

Buying a Newfoundland Puppy



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

Giant breeds of dog tend to have shorter lifespans and may have health problems linked to their extreme size. Avoid a puppy whose parents have excessive loose facial skin, so that their eyelids do not function properly.

✓ 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 scheme for hip dysplasia (HD)
- BVA/KC scheme for elbow dysplasia (ED)
- BVA/KC screening for eye disease. DBRG recommends that all dogs should be visually examined by an ophthalmologist before breeding (includes checks for many inherited and conformation-related diseases)

DNA tests relevant to breed

- CU - cystinuria

<https://www.thenewfoundlandclub.co.uk/index.html>

Breed health and conservation plan:

https://www.thenewfoundlandclub.co.uk/files/health/Newfoundland_BHCP.pdf

www.dbrg.uk/guide-to-buying-a-puppy.html



Buying a Newfoundland Puppy



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

Official Health Schemes

Hip dysplasia - abnormal formation of the hip joint - pain and lameness

Elbow dysplasia - abnormal formation of the elbow joint - pain and lameness

The BVA/KC eye testing scheme checks for many inherited and physical abnormalities that can cause progressive blindness or pain

DNA tests relevant to breed

CU - cystinuria - bladder stones

Other Diseases - no current health scheme or DNA test available

Bloat/GDV (gastric dilation and volvulus) - where the stomach inflates with air and twists, sometimes fatally

'Cherry eye' - protruding gland of third eyelid in young dogs, may require surgery

Ectropion - drooping lower eyelids

Entropion - inturned eyelids that rub on eyeballs (may be combined with ectropion)

Heart disease, particularly DCM - dilated cardiomyopathy (progressive enlargement of heart, often fatal) and SAS - subaortic stenosis (abnormal blood outflow from heart, variable severity)

Osteosarcoma - bone cancer

www.dbrg.uk/breed-health-information.html

