



# Buying a Cavapoo Puppy

## What to expect from a Breeder who puts Health, Welfare and Temperament First

### Essential Documents

- Signed AWF Puppy Contract
  - KC Registration Certificate (if applicable)
  - ✓ Microchip Registration Certificate
  - Temporary Pet Health Insurance
  - Vaccination Certificate
  - Copies of Health Certificates
- A good breeder will**
- have socialised and habituated the puppy
  - provide a supply of food
  - provide a blanket smelling of Mum
  - follow the Code of Practice for Dog Breeding

### ✓ Health Certificates (Both Parents)

#### Official Health Schemes

- BVA/KC CM/SM screening scheme (Chiari-like malformation/syringomyelia)
- BVA/KC screening for eye disease; full ophthalmological testing (for multiple inherited diseases and physical issues such as distichiasis)

#### DNA tests relevant to breed

- CC/DE -curly coat/dry eye
- EF - episodic falling syndrome
- OC - osteochondrodysplasia
- PRA - progressive retinal atrophy

#### Other tests

- Examination of heart for MVD (parents and grandparents)
- Putnam scoring for patella luxation

Although Cavapoos are not a KC registered breed, responsible breeders will still health test their dogs

[www.dbrg.uk/guide-to-buying-a-puppy.html](http://www.dbrg.uk/guide-to-buying-a-puppy.html)





# Buying a Cavapoo Puppy

Brief explanation and other diseases that may be more common in the breed - if in doubt then consult your vet for guidance

## Official Health Schemes

**CM/SM - Chiari-like malformation/syringomyelia** - mismatch in size between brain (too big) and skull (too short), causing pain and neurological signs

**Distichiasis** - extra misplaced eyelashes that rub the eyeball

## DNA tests relevant to breed

**CC/DE - Curly coat/Dry eye** - severe and painful condition affecting skin, nails, eyes

**EF - Episodic falling syndrome** - exercise induced neurological disorder

**OC - osteochondrodysplasia** - deformed limbs and stunted growth

**PRA - progressive retinal atrophy** - gradual blindness

## Other Diseases

**Cushing's disease** - progressive hormonal disease, causing increased thirst and lethargy

**Diabetes mellitus** - pancreas produces too little insulin to control blood sugar levels

**Ear infections** - more likely in dogs with long, hairy ears

**Epilepsy and other neurological conditions**

**Luxating patella** - abnormal kneecap causing pain & lameness

**MVD - mitral valve disease** - early onset leaking heart valve, can cause heart failure

**Pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas)** - can become acute and painful

