

DOG HEALTH CHECKS

Teeth and Dental Hygiene

Provide safe chews. Watch gum health, tartar build-up, breath or mouth odour.

Stools

Can vary in colour. Should be well formed, Watch for undigested food, mucus or blood, changes in toileting habits, straining. Anal Gland function.

Urine

Watch for straining, incontinence (can follow spaying).

Skin

Hair loss, redness, itching, odour.

Ears

Check no strong odour or excessive discharge, hearing loss in the elderly.

Eyes

Should be clear, bright, no discharge. Watch for cloudiness in the elderly.

Changes

Lumps and bumps, mobility, stiffness.

Eating and drinking habits

Watch for any marked changes, vomiting after meals.

Grooming

Keep it regular, a good way to notice any early changes. Ensure nails are trimmed regularly. Watch for excessive coat drop.

Play/exercise

Moderate exercise according to needs.

Mental stimulation/training

Watch for any behavioural changes.

Socialisation

Encourage with daily activities.

Vaccinations

Ask us about our Nosode program.

Flea Control and Worming

We provide choices in chemical-free products.



*Every animal is an individual and
deserves to be treated as such*

OUR NATUROPATHIC SERVICES FOR YOUR DOG

Homeopathy • Herbal / Medicine • Bach
Flowers • Tissue Salts • Bioceuticals
• NATPET Animal products • Bioptron
Light Therapy • Nutritional Guidance
• Bowen • Reiki.

ANIMAL NATUROPATH

Sandra G Urwin,

Dip NAH (Hons), Dip Cl.Hyp. HbT.
Consultations by Appointment

Animal Health Centre
Whangaparaoa Road, Stanmore Bay.

Phone: 027 448 33 22

Email: info@natpet.co.nz

Website: www.natpet.co.nz

@AnimalNaturalHealth

www.natpet.co.nz

FEEDING AND CARE FOR DOGS



Although your house is his den, ensure
he has his own private 'space' – a no-go
area for children!.

Microchipping is a 'must-do'

Dogs 'know' before it happens

Apart from nourishing food and clean
water, the greatest gift to your dog is
your time.

www.natpet.co.nz

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT FEEDING YOUR DOG

Generally it is considered good practice to feed twice daily keeping them lean and not overweight (can feel ribs, but not see them). Allow for lifestyle, lifestage, breed.

Most digestive/skin problems occur when weaning onto an inappropriate food, setting the gut up to fail. Eighty percent of the developing immune system 'buttons' are in the gut so food that is not accepted as natural by the gut will trigger an immune response. This may impact immediately or later in the life of the dog.

It is important to have a balance of protein, carbohydrates and fats to suit the lifestage of your dog. Higher quality protein is required by the older dog so meat (dead protein) may be partially substituted for 'live' protein e.g. white cheese, yoghurt, eggs. Any milk **MUST** be raw e.g. cows milk or goats milk. Fresh chlorine-free water must be available at all times.

Dogs should not be fed frozen or cold food or allowed to help themselves to food between meals.

Meat should be fed raw unless there is a health issue. Avoid beef, steak, mince and chicken if dog has allergies. Vegetables must be cooked although raw grated carrot can be fed just before full moon to assist in worming.

The following are suggestions only and consideration must be made for the lifestyle, lifestage, breed and overall health of the dog.



MEATS & FISH: (70%) ACID-FORMING

Green Tripe - Easily digested, ideal for transitioning to a real-food diet.

Game meats (rabbit, possum, wallaby, goat) Venison & possum can be too rich for small dogs. Grass-fed chicken, veal, lamb.

Fish poached or raw (no bones), canned fish in spring water (not oil).

Organ meats – Heart, kidney, liver (the latter sparingly) high in vitamin/mineral content.

NZ Beef & non-organic chicken should be avoided if pet has allergies.

BONES

Must be fed raw. Choose appropriate size for breed. Supervise feeding. Chicken necks, veal bones, brisket. Important to be feeding vegetables to provide fibre for good elimination when feeding bones.

VEGETABLES: (30%) ALKALISING

Serve cooked. All green leafy veges, root crops in small quantities, kumara, carrots, pumpkin (the latter good for gut health). Carrots may be grated and added to meal to assist with worm control.. Frozen veges must be cooked. No corncobs, onions or excessive garlic.

OTHER FOODS

A biscuit (NOT kibble) e.g. Mighty Mix brand

Fruit – Prefer ripe (no raisins or grapes), take care with stones in fruit, avocados without skin, dates, apples, (stewed or raw). Prunes for constipation.

Cereals – cooked rice, pasta, millet, quinoa, ancient grains, all in small amounts.

Eggs (raw), cottage cheese, unsweetened yoghurt, organic tofu, quark, small amounts of sauerkraut.

MEATLESS MEALS

Scrambled egg with mashed veges, crumbled biscuits and stewed apple with tofu and yoghurt. Sweetcorn (canned or fresh but no cob) with marmite or honey on toast.

ADDITIVES

Organic Apple Cider Vinegar ¼ tsp daily in food.

Flee Flea powder daily provides dolomite (which assists bone growth), sulphur (internal cleanser), garlic (antimicrobial), kelp (trace elements) and keeps fleas away!

TREATS

Quality NZ-made, chemical-free. No rawhide bones, pigs ears or other artificial or coated treats.

Want to change from 'fast food' to 'real food'? It's never too late!



TRANSITION DIET

If you are changing from a dried kibble to a 'real food' diet we recommend the following method to avoid any upset in gut or bowel health.

- ✓ Stop all dried food immediately.
- ✓ Provide raw green tripe (70%) and cooked mashed pumpkin (30%) as the usual meal for three days. (Tripe has useful enzymes for digestion and pumpkin is exceptionally good for the gut). This will allow the stomach and gut to return to a normal acid/alkaline function.
- ✓ Other vegetables (see list) and meats such as veal, lamb and a little game meat may be introduced slowly, one type at a time.
- ✓ Avoid beef and chicken if dog has allergies.

NB: We can provide advice to assist in the transition or if there are pre-existing health considerations.

Feed to meet the need