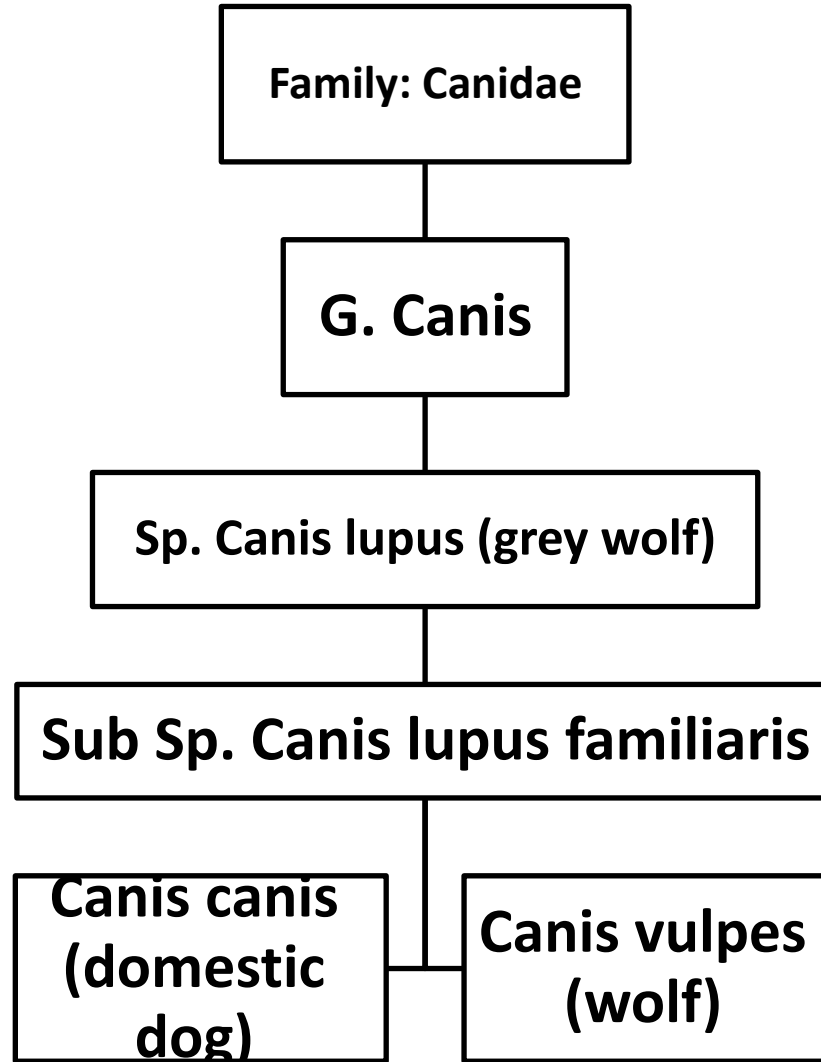


# Dog management and behaviour

# Origin



## Common terms:

- **Puppy:** Young dog in law up to 6 months of age and in show up to 12 months old.
- **Dog:** An adult male animal(dog).
- **Bitch:** An adult female animal(dog).

# Breeding of dogs

- **Selection**
- For sporting dogs and working dogs selection is largely based upon actual performance records, hardiness of both sire and bitch
- for showing and fancy purposes stress is laid upon standards, fashion body conformation and appearance

# Puberty and breeding age

**Most bitches** come into oestrus the first time when about 9 months of age

**Some** come in as early as 6 months  
**others** not before a year old.

**bitches and dogs are not normally used for mating until they are a 12 months old**

**The number of bitches/ dog/ varies but many breeders consider each mating 1 stud dog/ 25 bitches  
i.e; maximum 50 bitches/ year**

# Oestrus cycle:

- The bitch is monoestrous and 2oestral periods
- Bitches come into oestrus at approximately 6 months intervals, generally in **late winter or early spring and late summer or early autumn.**

**PROESTRUS** ≈ 9-10 days\*

(non-fertile stage)

swelling of the vulva lips, the vagina and bloody discharge, the quantity of the discharge varies in different individuals.

**ESTRUS** ≈ 5-9 days\*

(ovulation, fertile phase)

straw-colored discharge (sometimes with blood). Ovulation occurs at this time; the bitch is fertile and will usually accept the male for breeding.

**DIESTRUS** ≈ 2 months\*

(non-fertile stage)

Bloody discharge can occur or not and stops eventually, varies in color and intensity among individuals

**Metestrus**

# Estrus cycle of dogs



**ANESTRUS**

(non-fertile stage)

≈ usually 7-9 months\*

No bleeding,  
"Resting" stage until  
female comes  
into heat again

[www.bullterrierfun.com](http://www.bullterrierfun.com)

\*The time spans given in this infographics are only average values, which can vary largely among individuals!

# During heat period

- If male does not mount bitch, she will present her hind quarters to him.
- Most bitches indicate a readiness to accept mating by standing rigidly with hind quarters outstretched when approached by other bitches.



# Mating

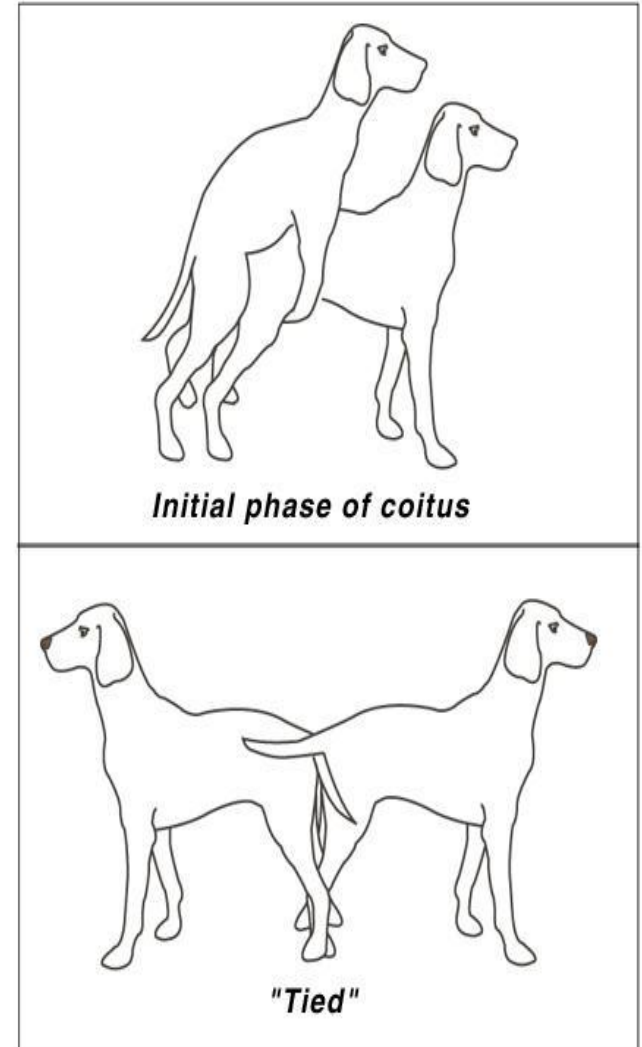
The actual time when the bitch will accept mating varies, but is usually from the first day of the true oestrus.

. During mating the dog and bitch become tied together owing to the swelling of the bulbs glandis of male and contraction of vaginal muscle

Tying for up to 15-20 minutes

Many breeders mate the bitch once during the early part of third stage of estrus, miss one day and then mate a second time.

A repeat mating more than 2 days after the first is not advisable as it could possibly lead to the development of embryos of different ages, with the result that some would be born prematurely.



# Student activities during lecture time 5 min

- **Management dog**
- **Management bitch**
  - **both**

# Management of in-season bitch and stud dog

- **Bitch should be in peak condition but not obese.**
- **Deworming before come in season.**
- **Don't wash bitch before mating as this remove some odor that important for dog interest**
- **If one owns both the dog and bitch and desires that they mate, it is not considered a good policy to let them run together.**
- **If dog is not interested; take the bitch and bring it the next day**
- **The mating should be supervised.**

- **If bitch is frightened; it is better to muzzle it to avoid biting owner or stud dog.**
- **On the mating day neither the dog nor the bitch should be fed before being mated (the dog is liable to be sick; bitch will not be feeling as comfortable as she could be).**
- **If dog cannot penetrate; vasline inside vagina may be helpful.**
- **After mating keep bitch away from dogs as it still in season.**
- **Provide drinking water to dog, not feed for 1-2 hours.**

# Pregnancy diagnosis

**Pregnancy:** 55- 70 days (63 days in average). •

**a. Signs of pregnancy:** •

- Rapid increases of the foetus, increases the weight of bitch, distention of abdomen becomes progressive and obvious from the 5<sup>th</sup> week onwards.
- Characteristic change occur in the mammary glands, teats become bright pink, enlarged and turgid at 35 days of pregnancy until 45days
- **abdominal palpation** at 21-30 days
- **Radiography**, and ultrasonic methods can be used, with the enlargement of the mammary gland from the days 35-50 of pregnancy.

# Pseudo-pregnancy

- Most bitches show some evidence of this phenomenon during metoestrus,
  - Slight mammary development and lactogenesis or they may show all external signs of pregnancy with parturition nesting, loss appetite, straining and lactation.
  - This may be due to an intensification and prolongation of metoestrus or due to the prolactin hormone.

## **Remedy:** •

- Administration of sex steroids will often suppress the signs of pseudopregnancy. A common treatment is megestrol acetate for a week or longer ( 2mg/ kg B.W. once daily for 8

# Management of pregnant bitch

– Treated normally, given regular exercise but avoid jumping.....etc

– **Food**

should be of good quality.

– **Constipation**

should be prevented by simple laxative and avoiding drastic purgatives.

– **From the end of 8<sup>th</sup> week on words**  
Washing (each day) of hind quarters and belly  
Teats handled and rubbed with lanoline.



– **For the last two weeks**

only gently exercise and smaller but more frequent feeds should be given.

– **A box or corner of the kennel**

- Should be ready for the bitches
- Old newspapers crumpled up and covered with a towel make a cool and comfortable whelping bed; they should be removed and burnt when soiled and replaced by fresh ones.

# Signs of parturition (Whelping)

- A few hours before the puppies are born, the vulva enlarges and the bitch becomes restless and may refuse food.
- Just before "whelping" most bitches try to make some sort of a nest
- Parturition begins with a series of powerful abdominal contraction force the faetal membranes of the first puppy outside the vagina.
- The intervals between births vary. Several puppies may be born very rapidly and then a period of some hours may elapse before the next puppy is expelled.
- No need be taken to cut or ligature the umbilical cord, it has a



**Feline Behavior - E-Book - Bonnie V. Beaver -** •  
**Google Books**

• نشاط الكروت الملونه

• تدوين فكره

# **Management of bitch and puppies after whelping:**

**after each puppy is delivered  
the bitch may be given a little  
warm milk, glucose and water**

**Meat and bone or fish meals are  
useful supplements to provide  
necessary mineral and high  
quality proteins needs to produce  
rich milk**

**For the first few days the diet should  
be fairly liquified, bread and milk,  
gruels, etc. Richer feeding is then  
gradually introduced so that a week  
or 10 days after whelping she is onto  
full feeding, with minerals, vitamins  
and clean water**

**For the first few days some  
bitches will not leave their  
puppies voluntarily, and  
must be forcibly removed for  
few minutes to pass urine  
and faeces twice daily.**

# Management of puppies after whelping:

After the puppies are born; each will find a teat and get their first suck in 2-3 hours or less. Care should be taken to ensure that each gets a teat; small weak pups may be put to the forward teats when possible???

Breeders should not allow strangers to approach a newly-born litter unless they are certain that the mother is not likely to be disturbed by their presence.

The puppies are born blind and the eyes do not open until between 10-12 day after birth in most breeds.

For large litters a foster-mother or artificial rearing may be necessary, but normally a bitch can rear 5-6 pups if healthy and well fed

After 3-4 weeks the puppies will begin to look for food other than their dam's milk. Some bitches will regurgitate their own partially digested food, and allow the puppies to eat it.

Warming of puppies by placing hot-water bottle slightly above body temperature

# Artificial feeding of puppies:

- Commercially puppy formula is the ideal option to feed as it is specifically formulated to meet all of a puppy's nutritional requirements until they are about 3 to 4 weeks of age. After this puppies are ready to start eating moistened solid food.
- **Every two hours during the day and increase time interval gradually**
- **At 3-4 weeks of age, when they begin to move about freely:**  
a few small pieces of bread soaked in milk at the morning and the the afternoon.

Cow's milk is not suitable as it can result in diarrhoea and subsequently dehydration of the puppy.

- After few days a little soup can be given instead of one milk feed, and the amount slowly increased

# Artificial feeding of puppies:

- **At 5 weeks of age**

2 milk meals and 2 meat or fish meals should be given, starchy feeds such as biscuits can be included in diets.

- weaning usually occurs at **5-7** (6) weeks,
- Generally the bitch herself will prevent sucking when the time comes.
- **After weaning**, puppies need 4 or 5 meals daily, and must get adequate vitamins and minerals to maintain their health
- **4-5 months** 3 feeds/ day
- **6 months** 1 meal or 1 main meal plus 1 light meal

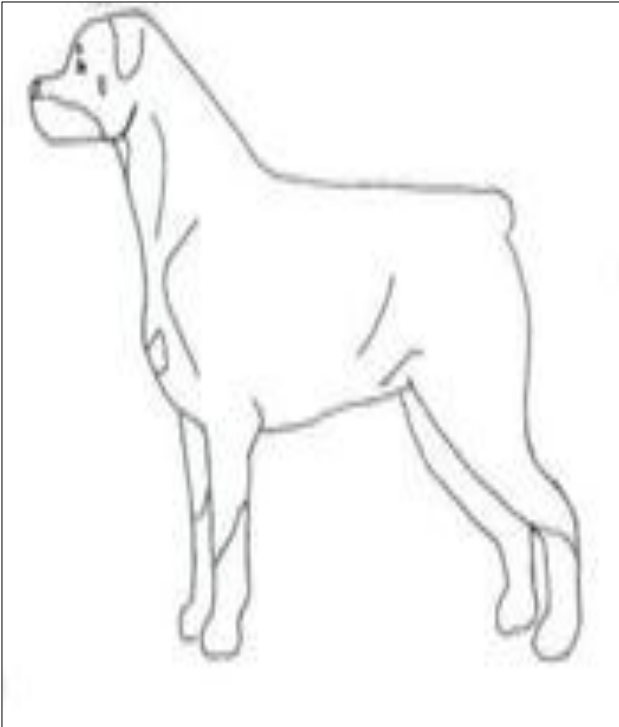
# Special management of dog

## 1-Removel of dew-claws:

- ❖ The dew- claws are the rudimentary 5<sup>th</sup> digits situated on the inner surface of the forelegs, and possibly on the hind.
- ❖ They serve no useful function and can be a nuisance.
- ❖ In pet dogs, they can become caught in furniture and clothing and broken.
- ❖ In working dogs, particularly racing greyhounds, can injure themselves.
- ❖ their removals recommended, preferably during the first week after birth.



## 2-Docking:



- 
- Spaniel and terrier group of dogs have their tails docked to improve their appearance.
- The best time for docking is when the pup is about 4 days of age.
- The amputation can be performed with a pair of scissors; the **cut end should be treated with a mild antiseptic.**
- A rubber band can be placed round the tail at the required joint between two vertebrae and knotted.

•



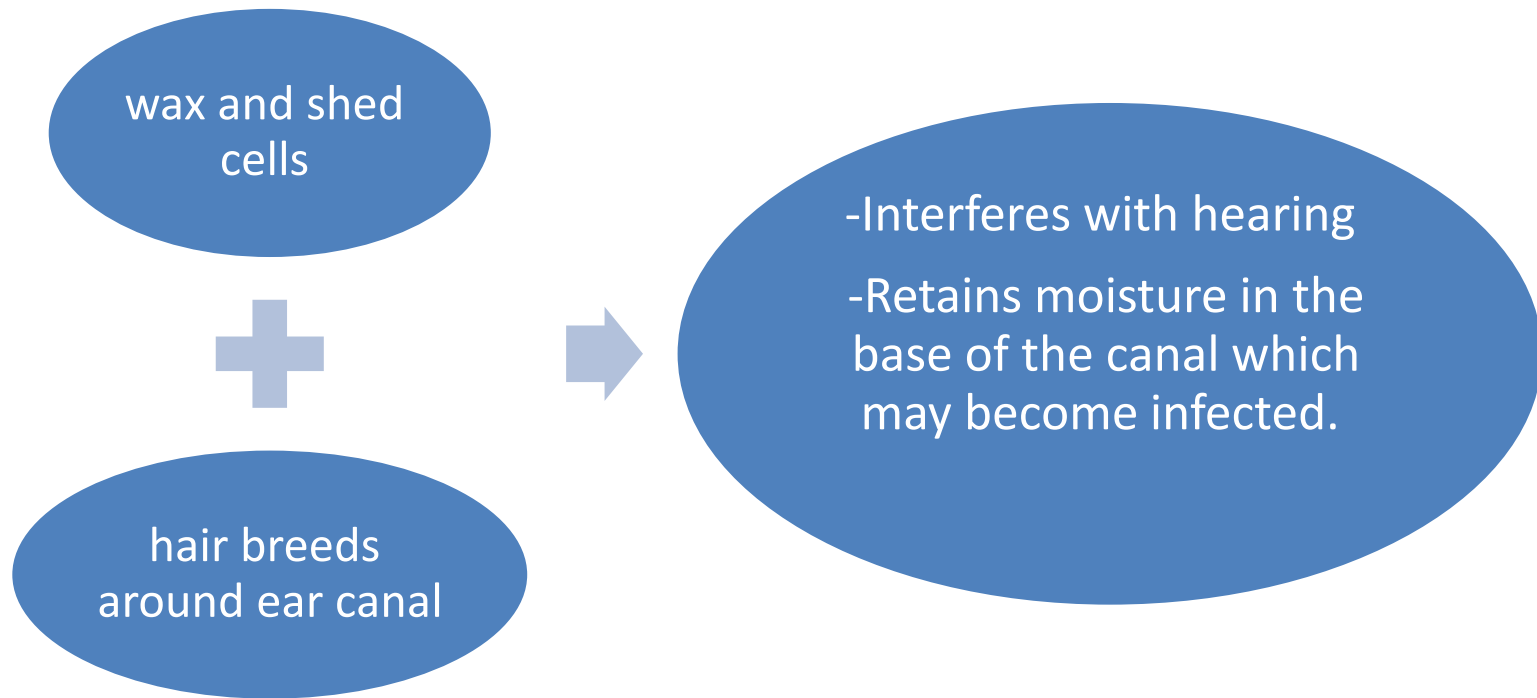
## 3- Castration

- It is not commonly practiced in male dogs kept as pets.
- If performed the operation is generally **delayed until the dog is sexually mature**, to not affect the dog's physical development

- 4- Spaying:

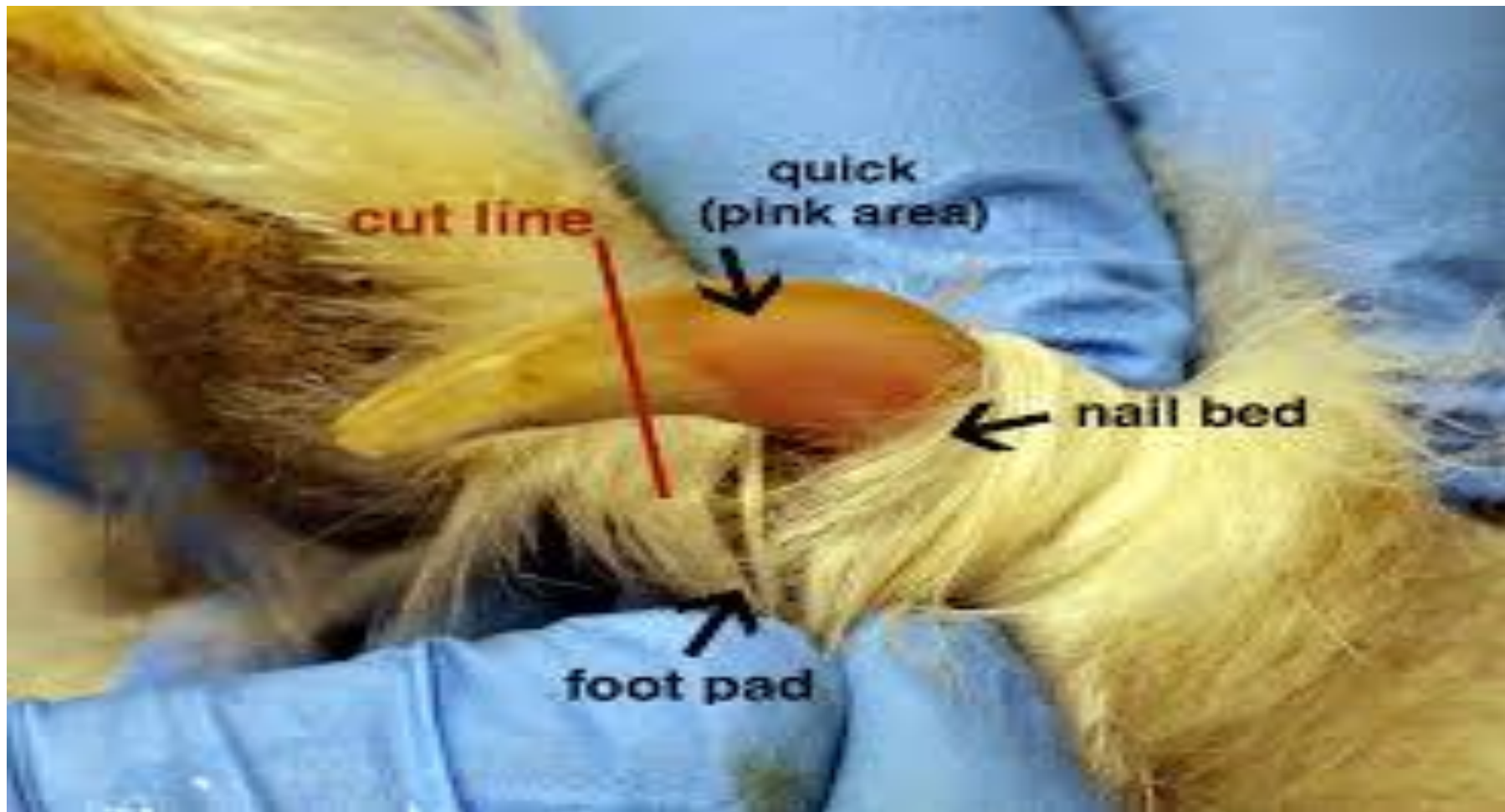
- The spaying of bitches (removal of the ovary)
- it avoids the twice yearly inconvenience controlling the bitch while in oestrus.
- Bitch must not spay before it reaches puberty, but after at least one oestral period.

# 5- Ear-Cleaning:



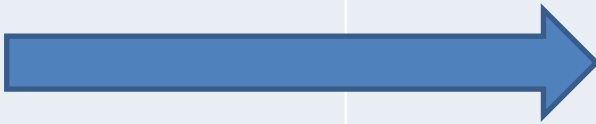
The regular ear cleaning with small pieces of cotton wool dipped in surgical spirit twisted round a thin stick to avoid the infection of the ear. •

# 6-Nail Cutting:



# Special Behaviour of dog

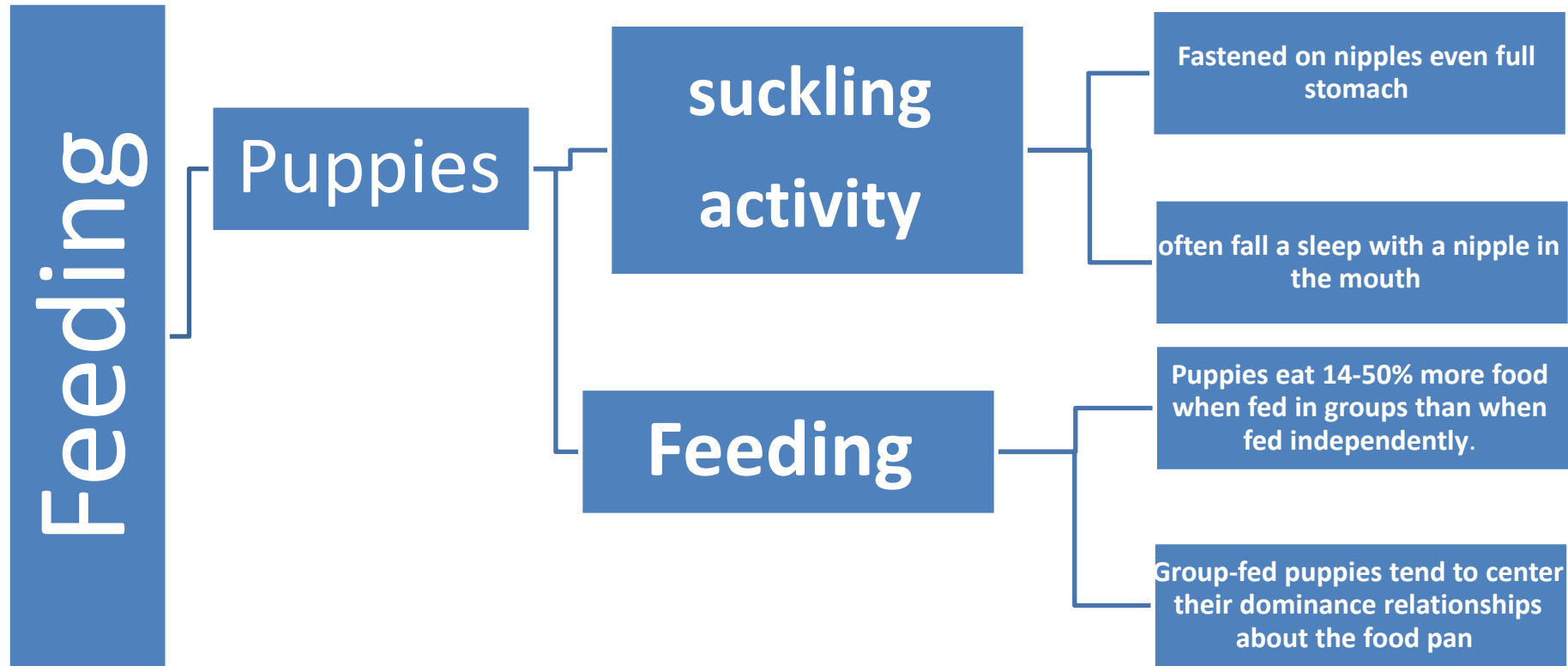
# Ingestive Behaviour of dog

	1-Neonatal period	2-Transitional period	3-Socialization period:	4- Juvenile period:
	<p><b>the puppies are deaf and blind</b>  <b>They able to find the nipple only through tactile and olfactory</b></p>	<p><b>The eyes open between 10 and 16 days.</b>  <b>The ears open and response to auditory stimuli at 14 to 18 days</b></p>	<p><b>the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 10<sup>th</sup> weeks</b>  <b>puppies learn about their environment about their littermate and mother and about human</b></p>	<p>It lasts to sexual maturity,</p>
<p><b>Urination and defecation</b></p>	<p><b>do not occur spontaneously, but by the mother's licking.</b></p>	<p><b>occur spontaneously</b></p>		

	1-Neonatal period	2-Transitional period	3-Socialization period:	4- Juvenile period:
<b>locomation</b>	<p>-Most of the pup's time is spent eating and sleeping</p> <p>-Puppies locomate with their front legs ,pulling their hind legs along.</p>	<p>Tooth eruption begin to take place and they will chew on one another and begin to play.</p>	<p>Play reaches its highest frequency in this period.</p> <p>Dominance hierarchies are formed and puppies will wean during this period.</p>	

**what is the most important period from behavioural point of view?**

# Ingestive behaviour



- **Drinking:**
- Dogs weighing about 20 kg/  
one liter of water /day
- 0.5 liter by drinking and the  
rest in food.



# Eliminative behaviour

## Squatting position in

- bitch during urination
- bitch and dog during defecation
- in puppies during urination and defecation



## Lifting one of hind leg in :

Dog during urination



# Eliminative behaviour

- **Exceptions positions of dog's eliminative behaviour:**
- Slight lifting of female's leg during urination
- Male squatting during urination ; indicating illness

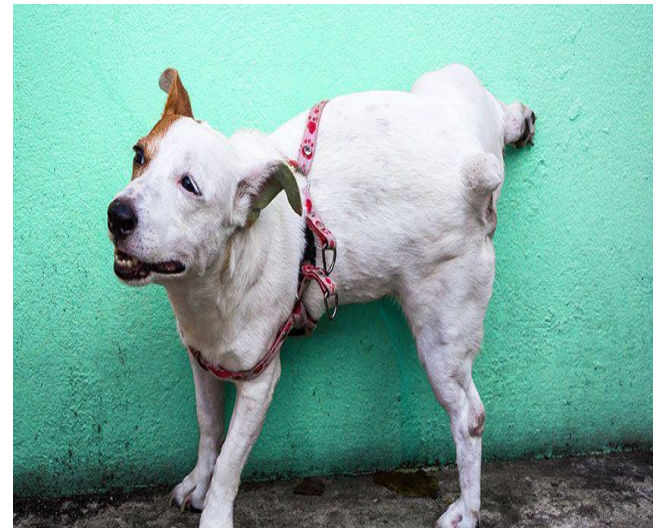
# Marking

**-Dogs expel only a little urine at a time which makes it possible for the male to mark many different areas.**

**-They respond to the scent of oil and excreta of other animals or birds.**

**-Scratching the ground adds a visual component to the olfactory deposit.**

-



# Marking

- **-Stress-puppies dribble involuntarily and adults may expel urine when fighting or resisting restraint.**
- **A scent from the sweat glands in the toes and foot pads is deposited during ground scratching.**
- **A scent from the sweat glands in the toes and foot pads is deposited during ground scratching.**