

## Pricing

*The cost of the Puppy Good Start Package is \$199.00. Individually purchased the services and products provided in the package typically run around \$225.00.*

*In addition to these savings there is an additional 15% that you will save at the time of spay or neuter if done within six months here at Renton West. The savings on a neuter or spay vary based on weight, and range from \$25 – \$50 off the procedure only, and not off fluids or any necessary medications. Please ask a technician for a detailed spay or neuter estimate for your puppy.*



## Puppy Good Start Package

607 SW Grady Way Suite 100  
Renton, WA 98057  
Phone: (425) 226-3360  
Fax: (425) 227-6616

Renton West  
Veterinary Hospital

Renton West  
Veterinary Hospital

Telephone: (425) 226-3360

## Puppy Good Start Package

The Puppy Good Start Package includes:

- 1 initial pediatric examination
- 2 follow up technician appointments
- 3 dhpp vaccinations
- 1 rabies vaccination
- 3 doses of de-worming medication \*
- 2 nail trims
- 1 fecal parasite examination

In addition to the services listed above, a 15% discount will be applied to your puppy's spay or neuter if it is performed within six months here at Renton West Veterinary Hospital. We will provide you with the approximate dates for return visits.

Ancillary costs, such as additional fecal examinations, anti-protizoa or coccidial drugs (which are not considered part of the deworming), bordetella or leptospirosis vaccines, or a Home Again microchip are not included in this package, and are an additional cost if needed or performed.



## ~VACCINES~

### Rabies

Rabies is a virus that affects the nervous system and is always fatal. The disease is spread through the saliva of infected animals and can be transmitted through a bite or open wound. There is no known cure for rabies. Because of the routinely fatal outcome of infectious dogs, and the potential for human exposure, rabies vaccination is highly recommended for all dogs; and having your dog vaccinated is required by law in most areas of the country.

### DHPP (distemper, hepatitis, parainfluenza, & parvovirus)

Distemper is a virus that is highly contagious, occurs world wide, and at one time was the leading cause of death in puppies. Young puppies are more susceptible to the virus than adult dogs.

Hepatitis (Adenovirus-2) is most commonly spread by contact with the urine or feces of infected animals. The disease causes liver and kidney damage.

Parainfluenza is a virus that causes an upper respiratory infection. Dogs usually contract the disease through nasal secretions of infected dogs

Parvovirus is a virus that attacks the intestinal tract and causes severe vomiting and diarrhea. Parvo is highly contagious, and very common. Puppies that are not properly vaccinated are often afflicted.

### Leptospirosis

Leptospirosis is a disease that affects the liver and kidneys and is deadly. Animals with this disease are contagious to other animals and humans.

### Bordetella (kennel cough)

Bordetella is an upper respiratory infection commonly known as kennel cough. The infection is not usually fatal, but can be a pain to get rid of. The infection can spread quickly through boarding and grooming facilities or any other place dogs congregate. Many boarding facilities require this vaccine prior to lodging.

## Why Puppies Require a Series of Vaccinations

Puppies receive antibody from colostrums (the first milk the mother produces) that is ingested during the early hours after birth. Maternal antibody helps protect against infectious disease until the puppy's own immune system is more mature.

Unfortunately, maternal antibody also interferes with a vaccine's ability to stimulate the puppy's immune system. To counteract this problem, veterinarians often administer a series of vaccines, usually beginning when the puppy is around eight weeks of age, and then repeating the vaccination at three or four week intervals until the maternal antibody has waned, usually at around 16 weeks of age. In some cases (e.g., rabies vaccines) the initial vaccine is not given until maternal antibody has disappeared.



### To vaccinate or not to vaccinate...

The decision to vaccinate your puppy should be based on a thorough understanding of the benefits — and the risks — of the procedure. For this reason, it is extremely important that you discuss any and all vaccines with your veterinarian.