1. Kittens

- Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis, Calicivirus, Panleukopenia (FVRCP)

at 8, 12, 16 weeks, then once yearly

-Feline Leukemia: 8, 12, 16 weeks, yearly. Given to cats who go outside or who have house mates who go outside.

-Rabies: KS state law requires animal be 12 weeks old. I do this at 16-week visit. Booster at 1 year, then every other year.

-dewormer and flea prevention at each visit, then monthly afterward.

-fecal test and FIV/FeLV test strongly recommended at 12-16 weeks.

2. Puppies

- Distemper, Hepatitis, Parvo, Parainfluenza (DHPP)

at 8, 12, 16 weeks, then at one year, then every other year

- Leptospira at 8, 12 weeks, then yearly

- Bordetella- not required except for boarding, but recommended for dogs who socialize and go to groomers.

- Bivalent flu vaccination- not required, but recommended for dogs traveling through an airport, going to a highly populated city, or attending a high volume hunting/show situation

- Rabies: KS state law requires animal be 12 weeks old. I do this at 16-week visit. Booster at 1 year, then every other year

-deworm and flea/tick prevention at each visit, then monthly afterward.

-fecal test recommended at 12-16 weeks.

Ovariohysterectomy (spay): Highly recommended to spay before first heat cycle to prevent pregnancy and mammary gland tumors; I usually do this at the 4-month visit.

-Price of surgery for dogs includes anesthesia, surgery, CBC, small chemistry profile, and pain management. In cats, bloodwork is optional.

Castration (neuter): Recommended at the 4-month visit to prevent marking, decrease aggression in the future. If owners prefer a more masculine appearing pet, this can be postponed until skeletal growth is completed.

-Price of surgery for dogs includes anesthesia, surgery, CBC, small chemistry profile, and pain management. In cats, bloodwork is optional.