

CPR Fund K9 Rescue Foster Handbook:



More than you could possibly want to know

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Preface: Why We Need You

A young female Pit Bull was found shivering on the side of a Chicago expressway. A nice tow truck driver saw her dragging herself down the shoulder and stopped to help. He found an emaciated, scared, badly injured dog staring pleadingly into his eyes. He scooped her up and took her home. Unfortunately, it was late Friday night and there was no one to call for help. In the morning, the man started the search for someone to help this poor dog he had named Lucy. Her hind leg looked as if it had been caught in an animal trap. Most of the tissue was missing and you could see down to the bone. It was also terribly infected. After hours spent on the phone begging rescues, humane societies, and veterinarians to help Lucy there were no offers of assistance. The driver had almost given up. He tried the last number on his list- the CPR Fund. Upon hearing Lucy's story, a volunteer was on the way to pick Lucy up. Immediately upon arriving, the volunteer was greeted by the sweetest little dog she had ever met. Although Lucy was 15 pounds underweight and walking on only three legs, she managed to bounce over to her new foster mom and give her a big kiss. Lucy was taken to the vet, who predicted Lucy's leg would have to be amputated. The damage and infection were so severe, it was doubtful the leg could be saved. But the severity of the infection and Lucy's malnutrition made it impossible to perform the surgery right away. She had to get stronger first. She went home with her new foster mom to wait. That was the best thing that could have happened to Lucy! Although she required daily wound care and lots of groceries, Lucy was a

pleasure to be around. Always happy no matter how bad her physical condition was, she greeted everyone- humans, dogs, cats- with a big kiss and wagging tail. After a month of daily wound care and three square meals a day, Lucy went back to the vet. She had gained 18 pounds and her leg was healing beautifully. The change was unbelievable. It was decided the leg would not have to be amputated after all. After a few more months of TLC, Lucy was adopted by a loving family who spoils her rotten. As a severely injured stray Lucy would surely have been euthanized if taken to animal control. Without a foster home, Lucy would never have had a chance at LIFE.



Lucy has since passed from old age.

She knew only joy.

*She was given this life because
SOMEBODY FOSTERED!*

Introduction

Thank you for choosing to become a CPR Fund foster parent. With your help, we hope to decrease the number of adoptable dogs euthanized in northwest Indiana and Chicagoland shelters. Fostering is a very rewarding experience but it is also hard work. This manual is meant to outline what you, as a foster parent, can expect from the CPR Fund and what we in turn expect from you.

The CPR Fund foster program was initiated in 2003 by a group of EMT' s and Paramedics who recognized the need for vast improvements in the way northwest Indiana deals with its unwanted pet population. With the cooperation of local animal control agencies, humane societies and veterinarians the CPR Fund started rescuing dogs scheduled for euthanasia, placing them in foster care, providing all necessary vet care and eventually finding them permanent, loving homes. Over the years, some of the faces have changed but the mission remains the same- ending the needless euthanasia of adoptable dogs through education and example.

It would seem that the easiest way to list your responsibilities as a foster parent is to run through a typical fostering experience as an example. Unfortunately, there is no such thing as a typical fostering experience. Each dog is different. Each foster family is different. But these differences are what make the program so successful. Outlined below are some general guidelines to help you through the fostering experience. Please use your judgment, ask questions, and have fun!

The CPR Fund is a very easy-going group that encourages its volunteers to exercise their own judgement in many situations. However, in order for the foster program to run smoothly we have set forth some guidelines regarding the roles and responsibilities of both the organization and the foster family. These are by no means steadfast rules, as each animal' s needs (as well as each family' s abilities) will dictate the course taken for each dog. This manual is meant to be used as a reference to answer some common questions encountered during rescue work.

Because rescuing is a dynamic endeavor, these policies will be amended as needed. Suggestions are always welcome. Although the CPR Fund has a Board of Directors in place, it is very rare that any issue is put to a vote. This is a cooperative effort and every volunteer' s ideas and opinions are valued. Please feel free to share your thoughts freely, knowing they will be respected.

Finally, please be aware that the majority of communication within CPR Fund is done via email. PLEASE check your email regularly. Info requests, adoption applications, general info , etc are all shared via email.

Getting Ready for Your Foster

Once the application process has been completed and you are an approved CPR Fund foster parent, please watch your for a welcome email from Robin. She handles our new foster orientation and will walk you through your first couple fostering experiences. You will also receive a copy of this Handbook and a Volunteer Roster. The Handbook contains a wealth of information that may help you at some point during your foster experience so please at least familiarize yourself with its contents so you know where to look for information in the event of an emergency. The Handbook, Roster, and a list of our participating veterinarians can also be found online at <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1d1hSpSAGfjM9vknqZqwSB5wDuW8&usp=sharing>.

The Volunteer Roster provides basic contact and general location information for CPR Fund fosters and volunteers. It also includes each volunteer's role(s) within the group. For example, Pat and Nikki handle food distribution so when you are getting low on dog food you can contact whoever is closest to you directly and make arrangements to get more. Or if you would like something posted on CPR Fund's Facebook page you should contact LizLiz since she is the admin for the page. Contacting the individuals responsible for particular activities instead of contacting Steph for everything will get you what you need a lot quicker. It will also keep Steph from getting sent to the funny farm. So please, do your best to reach out to the appropriate person when you need anything.

You will also receive a CPR email address like this: your_first_name@cprfund.com. This is just a mask for the email address you supplied for your foster application. All emails sent to this address will automatically go to your regular inbox. This keeps your personal email address private and makes it easier for adopters to find you by not having to remember a long personal email address.

CPR Fund will also set you up with whatever supplies you will need for your new foster. Things like a crate, leash, collar, bowls, food, etc will all be provided. CPR Fund also provides all necessary medications and preventatives. You will receive flea (seasonal) and heartworm preventative in the mail beginning on the first of the month. For questions about preventatives please contact Tina. If there is anything else you need please contact the appropriate volunteer listed on the Roster. Although the rescue provides everything your foster dog will need while in foster care, on very rare occasions you may be asked to pay for something up front (ex: you need to physically go to the store with your foster to fit him for a harness) and be reimbursed by CPR Fund. Just contact Steph to make payment arrangements in advance. Please do not expect the rescue to reimburse you for expenses that were not approved prior to purchase. As a small, nonprofit group we can not afford to buy non-essential items for every foster so anything you choose to purchase on your own, while greatly appreciated, will be at your expense.

Finally, the rescue pays for all veterinary care provided AS LONG AS YOUR FOSTER IS TAKEN TO A VETERINARIAN APPROVED BY CPR FUND.

We encourage you to reach out to other volunteers with any questions, concerns and/or suggestions you might have. Maybe you can carpool to an event or help each other out with supplies, advice or a sympathetic ear. Whatever. We truly have some of the coolest, most down to earth and genuinely compassionate volunteers in the rescue community. You will most likely make some great friends while you're saving some dogs' lives.

Choosing Your Foster

The CPR Fund encourages you to take part in choosing your own foster. When you signed up, you provided us with ages, sizes and numbers of dogs you are willing to accept. Over the years we have worked with dozens of shelters but in the last few years the majority of our dogs have come from Chicago Animal Care and Control (CACC) as we feel they are the most in need of our help. A volunteer may contact you when a dog fitting your specifications needs rescue. You can also watch the Transfer Team's Facebook page (https://www.facebook.com/cacctransferteam/?ref=brr_s) for a dog you think would be a good fit for your home. Give the dog's information (particularly the A#) to Steph, Robin or Nikki and they will take it from there. Or if you know of a dog in need at another shelter and you would like to foster CPR Fund is more than happy to try and make that happen. Due to potential legal issues involved with owned dogs the CPR Fund does not take in strays or owners surrenders.. However, we will provide any resources or information we can to help. If you know of a specific stray or surrender in need you can always contact Steph for options.

We do our best to gather as much information about the dog's size, health status and temperament as possible prior to contacting you. We also recommend the use of a standardized evaluation process like the ASPCA's SAFER assessment when possible. There is more information about this assessment in [Appendix I: ASPCA SAFER Assessment](#) on page 26 of this handbook. Please be aware that some information comes second-hand from an animal control officer or shelter worker and may not be completely accurate. When possible, we encourage you to visit the shelter yourself (or with an experienced volunteer if you are new to rescue) and meet the dog prior to accepting him or her. The decision is yours. Once you have agreed to take a dog, he is your responsibility. If, when the dog arrives, you determine he is not what you had in mind, there may not be another foster home available to take him. He will remain your responsibility until other arrangements can be made. This could take a day, a week, or a month. If you have very specific limitations on what you are willing to foster please let us know and you will only be asked to take dogs you can meet prior to acceptance.

Also, please be aware that some dogs are adopted more quickly than others. This is something to consider when choosing a foster dog. Again, once you have accepted the dog he is your responsibility until other arrangements can be made.

Finally, please understand that the majority of our rescues come from places where they are not being properly cared for. They are often sick, scared, malnourished and in generally poor condition. Part of being a foster parent is a willingness to deal with the complications that go along with this general state of neglect. Remember, THESE DOGS HAVE NOWHERE ELSE TO GO. They may have worms. They may have an upper respiratory infection. This means your foster may have symptoms ranging from a mild runny nose and cough up to and including full-blown pneumonia. Many will be scared to death of you. You may have to administer

medication, work on socialization and teach these throwaway dogs what love is all about. While this may seem like a daunting task, it's not as tough as one might think. Most of it is second nature for animal lovers and the change seen in these dogs after just a few days of proper care is amazing. And, as always, if you need help just ask!

Bringing Your Foster Home

PLEASE NOTE: If your foster came from Chicago Animal Care and Control (CACC) there is almost a 100% chance that he was at least exposed to the Canine Influenza Virus (CIV). These dogs may only be carriers and show few, if any, signs of illness. They may also become extremely ill, often relatively quickly. You should utilize the “crate and rotate” method for TWO WEEKS MINIMUM to minimize the risk of infecting your dogs. Also, the foster dog should not be taken ANYWHERE he might encounter other dogs. For more information on CIV please see [Appendix II: Canine Influenza](#) on page 27.

Please keep in mind that (in most cases) we have no idea what may have happened to your foster dog prior to rescue. We do know he has been stuck in doggie jail for who knows how long. We know he looks at you as a stranger who may or may not hurt him. And we know he is terrified.

You should expect that your new dog will need some time to adjust to his new family. His entire existence has just changed. He does not know that this is his new home. Suddenly he has to deal with a new schedule, a new home environment, a new communication style, new people, new animals if you already have pets. The list goes on and on. During this adjustment period your foster dog may exhibit behavior that he normally would not. He may be on his best behavior for the first few days and then start to show some negative behaviors. He may show negative behaviors immediately. He may not show them at all. Behaviors commonly seen in a stressed dog include having house-training accidents, making serious efforts to escape (including bolting out the door), jumping fences, digging under fences, attempting to avoid interactions with his new owners and excessive barking are common. They may also have decreased appetite or an upset stomach. As your dog gets more and more comfortable in his new home you should see these behaviors less and less. Just remember that dogs are individuals so be prepared for anything.

It can be a long process but there are a few things you can do to make the transition easier. During the first two or three days try not to be too demanding of him. Avoid excessive stimulation in any form- noise, movement, even talking to or petting your new dog may be overwhelming at first. Give him this time to unwind.

Develop a daily routine. Feed and let him out in the yard at the same time every day. If you are leash walking, try to walk him at a specific hour. You can also regiment what time he wakes up and what time he is put to bed. By establishing a pattern your dog will know what to expect and that will decrease his anxiety.

If you are having a large group of people, very small children or anyone who is afraid of dogs come to your house, keep your foster in his crate so he doesn't become overwhelmed. He still considers you to be a stranger. Exposing him to large, noisy groups or small, unpredictable children will increase his anxiety and may trigger some undesirable behaviors.

Use the crate. It is the policy of the CPR Fund that ALL dogs are crate-trained. There are several benefits to both you and your foster. First, you can leave home without worrying about the dog destroying your furniture or other belongings or getting into something that may harm him. Second, although you may see the crate as being a prison, your dog sees it as his own room. Dogs have a “den instinct.” The crate satisfies this instinct, providing him with a safe, secure place all his own. Finally, crating makes house-training much easier. Most dogs will not eliminate where they sleep when at all possible. Crating your dog when you are unable to directly supervise him will make the task of potty-training much easier. Just remember, a young puppy can only “hold it” for about 4 hours. If you are going to leave your puppy home alone for longer than a few hours, you should expect to find a mess when you return. However, as the puppy grows older, he will develop control over his bowels and bladder and be able to hold it for longer periods until he is eventually able to wait a normal eight-hour work day. And if you have other pets using the “crate and rotate” method can make introductions easier. “Crate and rotate” means the foster dog is crated while your pets are free to roam. Then you put your pets away (in a crate, behind a dog gate, etc) and the foster is free to roam. This way the animals can get used to being around each other before being formally introduced.

To facilitate crate training, establish the crate as your foster dog’ s “safe zone.” Put the crate in an area away from commotion and if your dog starts getting overwhelmed, calmly lead him to his crate. Always feed and give treats in the crate so he associates it with positive experiences. You can also put a high-value toy or special treat inside to encourage him to go in. This also keeps him busy, making him less likely to feel anxious. Eventually your dog will learn that if he is scared, anxious or just wants to be alone he can go to his crate and be safe. More information on crate training can be found in the next section. If you need help with crating your new dog, just ask. We want your dog to associate his crate with safety and security. If being put in the crate is a traumatic experience, we are defeating the purpose.

Basically, in order to ease your foster’ s transition try to avoid anything that may further stress him or her.. And please give your new dog time and space to fully decompress for the first two weeks, minimum. Some dogs may need more, some less. You will know he is adjusting to his new world when he no longer appears to be constantly on edge. He will also begin to not only seek but also enjoy your attention. Once these new, confident behaviors are well-established you can consider introducing him to any resident pets.

If at any time you feel your foster dog is a danger in any way, contact Steph or Robin IMMEDIATELY to discuss the situation and devise a solution. If you, another person or an animal is harmed and your foster dog is involved in any way, regardless of the circumstances, first seek immediate medical attention for the injured party/parties if necessary. Then contact Steph regarding the proper procedure to follow. Each state, county, city and town have specific policies and procedures so where the incident occurred will dictate where we go from here.

The CPR Fund follows all state and local regulations pertaining to animals. There are no exceptions.

Finally, if you received any CACC paperwork with your foster dog please email/text/Facebook message copies to Jill ASAP so she can get your foster entered in our system and determine what veterinary care needs to be set up.

Dog Introductions

PLEASE NOTE: If your foster came from Chicago Animal Care and Control (CACC) there is almost a 100% chance that he was at least exposed to the Canine Influenza Virus (CIV). These dogs may only be carriers and show few, if any, signs of illness. They may also become extremely ill, often relatively quickly. You should utilize the “crate and rotate” method for TWO WEEKS MINIMUM to minimize the risk of infecting your dogs. Also, the foster dog should not be taken ANYWHERE he might encounter other dogs. For more information on CIV please see [Appendix II: Canine Influenza](#) on page 27.

Introducing your resident dog to a foster dog can be very challenging and should not be attempted until your foster dog appears comfortable and well-adjusted in his new home. For the first two weeks dogs should not be allowed in direct contact. Keep one dog crated while the other is free and alternate them regularly. Doing so allows the dogs to see and smell each other. It also allows each dog to study the other's behavior, mannerisms and general attitude. And both dogs remain safe should a conflict arise because the crate keeps them physically separated. Once the dogs seem comfortable around each other you can start the introduction process. Each introduction is different so always be alert and look for signs of distress in either dog whether it is their first meeting or their 50th. There are many techniques used to introduce a foster dog to resident pets. The process we follow can be found at the end of this handbook in [Appendix III: Recommendations for Dog Introductions](#) on page 28. Again, these are just guidelines. You should tailor the steps to fit your particular dogs' needs. And if you need help, just ask.

Common Shelter Illnesses

Most animal control facilities and many humane societies are under-funded, under-staffed and over-burdened with unwanted animals. And while most facilities do the best they can with what they have, often it isn't enough. There are several conditions common in shelter situations that you may have to treat in your foster dog. This section covers the most common illnesses in shelter dogs. The next section outlines at-home treatment options for them.

Canine Influenza Virus

If your foster came from Chicago Animal Care and Control (CACC) there is almost a 100% chance that he was at least exposed to the Canine Influenza Virus (CIV). These dogs may only be carriers and show few, if any, signs of illness. They may also become extremely ill, often relatively quickly. You should utilize the "crate and rotate" method for TWO WEEKS MINIMUM. Also, the foster dog should not be taken ANYWHERE he might encounter other dogs. For more information on CIV please see [Appendix II: Canine Influenza](#) on page 27.

Lack of Dirt Disease

Because most of our fosters were living in sub-standard conditions prior to rescue, they generally develop what one foster mom has named "Lack of Dirt Disease." Once the dog is removed from the filthy environment, given clean water and good food on a regular basis and treated for intestinal parasites, the system goes into a sort of "shock." This usually entails a few days of diarrhea and/or runny nose and cough. This condition is more common in puppies than adult dogs but almost all of the dogs have it to some degree. The diarrhea is usually caused by intestinal parasites and/or the stress of the shelter. A dose of wormer and change of environment clears most cases up within a few days. The runny nose and cough may last a little longer. Because the condition is generally viral, antibiotics do not help. If there is no improvement within 3-5 days, a course of antibiotics is started to decrease the likelihood of a secondary infection. There should be considerable improvement within seven days. As long as the dog is still eating, drinking, peeing, pooping, and playing chances are the illness is bothering you more than it is bothering the dog. If there is no improvement within seven days or the dog's condition deteriorates, contact Steph or Robin to discuss the next step.

Kennel Cough

Kennel cough is actually a generic term for several diseases of the respiratory tract that cause a dry, hacking cough. It is very similar to a cold in humans and is transmitted in much the same way, by coming in contact with an infected individual. All of your current pets should be vaccinated against kennel cough prior to the arrival of your first foster dog. The disease has an incubation period of 2 to 14 days, meaning symptoms may develop 2 to 14 days after exposure. In general, the illness resolves on its own. We feel that it is best not to treat this condition with antibiotics since it is almost always self-limiting and the organism that causes kennel

cough is a normal inhabitant of the upper airways. Treatment may lead to antibiotic-resistance problems, which makes it more difficult to treat the most serious potential complication, pneumonia. Fortunately, a simple case of kennel cough progressing to pneumonia is very rare. You can give Robitussin DM to help with the symptoms if absolutely necessary, keeping in mind that the coughing is beneficial because it helps expel infected mucous from the lungs. If your foster does not show improvement within seven days, the symptoms get worse or the dog stops eating/drinking/playing/pooping, contact Steph or Robin to schedule a vet visit.

Worms

Worms is a general term used to encompass several different species of parasites. Shelter dogs often have any or all of the following: roundworms, hookworms, whipworms, and tapeworms. Roundworms are long and white and described as looking like spaghetti. Hookworms are very small and require microscopic examination of a stool sample. Whipworms are also very small and require a fecal examination. Tapeworms are flat and obviously segmented. As the tapeworm grows, some of the segments are shed and may be seen caught in the hair around the anus or in their feces. They look like grains of rice. Some worm infestations cause diarrhea (perhaps with blood,) weight loss, dry hair, general poor appearance and vomiting. However, some infestations cause few or no symptoms. All dogs receive Drontal Plus wormer as a precaution. You should still keep your fosters in an isolated area when using the bathroom and keep the feces picked up. Also, Heartguard Plus will prevent infestation by most worms. so your personal pets should be on Heartguard Plus (or similar)year-round.

Coccidia and Giardia

Coccidia and giardia are intestinal infections typically found in puppies less than 12 weeks old. The disease also occurs in immunosuppressed adults or animals who are stressed (i.e. noisy shelter, change in environment.) The incubation period for coccidia is about two weeks. The most common symptom of coccidia is diarrhea. Because most cases are mild, treatment is often unnecessary. Again, as long as the dog is eating, drinking, peeing, pooping and playing he is most likely fine. If the diarrhea seems excessive or continues for several days, isolate the puppy from other animals and contact Steph or Robin. As with worms, the best way to keep your personal pets from developing coccidia is to keep your fosters in an isolated area when using the bathroom and properly dispose of their feces.

Parvo Virus

This is a bad one. We don't see it all that often because the disease is usually fatal when left untreated and the dog dies at the shelter before rescue is even contacted. Parvo is most common in puppies under 12 weeks of age although it is possible for an adult dog to contract the virus. The disease has an incubation period of five to fourteen days. Your foster may seem fine for a week and then suddenly fall gravely ill. Dogs with parvo act like they are in extreme pain. Early symptoms are depression, loss of appetite, vomiting, high fever and severe, foul-

smelling diarrhea. Feces can be either grayish or liquid and bloody. It also has an extremely foul smell distinct to this illness. Rapid dehydration is a danger and dogs may continue to vomit and have diarrhea until they die, usually about three days after the onset of symptoms. Others may recover without complications and have no long-term problems. Puppies can die suddenly of shock as early as two days into the illness. This is not just a little diarrhea or upset stomach. The dog will look extremely sick. If you have any concerns that your foster may have Parvo, immediately separate him from any other pets and call Steph or Robin. Your dog will need veterinary care immediately. To prevent your pets from getting Parvo, they will be vaccinated against it prior to the arrival of your first foster. Again, Parvo is very rare in adult dogs and should not endanger your personal pets in any way.

Because most of these illnesses have an incubation period of about 10 days, we require you to keep your dog in foster care for at least 10 days prior to adoption. Although this does not guarantee the dog will not develop one of these diseases, it does make it less likely.

These are just the most common problems we see in the shelter dogs and is by no means a comprehensive list. If your dog is exhibiting signs and symptoms of any of the above, take a look at [Appendix IV: Quick Fixes for Common Problems](#) on page 31 and/or contact Steph, Robin. or one of our veterinarians for advice.

Veterinary Care

PLEASE NOTE: Any dog coming from CACC must be out of the shelter for a MINIMUM OF THREE WEEKS before going to the vet for vaccines and/or surgery. If the dog needs to be seen sooner due to illness or injury please contact Steph or Robin. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD A CACC DOG BE TAKEN INSIDE A VETERINARY CLINIC UNTIL THIS THREE WEEK ISOLATION PERIOD IS OVER AND THE DOG HAS NO SYMPTOMS.!

The CPR Fund works with the following veterinary clinics:

- Animal Care Center of Plainfield in Plainfield, IL
- Animal Care Center in St. John, IN
- Animal Care Center of Shorewood in Shorewood, IL
- Arbor View Animal Hospital in Valparaiso, IN
- CARE Animal Services in Plainfield, IL **
- Countryside Animal Hospital in Countryside, IL
- Coyne Veterinary Services in Crown Point, IN and Portage, IN
- Downers Grove Animal Hospital in Buffalo Grove, IL
- Golf Mill Animal Hospital in Niles, IL
- Hinsdale Animal Hospital in Hinsdale, IL
- Humane Indiana in Munster, IN
- PAWS Chicago in Chicago, IL
- Premier Veterinary Group has multiple locations * **
- Roseland Animal Hospital
- Roselle Animal Hospital in Schaumburg, IL
- Spay IL in Lisle, IL
- VCA Animal Care Center in Chicago, IL
- VCA Aurora in Aurora, IL **
- VCA Forest South Animal Hospital in University Park, IL
- Veterinary Specialty Center (VSC) in Buffalo Grove, IL * **
- West Loop Veterinary Care in Chicago, IL

* **Specialist appointments only**

** **24 hour emergency service available**

These clinics give us a rescue discount, allowing us to remain financially viable. We do not use any other veterinary clinics. The staff at is very familiar with our organization, volunteers and procedures.

For any dog that needs specialized care not available at one of our regular clinics we use Premier, VCA Aurora or VSC. For after hours emergencies we use CARE Animal Services (located inside Animal Care Center of Plainfield), Premier, VCA Aurora or VSC. Keep in mind several of our regular vets have extended hours so please make sure none of those clinics are still open before opting for a very expensive ER visit. For exact hours, addresses, phone numbers, policies and procedures for each clinic please see [Appendix V: CPR Fund Veterinarians](#) on page 34.

The dogs we pull receive varying degrees of veterinary care at the shelter. Once the CACC paperwork has been submitted Steph will let you know what vetting your foster needs and when it needs to be done. CPR Fund's standard vetting schedule can be found in [Appendix VI: Standard Schedule for Veterinary Care](#) on page 41. She will also send you a Permission To Treat Form or PTT authorizing the specific care your foster dog needs. ALL OUR CLINICS REQUIRE A PTT so please be sure to bring it to the clinic with your foster. Many clinics will turn you away if you do not have the proper paperwork.

If your dog needs to be evaluated by a veterinarian immediately, contact Steph or Robin to obtain a Permission to Treat (PTT) Form. EACH CLINIC HAS ITS OWN FORM AND WILL NOT SEE THE DOG IF YOU DO NOT BRING THE CORRECT FORM. If it is an emergency situation- i.e. the dog has been hit by a car, poisoned, having an allergic reaction, etc.-head to the vet and call Steph or Robin ASAP. Please do your best to call ahead (the clinic, Steph and/or Robin) so staff can prepare to care for your dog.

For non-emergency cases, contact Steph for a PPT. Once you receive it you can set up vetting at your convenience. Animal Care Center St. John is a walk-in clinics so you do not need an appointment. For all other clinics you will need to call and make an appointment. Please bring a small, fresh fecal sample (up to 24 hours old if kept refrigerated) in a sealed and LABELED container/baggie with you as well as the PTT and microchip, if applicable.

You will be responsible for taking your dog to the vet unless other arrangements have been made. Because most of the CPR Fund's volunteers work full-time and have other commitments, we do not have the resources to provide transportation in every case. Also, you will be able to describe your dog's problem more accurately, ask questions and understand the treatment plan if you are there. Whatever charges are incurred during the vet visit are billed to the CPR Fund. You will be given any necessary medication, follow-up instructions, etc. And please send Jill an update after the appointment so the information from the visit can be entered into the dog's medical record.

Spay/Neuter

All CPR Fund' s dogs are required to be spayed or neutered. There are no exceptions, ever. We work with vets that will do surgery on dogs as young as 10 weeks of age. As with any vet appointment, it is your responsibility to ensure your dog makes it to his scheduled surgery appointment. Your dog should not have anything to eat or drink after 9 p.m. the night before surgery. Surgery schedules, drop off/pick-up times and other clinic information can be found in [Appendix V: CPR Fund Veterinarians](#) on page 34. If you are unable to accommodate this schedule, you will have to make other arrangements. Often times, you will be able to drop your dog off the night before at another foster home and they will transport your dog to the appointment and pick him up after surgery. Then you can retrieve your dog from that foster when your schedule allows. As always, if you need help arranging transport, just ask.

If your dog is not up-to-date on all vaccinations and testing, he will be brought up to date the day of surgery. He will also be microchipped that day so please remember to take the microchip you received from CPR Fund to the appointment. Your foster should be in generally good health- no open sores, fleas, obvious signs of illness, etc. If your dog is coughing DO NOT bring him in for surgery. The vet will not do it and you will have wasted your time and probably made the vet angry.

Following the surgery, you may give a little food and water the first night. Do not feed a full meal or copious amounts of water- your dog will vomit. Return to a normal feeding schedule in the morning. Monitor the incision closely for any redness, swelling, discharge, change in temperature or anything else out of the ordinary. In some cases, the inner incision is closed with absorbable sutures and the outer with glue. Although the glue is quite strong, it can give way if the dog is licking or overly active. Keep the dog calm the first few days after surgery. If he is licking/scratching the incision, contact the CPR Fund for an E-collar. You can also take an old T-shirt and put it on the dog "backwards" with the tail through the neck opening and the hind legs in the armholes. Tie the waist of the shirt snugly around the dog' s abdomen. Besides keeping the dog from licking, it provides you with quite a laugh.

Some veterinarians include the cost of antibiotics and/or pain medicine in the price of the surgery and will send medication home with you. Others give these medications via injection before your dog leaves. Most dogs recover quickly without medication but if you feel your dog needs pain control and/or antibiotics, contact Steph or Robin to discuss the situation. We keep several medications on hand so please do not buy them from the vet.

Pimping Your Foster

Once your foster gets a chance to “settle in “ and appears to be happy and healthy, it is time to get him posted on the CPR Fund website, Petfinder, Facebook and the many other websites we use to promote adoption. Please take photos of your foster enjoying their new home life. PICTURES ARE THE FIRST THING TO CATCH THE EYE OF A POTENTIAL ADOPTER so please get the best pictures possible. There are over 200,000 adoptable pets listed on Petfinder alone. You need great pictures to make your dog stand out and get noticed. Seriously, this cannot be stressed enough. Natural sunlight provides the best lighting so pictures taken outdoors are ideal. Also, take pictures of your foster during various activities. Nobody wants to see 12 pictures of the same dog sleeping on the couch. If you need help getting good pictures consider contacting Liz or Brandy for more tips.

Also take note of your dog’ s likes/dislikes, habits, behavior and other pertinent information. Some examples: Is he good with other dogs/cats/kids? Is he housebroken/crate-trained? What is his activity level? List any commands your dog already knows or if he has graduated from an obedience class. Finally, include anything cute or “special “about your particular foster. Using this information write up a short bio that gives an all-around picture of your foster dog. Feel free to be creative! It will give your foster a bit of personality and helps separate him from every other dog listed. If you need help writing a bio, visit <https://www.petfinder.com/> to see thousands of examples.

Please EMAIL pictures and bio information to Brandy so she can get everything posted to the various websites. And please copy Liz who posts the dogs on the CPR Fund Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/448393605503387/>) and Danielle who maintains CPR’ s Instagram account (<https://www.instagram.com/cprfundk9/>). Most CPR Fund adoptions originate from our website, Facebook, Petfinder, etc so it is very important you do your best when submitting your dog’ s information.

Besides word of mouth, our adoptions come from two main sources: the internet and events. The internet is a fabulous tool to help find your dog a forever family. Besides the numerous sites we post the dogs on for you, you can use your own Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, etc. to promote your foster dog and CPR Fund in general. Obviously we ask that any posts pertaining to the group are not offensive, foul or inflammatory. We are all adults working toward one goal so hopefully that goes without saying.

There will also be various events scheduled throughout the year. There may be an Adoption Day at Petsmart, a donation drive outside a store or even a large event with many other rescues. It is your responsibility to make sure your foster gets to these events. If you are unable to accompany your dog, you can send an email to the group to see if another volunteer can help. We do sometimes have volunteers who can’ t foster but are willing to help transport and/or handle the dog during the

event. Participation in these events is ESSENTIAL and STRONGLY encouraged. These Adoption Days are advertised and potential adopters expect to see our available dogs. Events also help by spreading the word about our organization and by bringing in much-needed donations. Dates and times of upcoming events are always posted on the CPR Fund website, Facebook and via email so please check these regularly.

If you have an idea for an event please feel free to share. We are always looking for new and interesting ways to showcase our adoptable, spread awareness and raise funds. Please contact Pat or Tina for more information.

Once your dog is posted, you will start receiving emails asking for more information on the dog as well as adoption applications. Please consult Robin if you have any questions regarding how to process an application.

Adoption Procedures

Now comes the fun part- finding your foster a forever family! As a foster parent, you know your dog better than anyone. For this reason, we encourage all foster families to choose their own adopters. If you are uncomfortable with this arrangement, please let us know and we will assign another volunteer to handle your dog' s adoption.

The most important thing to remember when evaluating an adoption application is that just because the prospective parents will provide a good home does not mean it is the right home for your dog. For example, the prospective family may have a glowing vet reference and are wonderful people. But, they are in their late seventies and live in a one-bedroom apartment. If they were applying for an 8-week-old Lab puppy they would be denied. If they were applying for a three year old Chihuahua they would be approved. Please remember that we are looking for permanent, appropriate homes for our fosters.

Because every dog is different, every adoption is different but there are a few hard and fast rules:

- No CPR Fund dog is to be adopted as an "outside dog." All dogs are to be kept indoors as part of the family.
- No very active breeds will be adopted to apartment-dwellers. We also suggest a fenced yard.
- No dogs will be adopted for breeding, scientific experimentation, hunting, guard/attack use, or any purpose other than companionship.
- We do not adopt animals as presents or gifts without the potential adopter' s knowledge and approved application
- No Pit Bull or Pit Bull mix will be adopted to any person who lives in a community with breed-specific legislation (BSL) in place.

Again, if you have a bad feeling about an adoption but can' t put your finger on why- don' t do the adoption. As a private rescue the CPR Fund has the right to refuse any adoption for any LEGITIMATE reason. Trust your gut!

There are three phases of approving an application. First, if the applicant has other pets, call their vet for a reference. Current pets should be up-to-date on vaccinations, altered, and current on heartworm preventative. Also, make sure they do not have other pets not listed on the application. Feel free to ask the staff questions about the adopters. Do they have a history of "getting rid of" pets? Are their current pets in good condition when they are brought in for appointments? Is there any other pertinent information that should be considered? Occasionally a vet' s office will refuse to answer any questions without the applicant giving them permission to share. If that happens, contact the applicant and explain the situation. If they have nothing to hide they should have no problem allowing their vet to speak with you.

Second, if they have a landlord, contact them. Be sure to ask specifics. If the landlord says, “Yes, they can have a dog” be sure to ask if there is a weight/size limit, breed restrictions, or an increase in rent or security deposit for the tenant. Also, ask if the prospective adopter is a responsible person. Some, not all, landlords are more than happy to tell you the tenant stays out until all hours of the night, never pays rent on time or has frequent visits from the police. Again, use your judgment.

If the first two checks go well, the final step is to interview the family. Be sure to ask a lot of questions. And notice if they don't ask any. This is the part where you need to trust your instincts. If you don't have a good feeling about the adoption, don't do it. Again, refer to this manual or contact us for guidance.

If your foster happens to be a Pit Bull or Pit Bull mix, you will also need to call the animal control, police department, humane society or whatever municipal body oversees animal ordinances and find out if there is any breed-specific legislation (BSL) where the applicant lives. **THIS STEP IS VITAL.** Some communities have enacted laws that force bully breed owners to take out enormous homeowner's insurance policies, muzzle their dogs when in public, install a six foot privacy fence and all sorts of other rules and restrictions. Some communities have outright banned Pit Bulls. Under no circumstances will a bully breed be adopted to a family living in a BSL community. Period. If you need help with this step please reach out to Steph or Robin.

Finally, schedule a home visit. This will be exactly like the visit that was done at your home prior to you becoming a foster parent. We are not judging people on the way they live. We simply want to ensure our dogs are being adopted into safe homes. Again, if the applicant has nothing to hide, allowing a home visit shouldn't be an issue. This is another time when you should trust your gut. If something seems off it probably is. And obviously, if the place is filthy, has other animals (or children) that do not appear to be cared for or anything else that sets off an alarm, politely conclude the visit and deny the application via email to eliminate any possible safety issues. Then report the situation to Steph so the proper people can be notified.

Occasionally you will receive an application from someone wanting to adopt a dog to be kept outside, used for guard work or for another use deemed unacceptable by the CPR Fund. Our dogs are to be kept as **INDOOR COMPANION ANIMALS ONLY**. Applications requesting dogs for any other purpose are summarily denied, regardless of how nice the people may be. Every once in a while someone will try to get around this policy. The person will submit a new application for a different dog and leave off whatever it was that got them denied. We have also had cases where the applicant slipped up and mentioned something about having been denied by CPR Fund or other rescue in the past. If this happens, try to get as much information as possible and contact Steph if you feel further action needs to be taken. Also contact Steph if the applicant shares any information that may need the attention of law enforcement, animal control, etc. This includes cases of abuse/neglect. Since Liz is the only person receiving and distributing the

applications, she would receive repeat applications and most likely remember the previous application's problems. Liz is incredibly good at her job so very few of these shady applications get past her but it could happen so it is YOUR RESPONSIBILITY to thoroughly evaluate every application you receive.

Once you have chosen a forever family for your foster, set up a meeting place to pick up the adoption fee and give the dog to them. The CPR Fund accepts cash, check (made payable to CPR Fund) and credit cards (online only). If the adopter wants to pay with a credit card they can do so via Paypal at paypal@cprfund.com or Venmo at donate@cprfund.com. If they choose this option be sure to check with Steph or Nikki to make sure the fee has been paid before you release the dog. Your meeting place can be a local park, Petco/Petsmart, your home or wherever is convenient and where you feel safe. Be sure to bring your dog's shot records/rabies tag (if you have them), microchip information, CPR Fund business cards, any chronic medication the dog may be taking and anything else that should go home with the dog. Regarding medications, CPR Fund will not adopt out a dog that is currently being treated for a CURABLE illness like an upper respiratory infection, intestinal worms, etc. Under no circumstances should a visibly ill dog be sent home. However, daily maintenance medications for chronic issues like thyroid problems, skin issues, etc may be sent home with the adopters.

Inform the adopter that their new dog comes with a free 30 day Shelter Care pet insurance policy and microchip registration. If they would like to keep the insurance beyond the 30 days they will need to contact Shelter Care directly and set it up with them as we are not affiliated with and have no control over the Shelter Care company.

Also educate the adopter regarding the microchip. The microchip is, and always will be, registered to the CPR Fund. But by logging on to the 24 Pet Watch website the new owner will be able to add his or her own information as well. Please emphasize the importance of registering the chip. Approximately 80% of dogs who are lost are never reunited with their families- that's why we're so busy! By registering the chip, the numbers are reversed- over 80% of dogs with a registered microchip are reunited with their owners.

Let the adopter know that within a day or two of the adoption they will receive an email containing their new dog's medical record, microchip registration instructions and details on redeeming their free 30 day Shelter Care insurance policy. Tell them that if they do not receive this information within a few days they should contact the rescue. Also, you might want to suggest they check their spam folder and to be on the lookout for an email with a subject line mentioning their new pet- often times people think it is junk mail and just delete it.

Finally, discuss what will happen if the adoption does not work out. If they make a decision to return the dog within seven days of the adoption we will take the dog back and refund the fee. After seven days we will still take the dog back but the fee will not be refunded. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY TO GIVE THE

DOG TO ANYONE EXCEPT A CPR FUND VOLUNTEER. We have had adopters dump their dogs at the pound, vets' offices or be found running at large by the police. We are able to track each dog and where it belongs through the microchip so if the dog finds itself in any of these situations it is very unlikely that we will not find out about it. And when we do we will enforce any possible penalties associated with their actions.

Answer any questions the adopter may have and give them a CPR Fund business card so they have the rescue's contact information. Have them sign the adoption agreement, collect the fee and . . .

ADOPTION COMPLETED!

See, wasn't that easy?

Post-adoption Checklist

- _____ Inform Steph and Jill that your foster has gone home by forwarding a copy of the Adoption Application to them both. Do this as soon as possible. Shelter Care insurance starts the clock on the insurance policy when the adoption is entered into our system, not when the dog physically leaves rescue. If the new owner needs to use the insurance policy and the adoption hasn't been entered because you haven't sent the information, the owner will not have an active policy and will be stuck with a vet bill they shouldn't be.

- _____ Send the adoption fee to the address below. Please do your best to mail it in a timely manner. We use the adoption fee from one dog to pay for the vetting of the next one. Checks should be mailed to*:
 - Pat Markovich
 - 4340 W 91st PL
 - Merrillville, IN 46410

- _____ If you are planning to continue fostering you may keep all supplies given to you by CPR Fund. If not, all items must be returned to the rescue.

You have just finished reading the bare bones of foster care. Although fostering can be very demanding of both your time and patience, the rewards are immeasurable. As stated, there is no "typical" foster case. Each dog is as individual as a fingerprint. It may take some time for you to find your niche but, once you do, you'll be very glad you did. And again, if you have ANY questions, comments or suggestions we are here for you.

Appendix I: ASPCA SAFER Assessment

ASPCA SAFER® Aggression Assessment is a predictive, consistent method for evaluating the probability of canine aggression in individual dogs. The seven-item assessment generally takes no more than 10 minutes per dog to complete.

Visit <http://www.aspcapro.org/safer> for step-by-step instructions on doing this assessment.

Please make yourself familiar with this process so when you are ready to choose your foster dog you are prepared to assist another volunteer in his or her assessment at the shelter. This is a two person assessment so whether this is your first or fiftieth foster, you will perform this test with another volunteer. New fosters will be paired with an experienced foster until both parties are confident that the new foster understands and properly executes this assessment. Experienced fosters can perform the assessment with any volunteer they choose.

Appendix II: Canine Influenza Virus

As of January 2017, Chicago Animal Care and Control (CACC) is still not in control of the Canine Influenza Virus (CIV) outbreak. Any dog that comes from this facility has, at the very least, been exposed to the flu. Some dogs are tested but others are not. Regardless of testing or symptoms, ALL DOGS FROM THIS FACILITY SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FLU-POSITIVE AND POTENTIALLY CONTAGIOUS! For this reason, all CACC dogs need to be quarantined away from other pets for 2-3 weeks. During this time they should not be allowed to interact with any other animals under any circumstances. Do not allow them to share food, water, toys, beds, etc with your own pets. You should also wash your hands frequently to minimize the risk of you spreading the virus. CIV is EXTREMELY contagious and can be very dangerous to very young, very old or already debilitated dogs, sometimes rapidly deteriorating to pneumonia. Before any dog is pulled from CACC, you will have to discuss the situation with Steph to ensure the rescue is equipped to deal with any potential problems and you understand the potential risks involved. There are vaccines available for both strains of CIV. We strongly encourage the owners of any dog that frequently encounters strange dogs to talk to their veterinarian about the pros and cons of these vaccines. For more information on CIV visit <https://www.avma.org/KB/Resources/Reference/Pages/Canine-Influenza-Backgrounder.aspx> or talk to your veterinarian.

Appendix III: Recommendations for Dog Introductions

Introductions with other dogs can be a bit tricky.. Some dogs simply will not get along with other dogs. Others may only get along with dogs of the opposite sex or may get along with a few, select dogs. There are some dogs who have poor greeting behavior but when carefully introduced, may end up doing fine with other dogs. And then there are dogs who are very dog-friendly. It is important to recognize what level of tolerance for other dogs that your foster dog has.

Dog introductions can involve several stages of a process, which may be shortened or lengthened depending on the success of the introduction. It is important to take your time with introductions and not rush through them. Also, do not introduce a new dog to multiple resident dogs at the same time. Start with your friendliest or least reactive dog and gradually introduce them. Do not try to push introductions with several different dogs in the course of the same day.

Parallel leash-walking on neutral territory with two handlers is a great way to introduce dogs. Neutral territory means an area where neither dog has been or where neither dog resides. An unfamiliar, neutral territory is best to avoid territorial behavior in either dog. Both dogs should be wearing properly fitted collars and be on nylon or leather leashes. Prong collars, choke chains, and Flexi-leads should not be used during introductions.

While taking a short walk, allow the dogs to curve around in a natural manner. Both handlers should have a firm hold of their leashes while trying to maintain a U-shaped bend in the leads. Tight leashes may communicate tension to the dogs and should be avoided. Also avoid face-to-face introductions. Instead, walk parallel to each other, a few feet apart, and alternate which dog is ahead of the other.

If the dogs appear to be friendly, allow brief sniffing with one dog perpendicular or "T-shaped" to the other, and then each dog should be called away by the handlers. If either dog stiffens, stands up on its toes or shows any aggressive posturing interrupt the interaction and separate them. It is important to interrupt before things go wrong so that you can preserve the possibility of a successful interaction at a later time. It might be necessary to take several walks, in different locations, over time. Multiple introductions in this manner give you a better read for how the dogs will do. Do not rush this process if the introductions seem 'iffy' in any way. Stop the introduction if either dog is showing signs of fear or aggression. Body language that indicates fear or aggression can include: raised hackles, stiff posturing, lip curling, growling, air snapping, tail tucked between legs, one dog avoiding the other or wanting to hide behind the handler, lunging, or freezing. Also, make sure that the leashes do not become tangled. Entangled leashes can increase tension and result in a conflict between dogs.

If the leash walking is successful, it may then be appropriate to go to a fenced area and have one dog on leash, and one off. We recommended having two handlers present when introducing new dogs but realize that isn't always possible. A squirt bottle can be handy to deter inappropriate behavior but it will not stop a fight if one ensues. A squirt bottle can be used as a mild deterrent for mouthiness, mounting, or other inappropriate behaviors. Make sure both dogs are calm before entering the yard. One handler might work obedience with the leashed dog, while letting the other dog roam around, allowing them to get used to each other's presence and scent. Usually in this scenario, the resident dog is loose, and the new dog is leashed. This gives one dog the ability to safely check things out and move away as needed while you maintain control of the other dog. Make sure the yard or fenced area is free of items that may possibly trigger a fight such as high-value toys, bones, rawhides, etc.

If the one on/one off leash interaction has gone well several times you should consider trying with them both off-leash. The same principles of the one on/one off leash introduction still apply. However, you need to pay even closer attention to the dogs' body language. At the first hint of stress or when play becomes rough, interrupt the interaction and separate the dogs so they can calm themselves. Handlers can interrupt the play simply by doing some recalls and then, once both dogs are calm, release the dogs to go play again. Remember, always end these introductions on a positive note.

Once the off-leash interactions are consistently successful in the yard you can try both dogs off-leash in the house. It is recommended to remove high value toys, chew items and food bowls from the dogs' access prior to releasing the dogs into the home. Allow the dogs to interact in the same manner they did during the previous meetings. Again, you need to be very aware of each dog's body language and intervene the minute either dog shows signs of anxiety.

Be aware that no matter how well your dogs get along there is ALWAYS the potential for a fight. Dogs that have gotten along fine for years may suddenly get into a fight for any number of reasons. You cannot eliminate the possibility of a fight but there are some practices that will make one less likely.

If you are not already schedule-feeding your pets, now is the time to start. Free-feeding (i.e., always having a full bowl on the floor accessible to the dogs) may encourage guarding behavior or result in a conflict. Instead, feeding should be done in crates, which also helps with crate training.

Implement obedience into the daily routine, 'sits' for food, water dish filled, at doorways, etc. This helps maintain a routine in the home and improve basic obedience for all dogs in the home. Do not allow dogs to crowd or get pushy at doorways...too much opportunity for a conflict in a tight space. Teach your dogs a 'back up' cue and to 'sit' at the door.

And finally, you should never leave dogs loose together when unattended, even for a brief time. The foster dog and resident dogs should always be separated in different rooms or with crates when there is no one home to supervise them. Even if your foster dog and resident dog get along, it is still important to give each dog individual attention AND individual time away from each other.

Appendix IV: Quick Fixes for Common Problems

Following are a few “quick fix” home remedies for problems commonly seen in shelter dogs. Please remember the CPR Fund volunteers are not veterinarians. These are treatments that, in our experience, have been successful in treating some of the more minor ailments we see in our fosters. These are only recommendations and are not meant to replace the advice of a licensed veterinarian. Please use common sense when applying this information to your foster dog’s situation. When in doubt, ask!

Allergies/Hives/Itching

Many dogs have allergies to substances common in their environment- fleas, pollen, food, etc. If you notice your dog scratching excessively, first check him for fleas. If you notice live fleas or “flea dirt” immediately give him a flea bath and apply Frontline once the dog is dry. If no fleas are seen or you note a minor case of hives administer Benadryl (diphenhydramine) as follows:

Less than 30 pounds- ½ tablet* or 12.5 mg

30 to 50 pounds- 1 tablet* or 25 mg

Greater than 50 pounds- 2 tablets* or 50 mg

PLEASE NOTE: A severe allergic reaction, or anaphylaxis, is a medical emergency. Anaphylaxis is a severe, whole-body allergic reaction which can be fatal. Symptoms include difficulty breathing, wheezing, abnormal (high-pitched) breathing sounds, rapid or weak pulse, blueness of the skin, fainting, hives and generalized itching, anxiety, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain or cramping, skin redness, nasal congestion, cough. YOUR DOG WILL LOOK AND ACT VERY SICK! If you suspect your dog is having an anaphylactic reaction immediately give two Benadryl and head for the vet! Please note: Benadryl may make your dog sleepy so avoid using it with Valerian or Dramamine.

Anxiety

If your foster is having serious anxiety issues, Valerian may help calm him down. Please note, simply medicating the dog will not fix the problem. The idea behind giving Valerian is to calm your dog enough that you can work with him. Training is the key here- the medication is merely a tool. Dosages are as follows:

Less than 20 pounds- 100 mg

20 to 50 pounds- 200 to 300 mg

Greater than 50 pounds- 300 to 400 mg

Please note, Valerian may make your dog sleepy so avoid using it with Benadryl or Dramamine.

Car Sickness

Car sickness is another issue which can only be assisted by medicating your dog. The key to ridding your foster of being car sick is to take him for very short but frequent rides. Drive him around the block a few times a day. Progressively make the trips longer until the dog develops his “sea legs” and the car sickness subsides. To help this along you may administer Dramamine as follows:

Less than 10 pounds- 25 mg three times a day

Greater than 10 pounds- 50 mg three times a day

Please note Dramamine may make your dog sleepy so avoid using with Benadryl or Valerian.

Cough

For a dry cough, you can give Robitussin DM (Dextromethorphan). Be sure to check the ingredients label for caffeine, acetaminophen, and alcohol, all of which can be lethal to dogs. The dose for Robitussin is: 1 tsp per 20 pounds of body weight every 8 hours as needed. To calculate the dose for Robitussin just divide your dog’ s weight by 20. That will give you the number of teaspoons you should give. For example:

40 (weight of dog in lbs) divided by 20 (pounds per tsp) = 2 tsp

If you are unsure of the dose contact Steph.

Diarrhea

For mild diarrhea you have a few options. We generally stick with Kaopectate because the puppies seem to prefer the taste over Pepto-Bismol. However, adult dogs who can tolerate a pill do well with the Immodium. Choose whichever you are most comfortable with. The doses are as follows:

Kaopectate: 1 mL (cc) per pound 4 times a day

Pepto-Bismol: 0.5 mL (cc) per pound 3 times a day

Immodium: .04 mg per pound 3 to 4 times a day

To calculate the dose for your dog multiply the dose by how much your dog weighs. For example, a 50 pound dog would get:

Kaopectate 1 mL x 50 pounds = 50 mL

Pepto-Bismol 0.5 mL X 50 pounds = 25 mL

Immodium** .04 mg X 50 pounds = 2 mg

Pain and/or Swelling

For minor aches and pains with no obvious signs of injury, you can give your dog aspirin. This should be given for minor injuries with no associated bleeding. Because aspirin is a bloodthinner it interferes with the clotting mechanism and can cause excessive bleeding. It also should not be given to any dog with gastrointestinal problems. Finally, following administration, monitor your dog closely for an adverse reaction. Although this is rare, please be aware it is always a possibility. The dose for aspirin is: Give 10 mg per pound every 12 hours with food.

Again, these are simply guidelines we use when treating our rescue dogs and is not a substitute for veterinary care. If you have any doubts or concerns about medicating your dog, withhold the medication and contact Steph or Robin. Also, if your dog is having a medical emergency (i.e. difficulty breathing, profuse bleeding, an obvious broken bone, etc) do not try to treat the dog yourself. Head to the vet and contact Robin or Steph as soon as possible. Let them know which vet you are going to and they will call ahead so the clinic is aware a CPR dog is coming in.

Appendix V: CPR Fund Veterinarians

Animal Care Center of Plainfield * (part of the Kremer Group)

14411 S. Route 59

Plainfield, IL 60544

(815) 436-8387

<http://animalcareinfo.com/location/animal-care-center-plainfield/>

- Hours:
 - M thru F 7am to 8pm
 - Sat 7am to 3pm
 - Sun 9am to 5pm
- 24 hour emergency service outside of the above normal business hours
- Appointment required for routine care, vaccinations, surgery, etc
- Surgical patients must be dropped off between 7 and 9am
- Call around 3:30pm to check on pick-up time

Animal Care Center of St. John (part of Coyne Group)

10255 Wicker Avenue

St. John, IN 46373 (Inside Alsip Nursery)

(219) 627-3264

<http://www.animalcarestjohn.com/>

- Hours:
 - M thru F 6:30am to 8pm
 - Sat 6:30am to 6pm
 - Sun 9am to 5pm
- No appointment required
- Surgeries are done M-F only.
- Routine check-ups can be done 7 days a week
- Surgical patients must be dropped off between 7am and 9am
- Call around 3:30pm to check on pick-up time

[Animal Care Center of Shorewood](#) (part of the Kremer Group)

189 Brook Forest Ave
Shorewood, IL 60404
(815) 744-1500

<http://animalcareinfo.com/location/animal-care-center-of-shorewood/>

- Hours:
 - M thru F 7am to 8pm
 - Sat 7am to 3pm
 - Sun 9am to 1p
- Appointment required
- Surgical patients must be dropped off between 7am and 9am
- Call around 3:30pm to check on pick-up time

[Arbor View Animal Hospital](#)

244 W. US Hwy 6
Valparaiso, IN 46385
(219) 762-7267

<http://arborviewah.com/>

- Hours:
 - M/W/F 8am to 6pm
 - T/R 8am to 8pm
 - Sat 8am to 1pm
- Appointment required
- Surgical patients must be dropped off between 8am and 9am
- Get estimated pick-up time from staff at drop-off

[Countryside Veterinary Center](#) (part of Coyne Group)

9823 W 55th St
Countryside, IL 60525
(630) 323-1312

<http://countrysidevetcare.com/>

- Hours:
 - M thru F 8am to 8pm
 - Sat 8am to 6pm
 - Sun 9am to 5pm
- 24 hour emergency service outside of the above normal business hours
- Appointment required for routine care, vaccinations, surgery, etc
- Surgical patients must be dropped off between 7 am and 9 am
- Call around 3:30 pm to check on pick-up time

Coyne Veterinary Center- Crown Point (part of Coyne Group)

10969 Broadway
Crown Point, IN 46307
(219) 267-1700

<http://www.coynevetcare.com/>

- Hours:

M-F 6:30am to 8pm

Sat 6:30am to 4pm

Sun 9am to 3pm

- No appointment required
- Surgical patients must be dropped off between 8am and 9am
- Call around 3:30pm to check on pick-up time

Coyne Veterinary Center- Portage (part of Coyne Group)

2411 Airport Rd.
Portage, IN 46368
(219) 763-3311

<http://www.portagevet.com/>

- Hours:

M/T/W/F 8am to 6pm

R 8am to 7pm

Sat: 8am to 12 pm

- Appointment required
- Surgical patients must be dropped off between 8am and 9am
- Call around 3:30pm to check on pick-up time

Downers Grove Animal Clinic (part of the Kremer Group)

941 63rd St Downers Grove, IL 60516
(630) 852-1855

<http://animalcareinfo.com/location/downers-grove-animal-clinic/>

- Hours:

M/T/R/F 8am to 6pm

Sat 8am to 2pm

Closed Wed/Sun

- Appointment required
- Surgical patients must be dropped off between 8am and 9am
- Call around 3:30pm to check on pick-up time

Golf Mill Animal Hospital

8950 N Milwaukee

Niles, IL 60714

(847) 269-3359

<http://www.golfmilvet.com/>

- Hours:
 - M-F 8am to 6pm
 - Sat 8am to 1pm
- Appointment required
- Surgical patients must be dropped off between 8 am and 8:30 am
- Ask about pick-up time at drop-off

Hinsdale Animal Hospital

218 W Ogden Ave.

Hinsdale, IL 60521

(630) 323-1312

<http://animalcareinfo.com/location/hinsdale-animal-hospital/>

- Hours:
 - M/T/R/F 8am to 6pm
 - Sat 8am to 2pm
 - Closed Wednesday and Sunday
- Appointment required
- Surgical patients must be dropped off between 8am and 9am
- Call around 3:30pm to check on pick-up time

Humane Indiana

421 45th Ave

Munster, IN 46321

(219) 922-3811

<http://humaneindiana.org/>

- Hours:
 - Vary- see website
- Appointment required
- Surgical patients must be dropped off between 8:00 am and 8:30 am
- Pick up time is 4:00 p,

[PAWS Chicago Lurie Clinic](#)

3518 W 26th St.
Chicago, IL 60623
(773) 521-7729

<http://www.pawschicago.org/our-work/spayneuter/lurie-clinic/>

- Hours:
 T/W/R 6:45am to 6pm
- Appointment required
- Surgical patients must be dropped off between 9am and 9:30am
- Pick up time is 4:00
- You will meet with veterinarian before/after surgery so please plan accordingly

[Premier Veterinary Group](#) (specialty and emergency clinic only)

<http://www.premiervets.net/>

- 24 hour emergency services are available at these campuses:
 Chicago- 3927 W Belmont Chicago, IL 60618 (773) 516-5800
 Crestwood- 13715 S Cicero Ave Crestwood, IL 60445 (708) 388-3771
 Grayslake- 1810 E Belvedere Grayslake, IL 60030 (847) 548-5300
 Kane County- 351 S Randall Rd Elgin, IL 60123 (847) 695-3625
- Specialist hours vary by day and location
- Appointment and referral required

[Roseland Animal Hospital](#)

52710 IN
Roselle, IL 60172 933
(574) 272-6100

<https://roselandanimalhospital.com/>

Hours:

 M thru F 7am- 6pm
 Sat 7am- 1pm

- Appointment required
- Drop off is between 7am and 8:00am.
- Call around 3:30pm to check on pick-up time

Roselle Animal Hospital

27 W 571 Lake St.

Roselle, IL 60172

(630) 307-2200

<http://roselleveterinarian.com/>

- Hours:

M thru F 8am- 6pm

Sat 8am- 1pm

- Appointment required
- Drop off is between 8am and 8:30am.
- Call around 3:30pm to check on pick-up time

Spay Illinois

2765 Maple Ave. Lisle, IL 60532

(630) 961-8000

<http://www.spayillinois.org/>

- Hours:

M/Sat 8am to 4pm

T 7am to 5pm W/

R/F 8am to 5pm

- Appointment required
- Drop off is between 7 and 8am
- Ask staff for an estimated pick up time at drop off

VCA Animal Care Center of Chicago

1248 W. Washington Blvd

Chicago, IL 60607

(312) 243-6655

<http://www.animalcarechicago.com/>

- Hours:

M thru F 6:30am to 8pm

Sat 6:30am to 6pm

Sun 9am to 5pm

- Appointment required
- Surgeries are done M-F only
- Routine check-ups and vaccines can be done 7 days a week.
- Surgical patients must be dropped off between 7am and 9 am
- Call around 3:30 pm to check on pick-up time

VCA Aurora

2600 W Galena Blvd
Aurora, IL 60506
(630) 301-6100

<https://vcahospitals.com/aurora/Specialty>

- Hours for general practice:
M thru F 9am to 8pm
Sat 8am to 4pm
- Hours for specialty services:
M thru F 9am to 6pm
- 24 hour emergency service outside of the above normal business hours
- Appointment required for general practice and specialty clinic
- Surgical patients must be dropped off between 7 am and 9 am
- Call around 3:30 pm to check on pick-up time

VCA Forest South Animal Hospital

24341 Western Avenue
University Park, IL 60466
(708) 672-6166

<http://www.forestsouthvet.com/>

- Hours:
M thru F 6:30am to 8pm
Sat 7am to 6pm
Sun 9am to 3pm
- Appointment required
- Surgical patients must be dropped off between 7 and 9am
- Call around 3:30 pm to check on pick-up time

Veterinary Specialty Center

1515 Busch Pkwy
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089
(847) 459-7535

<http://www.vetspecialty.com/>

- 24 hour emergency services are available
- Specialist hours vary
- Primarily used for specialist visits but some routine surgeries may be done here
- Appointment and referral required

West Loop Veterinary Care

815 W Randolph
Chicago, IL 60607
(312) 421-2275

<http://www.westloopvet.com/>

- Hours:
 - M thru R 7:30am to 7pm
 - Fri 7:30am to 7pm
 - Sat 8am to 4pm
- Appointment required
- Surgical patients must be dropped off between 7:30 and 8am
- Call around 3:30pm to check on pick-up time

Appendix VI: Standard Schedule for Veterinary Care

Care needed	Age to start	1st booster	Annual booster
Bordetella (kennel cough)	3+ weeks	---	6 months
DHLPPV *	8 weeks	11 weeks	Annually
H3N2 Influenza	8 weeks	10 weeks	Annually
H3N8 Influenza	8 weeks	10 weeks	Annually
Rabies	16 weeks	---	Annually
Heartworm test	6 months	---	Annually
Fecal test	8 weeks	---	Annually
Microchip	8 weeks	---	---
Spay/neuter	10-12 weeks	---	---
Heartguard Plus	8 weeks	---	Monthly
Frontline Plus	8 weeks	---	Monthly
Drontal Plus	4 weeks or 2 lbs	3 weeks	Repeat until negative

Appendix VII: Volunteer Release of Liability

No liability whatsoever will be incurred by The CPR Fund on behalf of anyone who performs voluntary services. I understand that volunteer means a person who freely chooses to render services to The CPR Fund in a voluntary capacity.

I fully understand that my services are provided strictly in a voluntary capacity and I agree to provide my services at no charge to The CPR Fund. I understand that I will receive no compensation, salary, employee benefits or payment of any kind for the services I render.

I fully understand The CPR Fund handles animals with an unknown history. The temperament of these animals is often unknown to the CPR Fund staff. I agree to hold The CPR Fund harmless for any injury(s) which I might sustain from handling animals during the course of my volunteer duties.

I fully understand and agree to assume all risks involved in any and all duties that I perform for The CPR Fund in my volunteer capacity. Such duties might include, but are not limited to, animal handling, custodial work, transport and other volunteer duties.

I agree to familiarize myself with CPR Fund policies and procedures and will fully comply with both the letter and spirit of these policies and procedures.

I fully understand that The CPR Fund expects high standards of moral and ethical treatment of animals under its care. I agree to adhere strictly to these standards in my voluntary capacity at The CPR Fund.

I agree not to represent The CPR Fund outside my immediate volunteer capacity. The CPR Fund has a designated spokesperson to handle the concerns of animal welfare issues within the community.

I fully understand and agree that if I fail to comply with any of the obligations outlined in the Foster Handbook The CPR Fund, at its sole discretion, may immediately terminate my services and I will be given 48 hours to return all supplies provided to me by The CPR Fund, my foster dog(s) and all associated his or her associated paperwork.

By submitting this form I attest that I have read, understand and agree to all stipulations outlined above as well as the policies and procedures set forth in the Foster Handbook.

Signature _____

Date: _____

Printed name _____