



**The PEDIGREE®
Adoption Drive**

After the adoption Care Guide



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He's home!

You've found him and adopted him. Now that he's home it's your personal mission to keep him happy, healthy, and loved.

From diet to exercise, training to socializing, grooming and more; you'll find heaps of info in our handy Care Guide.





Diet for a Healthy Dog

Now that you've just brought your newly adopted adult dog home, you're trying to figure out what a healthy diet means for him. The good news is that even without knowing his full "eating history" you can still plan a well-balanced diet. Here are some of the factors to consider when making this choice.

Whether it's a puppy, adult, or senior dog you're considering adopting, the newness soon wears off, and then you're left with a loving companion for, hopefully, many years to come.

Every dog needs energy

Like all animals, every dog needs fresh water, protein, carbohydrates, fats, minerals and vitamins. Proteins, fats and carbohydrates provide energy; minerals are essential for nerve and muscle function and vitamins help regulate your dog's metabolism, help convert fat and carb hydrates into energy, and assist in forming bone and tissue..

Stage of life

The energy requirement and the amount he needs to eat depends on how active he is - for example, if he's working, kept either indoors or outside, and if he's ill, elderly, or still growing. If your dog is less active as he gets older, you may need to reduce his food ration a little (or put him on a lean or weight loss food) so that he doesn't become fat. Pregnant and lactating dogs also have a greater energy requirement.

Canned or dry?

Choosing between canned or dry dog food largely depends on the individual dog. Though dry may be more economical and convenient, canned - most dogs would probably agree - might be a tastier option. There are benefits to each. A combination of canned and dry could be the way to go for your new dog. If in doubt, consult your vet.

How much?

Once you've chosen a dog food, weigh him and then read the feeding guidelines provided on the package. Of course, each dog is unique, so use your judgment and adjust his feeding accordingly if you notice any dramatic weight changes. If this happens, speak with your vet.

No table scraps

As much as you want to give your dog a treat, avoid feeding your dog table scraps - it encourages begging and because most table scraps are too fatty for your dog's digestive system, it can cause vomiting, diarrhea and ultimately obesity or other health problems down the road.

Vitamins and supplements?

Avoid over-supplementing your dog's diet with vitamins and minerals. Excess dietary supplements cause nutritional imbalance and medical disorders. Some vitamins and minerals are toxic in high dosages. If you feel your dog needs supplements, talk to your veterinarian first. For comprehensive help with all your dogs nutritional needs visit www.pedigree.com.au.



Exercising your dog

One thing to keep in mind when adopting an adult dog is deciding how much exercise he needs when you first bring him home. If you don't have his physical activity/ health history, it's wise not to push him too hard on his "work-out" in case he has an injury or a chronic health problem that could be aggravated by athletic-style jumps or marathon runs.

Ease him into it

For the purpose of developing an exercise plan, ask your vet to provide a physical exam of your dog that includes a look at his cardiac and circulatory systems, and rules out any skeletal or joint disorders. Based on the test results, your dog's size, his breed and age, your vet can advise how much activity your dog needs.

While waiting for test results, ease your dog into exercise that's appropriate for his current activity level. Take him for a moderately paced walk or for a swim. Observe how active he is and how long he can sustain higher activity levels for. Be sure to watch for any unusual signs of fatigue or trouble breathing. If he wants to stop, by all means, let him.

Consider his size and breed

If you have a small dog, he may be getting all the exercise he needs just by scampering around the house and going on moderate walks. Larger dogs, on the other hand, often will just hang out inside. Sometimes they move around the house with their owners, sometimes they don't. But the house is usually too small for them to get most of the exercise they need.

Something else to consider is what your dog was bred to do. Is he a lap dog, bred to sit around and look pretty all day? Or is he a hunter or retriever who would rather be outside staking out a rabbit?

Personal training 101

Once you have the "go-ahead" from your vet to start a new exercise routine, start him off with gradual conditioning, just as you'd do for yourself. This is far better for him than just jumping into a strenuous program. Dogs need to strengthen their muscles, joints, cardiac systems and even their footpads. There are a few reasons why your adult dog loves getting outside. First, to "correspond" with other dogs, by both sniffing and marking hydrants, trees, newspaper boxes etc. Second, to actually meet his friends face-to-face or nose-to-butt...and third, to have some serious chase-time.

In order to let him enjoy all aspects of being outdoors, cross-train him. First, warm him up with a slow-paced casual "social" walk. Then, at the dog park, let him frolic and connect with his pals. Once he gets into high gear, pull out the Frisbee or ball and give him a good work-out playing fetch or jogging with him around the park. Be sure to follow your vet's recommendations on how long your dog should sustain high-impact activity. Then give him a final "cool-down" with a few final sniffs on the return home.



Exercising your dog

Older “athletes”

If your adopted dog is older, you need to encourage him to get up and go out every day. Don't push him too hard, though. Walking is better than running. But also don't let him get fat. Just like with humans, as your dog gets older, his body slows down, and he'll be more apt to put on weight.

Moderate exercise will help stave off joint problems and ease arthritis, as well. Easing your adopted dog into a suitable exercise plan, no matter what his age, not only improves his overall health, it can also help his temperament, too. The phrase “a good dog is a tired dog” is a truism, especially when first getting to know your newly adopted dog. After all, consistent exercise can help your dog release stress as he adjusts to his new living situation.



All About Training

Successful training of your older adopted dog begins with the bonding process and finding out what his primary motivator is. That is, finding out what he likes the best, then teaching him that when he gives good behaviour (i.e. obeys a command or stops barking when told to) he gets that thing he likes best. That may be food treats, a ball, a favorite toy, praise, a massage etc. Bonding with your dog will occur naturally as you live and interact together and his trust in you grows.

Make sure there's a match

For training to be truly successful, it's important that the dog you choose will fit into your family's lifestyle. Do you live in a rural area on a large property? In a two bed room flat in an apartment block? Do you have 3 kids under five years of age? Do you often go on camping trips or bush-walking? Do you want a companion dog to keep you company? Are your kids outgoing and friendly? The answer to those questions should heavily influence the decision on what dog you bring home. A good idea is to take the SELECTADOG quiz on this website to understand the characteristics of various breeds and give you some idea of how a dog of a particular breed will fit into your family. To view comprehensive information on different breeds visit the Breed Profile section at www.pedigree.com.au.

Keep in mind the myth that big dogs should never live in small apartments is just that, a myth. Provided a dog is given all the exercise, mental stimulation and frequent socialisation to new environments that he needs, the size of his "living quarters" is fairly irrelevant. It should be noted that, in some cases, a dog that has "lost" his home and spent some time in a shelter environment before being re-homed can develop some unwanted behaviours such as over-excitability, inappropriate barking, jumping up on people etc.

Unwanted behavior can be corrected

The good news is that most undesirable behavior can be corrected with proper training. The key to proper training is establishing a bond of trust with your dog while, at the same time, teaching him the meaning of commands and then being consistent with your rewards and corrections in training. When you do this, you develop a steady trust and a bond with your dog, and he learns to view you as a strong leader.



All About Training

Leadership is key

All dogs have evolved from the wolf and all dogs, to varying degrees depending on the breed, retain some instincts of the wolf. Chiefly among those instincts is the need to live in a "pack". When a new dog comes into your home your family becomes his new "pack" and he will instinctively try to understand who is "the leader of the pack" as part of the bonding process. This is very important because if the dog cannot understand who the leader is, he will assume that role for himself, which can lead to various problems in the future. In fact, from the moment your new dog comes into your home your actions toward him should reinforce the understanding that not only is he not the leader, he is the lowest ranking member of the pack, even lower than the youngest child in the family. This will in no way interfere with the bonding that will take place between the dog and family members as a natural result of living and interacting together. In the world of dogs there is no such thing as equality and your dog will not feel insulted to learn he is at the bottom of the totem pole.

Quickly learning his place in the family hierarchy will assist in the bonding process. For dogs with dominant tendencies, always ensure the dog is the last to enter the house, last to eat and the last to be greeted by "the pack leader" when he comes home from work. Daily training sessions will reinforce in the dog's mind that he is obeying commands and therefore cannot be dominant in relation to those giving him commands. This, of course, does not mean that you cannot express your love for your dog and have great fun with him, but it is essential that he understands who is "the leader of the pack"

Training basics

- It's a good idea to read a variety of dog-training books in order to understand more than one perspective on dog behavior and training techniques.
- A wide range of training classes and methods are available, so it's important to do your homework in order to find a suitable method based on your dog's breed, temperament, age and your own beliefs regarding training methods and equipment.
- Start training classes (at home, in an obedience class, or with a private trainer) after you've lived together for two weeks or longer.
- Bring a sense of humor to the training and make sure both you and your dog are having fun. Dogs learn much faster and retain what they've learned more permanently when their training sessions are stimulating and fun.
- Training a dog to sit/stay, down/stay, etc., is important in establishing your role as leader.
- Reading and understanding your dog's body language is an important part of his training. Careful observation of your dog during both training and everyday life can provide you with a lot of information as to what your dog is thinking in a particular situation. That will give you time to prevent unwanted behaviour before it happens.



All About Training

Training basics

- Be sure to give him lots of verbal and physical praise and affection when he properly completes a command.
- Reward even the slightest sign of effort your dog is making to obey your command.
- Doggie treats can be used to reward good behavior during training sessions, but after the learning has taken place (that is, the dog has a firm connection between the command and the action required to obey that command), reward him occasionally with treats while keeping the praise consistent.
- Consistency is essential in dog training - especially with commands and corrections.
- Commands are not questions or requests. They are commands and should be given using a tone and level of voice that leaves no doubt in the dogs mind that he has a command to obey
- Train once a day, when you have free time, in a quiet area free from distractions. Limit each session to 5-10 minutes - and keep it fun!
- Training needs to continue until the dog listens and responds, even when he's distracted or excited.
- Train him in a busier environment only after your dog understands the command entirely and obeys reliably. As dogs are situational learners, a dog that learns a skill in a particular environment and obeys reliably in that environment may not obey in a different environment. In that case, train the dog in the same skill in the new environment as you would an untrained dog, but expect rapid improvement.
- Watch your dog's progress and ensure he does his training "homework" each day. The time frame for training depends on several factors such as how complex the skill you are training, whether the skill is compatible with the instincts of the breed, the dog's physical condition and the individual dog's learning ability.

To train a "green" (completely untrained) dog to a reliable level of basic obedience (basic obedience is composed of "sit", "stand", "come", "drop" and social walking, for which there is no command.) should take about 6 months if you train your dog on a daily basis, even if only for ten minutes!

- If the dog has shown difficulties in any training situation, try again making the task easier. For instance, if you're having trouble keeping your dog in a sit/stay for 2 minutes, go back to a 30 second sit/stay. If successful, praise the dog lavishly and give him his favorite treat. Slowly increase the time, praising every success. Make sure each training session finishes on a high note. That is, ensure the dog has a "win" in the last exercise of the training session.
- Try to understand why your dog may be behaving badly. All behaviour, both good and bad has a reason. If he is barking, ask yourself why and address the cause. If your dog suddenly gives strange behaviour such as defecating or urinating in the house, whining or destructive chewing, it could be a medical problem. Take him to a vet for a check-up.
- Dogs learn at different rates - depending on the breed, age, and aptitude of the individual dog.



All About Training

Training an older dog

The old saying “you can’t teach an old dog new tricks” is, like many other old sayings, completely wrong. Dogs can be trained at any age. Of course, the dog’s physical condition should always be considered when planning a training program, but generally speaking the training methods used for younger dogs are the same for older dogs. However, some older dogs may have problems associated with old age. If your adopted dog is deaf, you must teach him to “Sit,” “Stay,” or “Come” with new visual (hand) signs or physical touching. However, teaching an older dog hand signals is not an easy task. But there are alternatives.

According to the Deaf Dog Education Action Fund, there are many ways to train a deaf dog besides hand signs, including vibration collars, clicker training, and more. If you're the owner of a deaf dog, these training methods are well worth looking into.

If your adopted dog is blind, his senses of hearing and smell will take over. Many blind dogs thrive with the proper support. Help him avoid hazards by not moving the furniture and create guides by using carpet runners and by spraying a scent on vertical surfaces like door edges, door frames and furniture.

In order to effectively train your newly adopted adult dog you need to show him that you can lead him by being firm and consistent in correcting his behavior. But you also need to be aware of your own behavior and you need to give him lots of praise, affection and...fun.

After all, that's why you have a dog, isn't it?



Housebreaking 101

Remember dogs don't inherently know they're supposed to go to the toilet outside. Most dogs however retain the instincts of the wolf, that is a wolf in the wild would never soil his own den and most dogs, if they have an alternative, won't either. Training your dog to eliminate in a place of your choosing is not difficult. It just requires you to spend some time observing your dog to find out how much time passes between the dog ingesting and eliminating, and an understanding of your dog's basic body language. Most dogs display body language as they prepare to go to the toilet. Sniffing the ground and going around in circles is common, particularly in puppies. If you know (from previous observation) that your dog eliminates an hour after eating, get ready 50 minutes after he has eaten. When you see the tell-tale body language, take the dog to the place you want him to use and wait. Just as he is about to start, give a command such as "go now" in a clear, calm voice. When he is finished, praise him lavishly, give him his favorite treat and take him back into the home. If you repeat several times a day over 2 weeks, your dog should be housetrained forever. When he has to "go" he will go to the door closest to the place you have chosen and wait. Additionally, on a cold, wet night the command "go now" can result in you and your dog being back inside very quickly!

When a new older dog comes into your home, there may be some "mistakes" initially, even though the dog had been housetrained in his former home. Those "mistakes" may not be mistakes at all, but your new dog simply marking his new territory.

Housetraining tips

- Always accompany him.
- Take him out frequently, especially after eating, sleeping, and play activities.
- Immediately reward outdoor elimination with praise and treats. This should be done as soon as he's finished. If you wait until you're back inside, he'll think the reward is for coming back inside.

Keep a jar of treats by the door so you can easily grab a few on your way out.

- Provide an area for him to use that's protected from rain and bad weather.
- If caught "going" inside, startle him with a loud noise and immediately take him outside to finish eliminating. However, if you do not actually catch him "in the act" any punishment will be ineffective and cruel, as the dog will have no idea why it is being punished.
- Clean soiled inside areas with enzymatic cleaners. These can be purchased at pet supply stores.
- Provide him with plenty of regular exercise, including leash walks, to help use his excess energy and provide positive interaction.

Take notes while you're at the shelter. It can only take one wrong answer to make him the wrong dog for you; and you the wrong owner for him. Again, if you're not 100% sold, go home and ponder your notes until you're absolutely sure that he's the one.



Socialising your dog

Socialisation describes the process by which your dog learns to relate to people, other dogs, and his environment. Your newly adopted dog may already be socialised to a large extent, but he can still learn new behaviors and routines and will, in fact, continue learning throughout his life. The first month is critical.

The experiences you give your new dog during his first few weeks at home with you are critical for his and your future, and will have a long lasting effect on his behavior throughout his life. In fact, a dog at 8 weeks of age enters “the critical period” of development which lasts until 16 weeks of age. During that period puppies should be introduced to virtually every environment they are likely to encounter during their life. A good socialization program should include trips to a busy shopping mall, visits to a train platform, walking the dog near a highway or freeway, meeting groups of children and people of all ages and sizes wearing a variety of clothing and sunglasses, going to lakes, ponds and the beach etc. This will result in a well balanced dog able to adapt to any environment.

Try to arrange to have a lot of free time during his early weeks with you so you can plan and participate in an intensive socialisation program. By doing this You're laying the foundation for your dog's behavior later on in life, and an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Besides, socialisation is great fun and will help you get to know your newly adopted dog very well, very quickly.

Where do I fit in?

Dogs are pack animals that need a leader. It's important that your newly adopted dog recognizes you as the pack leader and learns his place in the “pack” when you bring him home. He may naturally choose to follow, or he may try to lead.

But, in the canine-human pack it is imperative that the dog understands that he has lower ranking than any human, including children. This understanding can be achieved through effective training. Through training, your dog will learn to understand what his human companions expect of him, and where his place in the pack is - so he'll be better able to fit easily into his new environment. And the better you understand your dog's behavior, the more rewarding your relationship will be.

House rules

Everyone in the household (including visitors) needs to know what the rules are now that the new addition has arrived. For example, is he allowed on the couch? Whatever the answer, these rules should be adhered to at all times.

Clear behavior guidelines will help your dog understand what's expected of him so he can settle into his new home. Most dogs take about a month or so to feel comfortable in a new home - establishing and following a routine are the best ways to make this happen.



Socialising your dog

New situations

Identify those situations and environments where your dog will need to be comfortable. These may include riding in the car, meeting the mailman, having contact with the children next door (and children in general), walking through a dog-filled park - to name just a few. You'll want to prepare your dog for all eventualities, so that whenever he encounters anyone or anything new, he'll react with pleasant curiosity rather than fear or aggression.

New people

It is essential that your new dog be fully comfortable with all sorts of people, especially children. You can gauge his comfort level (and help increase it) by introducing him to a variety of people. When taking him for a walk, take some tasty snacks with you and ask people to toss him one. Your dog will soon learn that people are friendly. You can incorporate some basic training into this

by teaching him to sit before people give him a snack. This will prevent him jumping up at strangers. Children may be seen as a different species (compared to adults) by dogs, as they move differently, speak differently, and react differently. So start slowly by spending time in and around children's parks where your dog will learn the sights and sounds of children playing. Start by having just a few children around your dog, then build up to a larger number.

New dogs

Hopefully, he'll get along famously with other dogs, but if he's had limited exposure, he may not. Aggression is a common symptom of a lack of contact with other dogs. Of course, the best way to remedy this is to have your leashed dog interact frequently with other leashed dogs. Obedience classes provide a good opportunity to socialize him with dogs and people in a controlled setting. The more chances your dog gets to meet new friends, the better behaved he'll be. Of course, he shouldn't be allowed to run at the dog park until he gets along with other dogs. To get your dog feeling more comfortable around his canine counterparts, start with dogs that you already know are trustworthy. If your dog behaves himself, reward him for his polite behavior in the presence of the other dog. Gradually work up to rewarding the dog for being close to the other dog, getting closer and closer each time.

Your local park is a great training ground. Take a seat on a bench and keep your dog on his leash sitting right next to you. Every time another dog passes by, give your dog a treat and lots of praise. Once you repeat this process several times, your dog will come to associate other dogs walking by with getting something good to eat.

If, after all of this, you find your dog is still having problems around other dogs, you may want to consider taking him to a trainer who specializes in this area. Ask your vet to make a recommendation.



Great grooming tips

You and your newly adopted dog should get into a good grooming and cleaning routine as soon as possible. Here's why: Regular grooming helps keep him clean and healthy - and looking and feeling his best. It also gives you a chance to spend some quality bonding time with him while he gets used to your touch. Finally, it helps establish some basic ground rules in your relationship.

What to look out for with a new dog

Your new dog may not be used to you or being groomed, so be patient and gentle; he may be scared. When you first get him home, check the condition of his coat and skin, and look for any abnormalities such as swellings, wounds, or evidence of parasites. If you notice anything out of the ordinary, call your vet for advice.

Healthy coat, healthy dog

The condition of your new dog's coat can tell you a lot about his health. If it's dull, brittle and listless, it's likely that he's not getting the proper vitamins or nutrients he needs in his diet.

Talking to your vet about your dog's diet, and spending a few minutes combing and brushing his coat, can make a huge difference to his appearance - and his overall well-being.

Regular grooming not only removes dead hair and dry skin, it also distributes your dog's natural oils and helps keep parasites and skin disease at bay.

How often should you groom?

Regardless of the length of your new dog's coat, you should begin a brushing routine. Longer haired breeds will need more frequent brushings than shorter-haired ones. And you may need to brush more often if your dog spends lots of time outdoors, because you'll have to remove any mats or burrs you find.

Grooming basics

The type of brush or comb you use on your new dog depends on his coat and what you want to accomplish. For instance, if you're just doing general purpose brushing, a comb or pin-head brush is recommended.

You can also get brushes and blades that help remove dead coat and hair mats (but these are too harsh for general purpose brushing). There are even special brushes for making fringe hair look fluffy. When you purchase your grooming tools, be sure to read the packages carefully so you know their exact purposes, and how to use them properly.

For short-haired breeds, start off by brushing in the wrong direction first, then in the right direction. If your dog has a dense undercoat, you need to work a bit more intensely. A long coat with dense undercoat needs to be combed and brushed gently but firmly. Some breeds - Poodles, for example - need to be trimmed on a regular basis. Most terriers, however, don't need regular haircuts. While you're brushing your dog, keep an eye out for any unusual lumps, bumps, or changes in the condition of his coat or skin.



Great grooming tips

Checking your dog's ears and eyes

When you're grooming, you should check that your dog's eyes and ears are clean, clear, and free of excessive discharge. If his eyes aren't clean, you can gently clean them with moist cotton. Use a different swab for each eye. If his eyes are red, or there's a lot of discharge, consult your vet for advice.

If your dog's ears are dirty, you can wipe them with a small pad of dry cotton. But don't probe beyond the area you can see, and don't poke anything solid inside; the ear is very delicate and easily damaged.

Lots of dark wax or discharge in the ear can be a sign an infection. And sometimes matted hair on the outside of his ear is an indication of an infection within (because he's been scratching it). Again, visit your veterinarian for advice and treatment.

Check your dog's mouth regularly

Mouth care is a key component to the maintenance of overall canine grooming. Removing plaque and tartar on a regular basis helps protect him from bad breath, sore gums, tooth loss, and even organ infections.

His teeth should be clean and free from plaque and tartar, and his gums should be a healthy pink color. As he ages, deposits may develop around the base of his teeth near the gums, which can lead to bad breath, mouth pain, gum disease, and infections. Eventually this can cause his teeth to fall out.

Brushing your dog's teeth on a regular basis helps prevent tartar from building up. Use a special canine toothbrush or a child's toothbrush, along with toothpaste designed for dogs. You can also give him snacks with an abrasive texture that are specifically designed to keep his teeth clean while he chews.

At the clinic, your vet can clean your dog's teeth to remove the tartar, remove any loose teeth, and polish the teeth to slow down the return of deposits. Maintaining his dental health requires daily to twice weekly home care.

For information on PEDIGREE oral care products visit the product section on www.pedigree.com.au

Don't forget his nails

Dogs who regularly walk and exercise on cement and other hard surfaces are less likely to need attention, as their nails typically wear down to a good length. But if your dog exercises mainly on grass or soft surfaces, his nails may grow longer and need trimming.

Pay particular attention to the dewclaws if he has them, since they tend to grow around in a circle, and may pierce his paw pad. This hurts and can cause infection and worse. You can trim the nails yourself, but you have to do it properly with canine clippers. If you don't know how to do this, ask your vet or a professional dog groomer for help.



Great grooming tips

When's bath time?

Your new dog may not need a bath when you first get him home. Dogs only need bathing when they are dirty or on the advice of your veterinarian. If he does need one, make sure that you do it indoors or in nice weather to avoid chills. And use only products which have been designed for use on dogs. Never use a domestic detergent or disinfectant.

Have a tub or other container half filled with warm water - not too warm - and have a ready supply of warm water for rinsing the dog. You'll need a mild canine shampoo - or your vet may recommend a special type for your dog.

Gently lift him into the container. (If he's too heavy, get someone to help you or bath him outside or in a walk-in shower.) Then use a clean bottle or shower hose, to pour the warm water over him, from the back of the neck downwards, doing the head last.

Apply shampoo to the body and legs first. Rub it well in to the coat to give a good lather and make sure his whole coat has been shampooed. Rinse the shampoo from him by pouring warm water on his coat or by gently hosing him down. Remember to rinse him thoroughly, as residual shampoo can cause skin irritation.

Your dog will probably shake himself vigorously, which will remove most of the water from his coat. Use an old clean towel to dry off the remaining water. When he's dry, give him a nice, gentle brushing.



Home Health Checklist

Taking the time to really observe your adult dog - and record any troubling symptoms - is a proactive way to keep on top of his health concerns. Our handy Home Health Checklist helps you provide your vet with vital information to aid in the diagnosis and treatment of your dog. If he could only speak to you with more than a "ruff" about his changing health needs, taking care of him would be a cinch. Instead, your constant alertness and responsiveness to his health as time goes on is more important than ever.

Keep a health journal

Keeping a journal of symptoms or behavior changes can help you provide your vet with comprehensive and consistent information that will help in the effective diagnosis and treatment of your dog.

Here's a checklist of some common symptoms that arise in aging dogs. Print it out and make it part of your dog's Health Journal. Bring your journal to all scheduled and emergency vet visits.

- Loss of appetite
- Diarrhea or loose stool
- Excessive thirst/urination
- Urinary incontinence
- Difficult or painful urination
- Vomiting
- Blood in urine
- Blood in stool
- Fever
- Shaking or shivering
- Gastrointestinal bleeding
- Weakness/lethargy
- Aggression
- Coughing persistently
- Fainting/collapsing
- Trouble swallowing
- Excessive salivation
- Restlessness and pacing
- Sneezing
- Seizures
- Weight loss
- Labored breathing/breathing problems
- Bloated abdomen