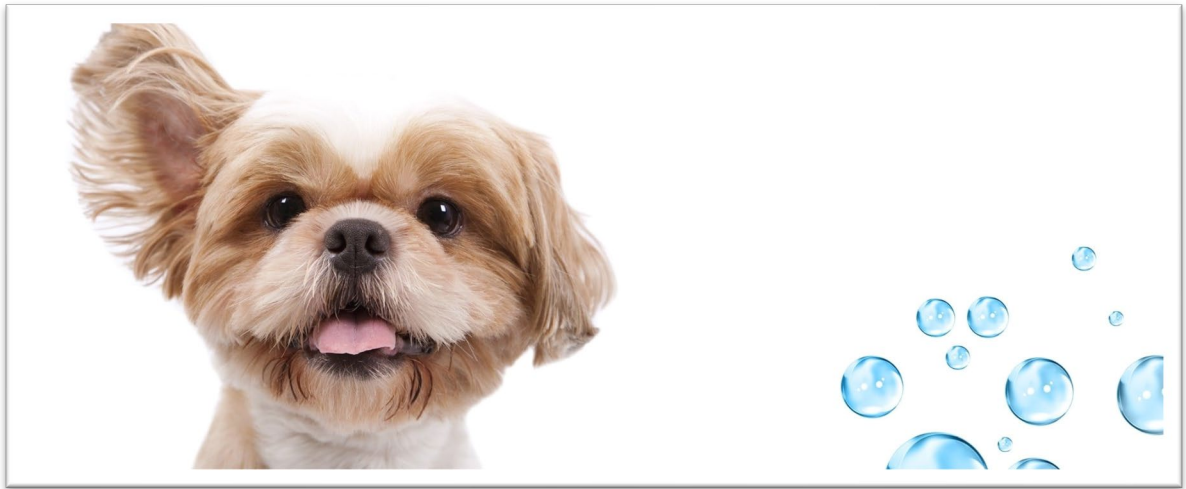
Delight in the simple joy of a long walk.

Eat with gusto and enthusiasm. Stop when you have had enough.

Never pretend to be something you're not.

If what you want lies buried, dig until you find it.

When someone is having a bad day, be silent, sit close by and nuzzle them gently.



We have two amazing groomers here at Good Hands:  
Amanda and Brody!

We offer puppy packages which consist of 3 visits approximately 3-4 weeks apart. The package includes bath, blowout, ear cleaning, sanitary clip and face trim, if needed.

Also, we desensitize your puppy to having their nails dremeled. Our goal is to teach your puppy to have a comfortable and positive grooming experience. We take pride in the fact that the puppies we have started are much happier and less stressed. They are so excited for their spa day!

The small puppy package is \$75 for 3 visits, which includes: Shih Tzu, Toy Poodles, Maltese, Schnauzers, Havanese and any other small mixed breeds.

The large puppy package is \$115 for 3 visits, which includes: Doodles, Standard Poodles, Labs, Golden Retrievers, Shepherds, Aussies and any other large mixed breeds.

*\*We provide puppy packages up to 5 months of age.*