

# 5 TIPS FOR A PET-FRIENDLY HALLOWEEN



## *Campus Times*

*Keep these things in mind while celebrating Halloween:*

1. **Dangerous Pet Costumes.** Your safest choice is in a simple approach. Pets can become tangled in elaborate, tight-fitting costumes with strings and straps. Difficulty in mobility can lead to bodily injury, including strangulation. Never leave a pet unattended while wearing a costume. Small parts of a costume can become chewed and ingested which is something you want to avoid all year round.

2. **Halloween Decorations.** Take into consideration what you're putting on display and where the decorations will be placed. Easy-to-reach decorations — like candles — can be eaten

or knocked over, potentially leading to accidents. Play it smart and keep things out of reach.

3. **Noise Affects Pets.** Dogs and cats can become skittish on Halloween due to the incessant amount of young visitors at your door. Gauge your pet's typical reaction while greeting visitors and decide if putting up a baby gate or leaving your dog or cat in a back room of the house would keep them calmer throughout the evening. Sudden noises and strange-looking costumes can also spook your pet, causing them to run away. Make sure your pet is wearing a collar, with tags in case you become separated. If you haven't already opted to have your pet micro-

chipped, now is a great time. Campus Veterinary Clinic can accommodate all your Micro-chipped needs. And lastly...

4. **Chocolate is Toxic.** Chocolate is never good for pets and on Halloween it seems to be everywhere! But the danger isn't limited to chocolaty goodness. Xylitol, a sweetener found in many candies, can be extremely toxic to pets. Lollipops with sticks and plastic wrappers can be choking hazards or cause an obstruction and an upset stomach. Keep your sweet goods in the fridge and out of the reach of your curious pup.

*Enjoy your Halloween! We hope it's filled with tricks, treats and adventure!*

## How to Pup-Proof Your Garden:

**Start Young.** As with most forms of “good behavior,” good traits are easiest to learn while your pet is young, so get her used to accompanying you in the garden at an early age. Work on setting boundaries and providing limits as to where the dog is allowed to be and where she is not. Want her to keep clear of your prized petunias? Teach her that with firm commands and rewards to reinforce obedience. And don't assume puppies can't learn. Even puppies as young as six weeks old can master basic commands.

**Don't Leave Your Dog Alone.** Spend time with your pet in the garden to prevent them from associating the experience of being in your backyard with the experience of being unsupervised. Exercise together. Throw a ball around. Make them feel like “the outside” is an extension of their home as opposed to an unknown and untrusting place. Supervise your pup's playtime until she can be trusted to enjoy the outside without being destructive.

**Use a Fence.** When all else fails, protect your beds and borders with a low fence. You'll be surprised at how even the most meager fence can be a visual barrier for your dog. Check your fence regularly to be sure your pet hasn't dug an escape route.

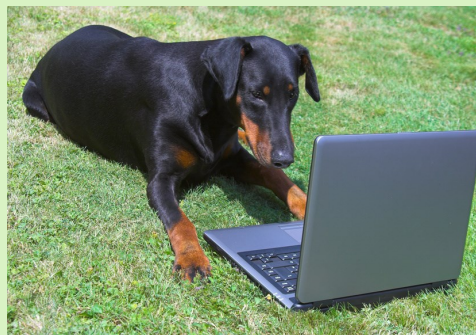
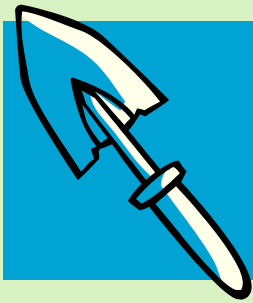
**Play with Your Dog.** Dogs need physical and mental stimulation each day. So carve out time to give your

dog a long walk or playtime each day. Active breeds can get restless and destructive if they are bored. Exercise your dog every day to keep her fit and content. Keep a stash of dog toys in your garden. These can be special toys your dog only gets to play with while she's with you in the garden.

**Grow Barrier Plants.** Even the most rambunctious dog will avoid garden beds planted with tall, fragrant, or thorny plants. Barberries, roses, euphorbia, Joe Pye weed, and bamboo are just a few rugged yet beautiful plants dogs prefer to walk around rather than through.

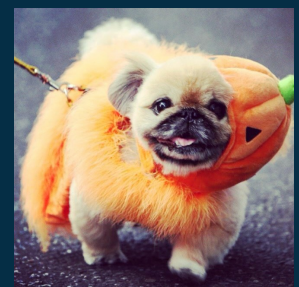
**Know Your Breed.** Dogs have strong natural instincts you should be aware of before you turn them loose in your backyard. Terriers love to dig and if left unattended, can eventually turn your garden upside down. Be sure to give them lots of

exercise and toys to chew on to keep excavation to a minimum.



Check out our website for a full list of toxic plants: [campusveterinary.com](http://campusveterinary.com)

Dressing up this year?  
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## Peanut Butter & Pumpkin Pups!

### Original recipe makes 25 treats:

2 1/2 cups whole wheat flour  
2 eggs  
1/2 cup canned pumpkin  
2 tablespoons peanut butter  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1/2 teaspoon ground cinnamon

### Directions

Preheat oven to 350 degrees F (175 degrees C). Whisk together the flour, eggs, pumpkin, peanut butter, salt, and cinnamon in a bowl. Add water as needed to help make the dough workable (while still dry and firm). Roll the dough into a 1/2-inch-thick roll. Cut into 1/2-inch shapes. Bake in preheated oven until hard (about 40 minutes).





## ***Is a yearly rabies vaccination really THAT important?***

Rabies is a disease that is transmitted to humans from animals via a virus. The disease affects domestic and wild animals and is spread to people through close contact with infectious material, usually saliva, via bites or scratches.

Rabies is present on all continents with the exception of Antarctica – no rabid penguins? -- But more than 95% of human deaths occur in Asia and Africa. Once symptoms of the disease develop, rabies is nearly always fatal. Rabies is a neglected disease of poor and vulnerable populations whose deaths are rarely reported. It occurs mainly in remote rural communities where measures to prevent dog to human transmission have not been implemented.

More than 100 countries report cases of rabies in dogs putting people at risk. Vac-

inating at least 70% of dogs breaks the cycle of transmission in dogs and to humans. Safe, effective and affordable dog rabies vaccines are available, and countries embarking on rabies elimination need easy access to quality-assured dog vaccines for vaccination campaigns and for outbreak management.



### **KEY FACTS**

- Rabies occurs in more than 150 countries
- More than 60,000 people die of rabies every year mostly in Asia and Africa.
- 40% of people who are bitten by suspect rabid animals are children under 15 years of age.
- Dogs are the source of the vast majority of human rabies deaths.
- Wound cleansing and immunization within a few hours after contact with a suspect rabid animal can prevent the onset of rabies and death. Every year, approximately 29 million people worldwide receive a post-exposure vaccination to prevent the disease.



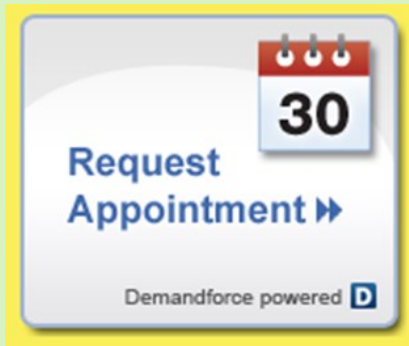
## Prevention & Treatment

- Keep rabies vaccinations up-to-date for all cats, ferrets, and dogs.
- Keep cats & ferrets indoors & supervise dogs.
- Call animal control to remove stray animals.
- Teach children to never handle unfamiliar animals, wild or domestic.
- Have accessible bats tested for rabies if exposure to people or pets occurs.
- Prevent bats from entering occupied spaces.
- Wash wounds from an animal with soap and water & seek medical attention immediately.

*Did You know...*

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OR...



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**Office Hours:**

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**Saturday**

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**Sunday**

**Closed**

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**Did  
Someone  
say,  
"Shots?"**

