

Buying a Tibetan Terrier 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 scheme for hip dysplasia (HD)
- BVA/KC screening for eye disease. DBRG recommends that all dogs should be visually examined by an ophthalmologist before breeding (includes checks for multiple inherited diseases).

DNA tests relevant to breed

- DP-LHX3 - pituitary dwarfism
- NCL12 - neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis
- PLL - primary lens luxation
- PRA - progressive retinal atrophy

Other tests

- Putnam scoring for patellar luxation

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



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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

BVA/KC eye testing scheme checks for many inherited abnormalities that can cause progressive blindness or pain, including PLL and PRA.

DNA tests relevant to breed

DP-LHX3 - pituitary dwarfism – severely restricted growth and other abnormalities

NCL12 - neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis – progressive loss of brain function in midlife

PLL - primary lens luxation – displacement of lens within the eye, can cause blindness

PRA - progressive retinal atrophy – gradual blindness

Other problems

Atopy - allergic skin disease

Diabetes mellitus – pancreas does not produce insulin normally