

Care of your New Yorkie Puppy

FEEDING:



Puppy is on a 3x daily feeding schedule of ½ cup **for Small Breed Puppy** dry food along with 1 can of **Royal Canin Starter Mousse**. Once settled and use to their new home substitute canned with 1 cup organic raw ground beef 80% fat, partially cooked or 1 cup cooked Chicken Breast. We sprinkle a supplement called “The Missing

Royal Canin MINI Starter



Link” with Joint Support on the food daily – 1 to 2 Tsp. Please continue as it helps their coats and joints during their development. It can be ordered online At Amazon.com or purchased at a local pet store. *Missing Link 1-Pound Well Blend Plus with Joint Support.*

Please continue as it helps

We recommend that you stick to this food as changing their diet can cause diarrhea. If you notice a significant lack of appetite from the stress of new environment, syringe goats milk into puppy’s mouth for meal replacement until appetite picks back up. But please only temporarily and contact me for recommendations. Vanilla yogurt can be given as a weekly treat and recommended upon arrival. If you wish to change brands please do so gradually over the course of a week. We suggest a 3 times daily feeding schedule for the first 6 months and then twice daily to aid in housebreaking. NO table scraps EVER! Cheerios are good training treats; many prepared dog treats are high in fat, sodium etc. and many are linked to recalls. Please look at my website and **make yorkie treats at home only**. Yorkies along with many toy breeds are noted to be susceptible to Hypoglycemia when smaller in size. I have yet to have this happen here, but when traveling in cars and airplanes, they often get motion sick and throw up many times so please keep on eye for signs when your puppy arrives. Please hydrate and some form of food right away upon arrival. If food is refused, syringe goats milk into puppy’s mouth letting the puppy lick



it as if drinking from a water bottle. Also use a small amount of “Nutri-Stat”

Once home:

Their system can burn up energy very quickly and you need to limit the amount of stimulating playtime to what they can handle. This can also happen if the puppy is not eating. Make sure puppies get plenty of quiet time and rest as they make it through their transitional period of getting used to their new home. The primary warning sign of hypoglycemia is off balance (pup is wobbly on it's feet), acting limp and very tired etc. A little dab of Karo syrup or Nutristat will help until you can get the puppy to eat (don't overdo). If you ever notice diarrhea or vomiting from something ingested contact vet ASAP. Yorkies dehydrate very quickly and conditions can worsen fast. Please refer to my webpage for more detailed information on this subject

<http://www.artistryorkies.com/yorkshire-terrier-articles.aspx>

TRAVELING

Yorkies like to travel but we suggest that you stay close to home for the first week to give them time to adjust to their new home. Limit visitors. When you do vacation, know that many hotels are Yorkie friendly and you may be able to bring them along.

www.petswelcome.com/milkbone/map.html. Has a listing for pet friendly hotels. If not, please carefully select a boarding facility or dog sitter. Your local kennel club should be able to make recommendations.

If your puppy gets motion sick and throws up, which is common on their first car ride. Please execute the following, as this is very important for young puppies, especially when smaller in size.

1. Be sure to add pedialyte to their water making a ½ and ½ mixture. If the puppy does not freely drink the water on their own, syringe small amounts in their mouth so they can lick the mixture. About 3 cc's. every hour for about 4 hours. Offer this mixture to them in their puppy play pen as well as soon as you arrive home. This will keep them hydrated.
2. And/Or Give a small amount of puppy paste to them on the roof of their mouth. About an inch. Repeat every 1 ½ hour until home.
3. Keep puppy warm, wrapping in a blanket, until vomiting has stopped.

TOYS/PLAY

We encourage a lot of natural bones on a regular basis once puppies are approaching 5 months of age. This gets the baby teeth out to make way for adult teeth.

We also recommend Nylabones, Kongs, bully sticks and hooves for chew toys. Beware of toys with loose parts or squeakers. Do not allow chewing on old shoes or clothing because they will not understand the difference between the old and the new. When you catch them chewing on something inappropriate, respond with a sharp "no" and replace the "bad to chew" item with a "good to chew" one. If you choose to play tug of war games with your pup realize that in his eyes you will be on the same level as a litter mate. This can make training difficult because the pup needs to view you as the "alpha" in his pack in order to follow your instructions.

MICROCHIP REGISTRATION:

You will receive a "Avid FriendChip" Brochure with your puppy. This covers how to register your dogs microchip information.

We also suggest that you register your puppy's microchip with the AKC. For more information on the AKC Companion Animal Recovery ID System™, visit www.akccar.org/microchip or call 1-800-252-7894.

HOUSEBREAKING

Your puppy is trained to go on a re-washable puppy pad in a restricted area.



Once the puppy is use to the surroundings you can continue to enlarge the area of your puppy. For more information on this topic see our website at <http://www.artistryorkies.com>.

GROOMING

Grooming is good bonding time. Baths about twice a month though we do them weekly. Brush outs vary with coat length. We suggest you keep the coat trimmed very short under their tail for cleanliness and to be sure there is no hair to obstruct their bowl movements. It is traditional to trim the top 1/3 of the ear as well. If you choose to use a professional groomer please make sure they do not use automatic dryers. Keep a close eye on teeth. Permanent teeth begin to emerge between 5-6 months and they will sometimes have difficulty losing their baby canine teeth. This is when we give them big natural bones to chew on and plenty of “tug of war” game playing. This is what gets their baby teeth out so that the new ones can come in straight and in the correct position. If it is necessary to have some pulled, this is usually done while they are sedated for spay/neuter to avoid unnecessary anesthesia. Isoflurane is the only safe anesthesia for yorkies. I will attach instructions on grooming for more details in the email you received this with.

Keep your puppy away from toxic foods and plants.

Foods to avoid

Items to avoid	Reasons to avoid
Alcoholic beverages	Can cause intoxication, coma , and death.
Baby food	Can contain onion powder, which can be toxic to dogs. (Please see onion below.) Can also result in nutritional deficiencies, if fed in large amounts.
Bones from fish, poultry, or other meat sources	Can cause obstruction or laceration of the digestive system.
Cat food	Generally too high in protein and fats.
Chocolate, coffee, tea, and other caffeine	Contain caffeine, theobromine, or theophylline, which can be toxic and affect the heart and nervous systems.
Citrus oil extracts	Can cause vomiting.
Fat trimmings	Can cause pancreatitis .
Grapes and raisins	Contain an unknown toxin, which can damage the kidneys.
Hops	Unknown compound causes panting, increased heart rate, elevated temperature, seizures, and death.
Human vitamin supplements containing iron	Can damage the lining of the digestive system and be toxic to the other organs including the liver and kidneys.
Large amounts of liver	Can cause Vitamin A toxicity, which affects muscles and bones.
Macadamia nuts	Contain an unknown toxin, which can affect the digestive and nervous systems and muscle.
Marijuana	Can depress the nervous system, cause vomiting, and changes in the heart rate.
Milk and other dairy products	Some adult dogs and cats do not have sufficient amounts of the enzyme lactase, which breaks down the lactose in milk. This can result in diarrhea. Lactose-free milk products are available for pets.
Moldy or spoiled food, garbage	Can contain multiple toxins causing vomiting and diarrhea and can also affect other organs.
Mushrooms	Can contain toxins, which may affect multiple systems in the body, cause shock, and result in death.
Onions and garlic (raw, cooked, or powder)	Contain sulfoxides and disulfides, which can damage red blood cells and cause anemia .
Persimmons	Seeds can cause intestinal obstruction and enteritis .
Pits from peaches and plums	Can cause obstruction of the digestive tract.
Potato stem, rhubarb, tomato leaves/stems	Contain oxalates, which can affect the digestive, nervous, and urinary systems.

Raw eggs	Contain an enzyme called avidin, which decreases the absorption of biotin (a B vitamin) . This can lead to skin and hair coat problems. Raw eggs may also contain <i>Salmonella</i> .
Raw fish	Can result in a thiamine (a B vitamin) deficiency leading to loss of appetite, seizures, and in severe cases, death. More common if raw fish is fed regularly.
Salt	If eaten in large quantities may lead to electrolyte imbalances.
String	Can become trapped in the digestive system; called a "string foreign body."
Sugary foods	Can lead to obesity , dental problems, and possibly diabetes mellitus .
Table scraps (in large amounts)	Table scraps are not nutritionally balanced. They should never be more than 10% of the diet. Fat should be trimmed from meat; bones should not be fed.
Tobacco	Contains nicotine, which affects the digestive and nervous systems. Can result in rapid heart beat, collapse, coma, and death.
Yeast dough	Can expand and produce gas in the digestive system, causing pain and possible rupture of the stomach or intestines.

Common Poisonous Plants

Puppies tend to explore their world by putting everything in their mouth. This may help them learn about their environment, but it can also be harmful. Many plants are dangerous. Some may cause vomiting or diarrhea while others may cause organ failure and death. Pet owners should seriously take the responsibility of keeping pets away from dangerous plants.

Below, we have provided a list of some of the more common poisonous plants. This is not an all-inclusive list. The same plant may also have different common names depending on the area of the country in which one resides. Every pet owner should know what plants are in and around their house.

If you think your pet has chewed on or eaten one of these plants, please contact your veterinarian, animal emergency clinic, or the poison control center for advice.

A-B

Aloe Vera
Amaryllis
Apple (seeds)
Apricot (pit)
Arrowhead
Asparagus Fern
Avocado
Autumn Crocus
Azalea

Baneberry
Begonia
Bird of Paradise
Black Locust
Black Walnut
Bleeding Heart
Boston Ivy

C

Caladium
California Poppy
Calla Lily
Carnation
Castor Bean
Ceriman
Cherry (seeds, wilting leaves, and pit)
Chinese Evergreen
Chives
Christmas Rose
Chrysanthemum
Clematis
Corn Plant
Crocus
Croton
Crown of Thorns
Crown Vetch
Cyclamen

D-F

Daffodil
Delphinium
Devil's Ivy
Dicentra
Dieffenbachia
Donkey Tail
Dumb Cane
Dutchman's Breeches

Easter Lily

Elderberry
Elephant Ears
English Ivy
Eucalyptus

Fiddle-leaf Fig
Florida Beauty
Four O'Clock
Foxglove
Foxtail
Fruit Salad Plant

G-I

German Ivy
Gladiola

Hemlock
Holly
Honeysuckle
Hurricane Plant
Hyacinth
Hydrangea

Iris
Ivy

J-L

Jack in the Pulpit
Japanese Yew
Jerusalem Cherry
Jimson Weed
Jonquil

Kalanchoe

Lamb's quarter
Lantana
Larkspur
Laurel
Lily
Lily of the Valley
Lobelia
Locoweed
Lords-and-Ladies
Lupine

M-N

Marigold (Marsh Marigold)
Marijuana
Mayapple
Mexican Breadfruit
Milkweed

Mistletoe
Monkshood
Morning Glory
Mother-in-Law plant
Mother-in-Law's Tongue
Mountain Laurel
Mushrooms

Narcissus
Nephtytis
Nightshade

Q-P

Oak Tree (buds and acorns)
Oleander
Onion

Peace Lily
Peach (wilting leaves and pits)
Pencil Tree
Philodendron
Pigweed
Poinsettia
Poison Ivy
Poison Hemlock
Poison Oak
Poison Sumac
Poppy
Potato (all green parts)
Pothos
Precatory Bean

Q-S

Rhododendron
Rhubarb
Ribbon Cactus
Rubber Tree

Sago Palm
Schefflera
Shamrock Plant
Snake Plant
Snow on the Mountain
Sorghum
Star of Bethlehem
Stinging Nettle
Stinkweed
Swiss Cheese Plant

T-V

Taro Vine
Toadstools
Tobacco
Tomato Plant (entire plant except ripe fruit)

Umbrella Tree

W-Z

Water Hemlock
Weeping Fig
Wisteria

Yew