

## Chapter 1 : 5 Diseases That Cause Blue Eyes in Dogs

*Rottweilers (Eye to Eye With Dogs) [Lynn M. Stone] on blog.quintoapp.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Introduces The Rottweiler, Where They Came From, How Big They Can Get, And How Much Some Weigh.*

No Comments Rottweilers are one of the dog breeds to which adequate pigmentation is of crucial importance. That is why it is important to learn what these terms refer to and what is their relation to dog kennels. People often look for dark hair color dogs because they hear about dark pigment a lot and come to the false conclusion it refers to hair color. In fact, general population confuses dark pigmentation with hair color, while in fact it refers to eye color, mouth and gums. Pigmentation significance varies in accordance with what you want your dog to be. If you are looking for a pet dog, or a guardian dog or a work dog, eye or hair color do not matter as much as in exhibition dogs. This is where adequate pigmentation comes to the forefront, as the fierce competition means details prevail and influence the final exhibition results. Where pigment comes from? Pigment comes from melanin concentration in skin cells and its amount is the primary visible coloring source, ranging from fairly light to completely dark. In dogs, melanin levels can be observed in eye color, mouth and gums, which should all be black " at least in healthy pedigree Rottweiler dogs with quality genes resulting from champion European bloodlines. The pigment of the eyes, mouth and gums goes hand in hand with one another. That is the reason why most dogs usually have dark eyes and dark gums. On the other hand, dogs with dark eyes and pink gums, and vice versa, are fairly rare. What eye pigment is acceptable in Rottweilers When it comes to eye color in German Rottweilers, they should be almond brown. Sometimes it is very difficult to properly differentiate between two varieties, and even referees in shows and exhibitions experience difficulties due to light conditions and the sunrays angle on the eye. There are two variants, A and B, with a total of 10 varieties. A variant is black, B variant brown. The color variants are the following: Generally speaking, dogs with eye color ranging from 1A to 4A have the breeding approval, whereas 4B to 6 range and lighter pigments are not acceptable for breeding. The preferred breeding range is 1A to 3A, in which only 1A-2B is the recommended choice for the continuation of the best genes. Of course, A variant has gained prestigious connotation and has become more popular. One of the guiding principles in dog breeding in Fere Perfectum German Rottweiler dog breed kennel is the selection of best bloodlines. Among other features, such bloodlines are characterised by naturally dark pigmentation of eyes and mouth. That is the rationale behind mating our Dams with Sires with 1A or 1B eye color and black gums exclusively. That way not only do we continue the champion bloodlines that we already have but we also help the gene pool by further breeding of the desired genes solely. However, there are actually three hair varieties: What we also often see in real life are brown Rottweilers and, less often, even albino Rottweilers. Both brown and albino Rottweilers are considered eliminating faults. Furthermore, markings of incorrect color, not clearly defined, and markings which are too spread out, are also considered faulty, and such dogs cannot be taken as exemplary representatives of their breed. These faults are mostly a direct consequence of either faulty genes or Rottweiler mixtures with other breeds and should be avoided at all cost. It takes only one dog to influence hundreds of its direct and indirect litters. If such faulty genes enter the gene pool, they are virtually impossible to extinguish in generations to come. Black and rust Black and mahogany Black and tan The most desirable Rottweilers today are either completely black or almost completely black. Some people consider them visually appealing, but this is a two-bladed sword. Namely, a color too dark with indistinctive markings is also considered faulty, not as serious to cause show disqualification, but still significant enough to raise questions. Fere Perfectum is a dog kennel where we highly value the good genes, and all our Rottweiler puppies for sale speak volumes. They all have natural-born black eyes, black mouth and black hair, with appropriate tan markings. We take care of them and treat them in the best way possible, making sure they never encounter stress or health problems. While with us, they have all the love and affection they need, and they go to their new families in the best shape possible. They slowly disperse around the world, mostly in the US Colorado and California being the most recent , hence the gene pool is preserved and keeps multiplying with our helpful hand. This slideshow requires JavaScript. Mouth de pigmentation When it comes to mouth color, it ranges from fairly pink to

almost completely black. It is possible for this color to fade from black to pink, which is called depigmentation, i. The main cause of depigmentation in dogs is stress – an umbrella term for various sorts of both physical and psychological stress imposed on dogs due to various reasons. Another known cause of depigmentation in dogs is age, which influences the emergence of pink patches and, in the long run, gum discoloration. Improper housing, inadequate external temperature, lack of socialisation with both other dogs and people, exhausting training with insufficient rest time, malnutrition, heavy workload, lack of affection and care, heating season, exhibitions and shows , to name just a few, are the most common stress causes in dogs. Recognising their symptoms on time may help you prevent the potential problems before they manifest and thus save you precious time and money in the long run and relieve your precious pets from unnecessary stress. How to restore adequate mouth pigment? Unfortunately for many dog owners, pigmentation in dogs is unalterable, and, once lost, gum pigment can never be restored. The same goes for eye color, which is absolutely unalterable. Hence, what it takes to have a dog with eye color ranging from 1A to 3A is to mate them only and exclusively with individuals with such genes. However, while there is absolutely no way to influence age-related mouth depigmentation, stress is a whole another story. There are some ways to slightly modify gum pigmentation with quality nutrition and food supplements such as brown algae. Still, bear in mind that pink gums cannot turn into black gums, as genetics also plays a role in this process. Rottweiler health and housing indirectly reflect in their hair, eyes and mouth pigmentation. While hair and eyes pigment cannot be influenced in their lifetime, mouth color is under the direct influence of stress and can be restored to a certain degree. That is why Rottweilers require special care and affection. Only that way can you ensure they remain the true representatives of their breed and help in preserving the desired gene pool, as well as promoting quality breeding in dog shows and exhibitions. If you are interested in learning more on medical conditions in Rottweilers, read our previous articles on Rottweiler health:

Chapter 2 : On pigmentation in Rottweilers | Fere Perfectum dog kennel

*Rottweiler eye issues regarding discharge Home Forums Breeds Rottweilers Health Questions Rottweiler eye issues regarding discharge This topic contains 2 replies, has 3 voices, and was last updated by DL 2 years, 7 months ago.*

Four common dog eye problems Related: Eye injuries Eye infections How do dogs get eye infections? Sometimes they just get something in their eye that has bacteria. Signs of a canine eye infection include excessive crying and whining, light sensitivity, redness, and green or yellow discharge that crusts over their eyes. Breeds prone to eye infections include cocker spaniels, Maltese, Pekingese, poodles, pugs, and Shih-Tzus. But some breeds are more susceptible than others. American cocker spaniel, bichon frise, Boston terrier, Havanese, miniature schnauzer, miniature and standard poodle, silky terriers, and smooth fox terriers. Though it can occur in any dog, entropion is a leading health concern in breeds such as the Akita, American Staffordshire terrier, bloodhound, Chinese Shar-Pei, chow chow, English bulldog, English mastiff, Great Dane, Neapolitan mastiff, Rottweiler, spaniel, vizsla, and Weimaraner. Third eyelid prolapse This may sound strange, but every dog has a third eyelid. The gland of this eyelid protects the cornea by secreting tears. Sometimes, though, this gland can become swollen and exposed. When that happens, you may see yellow mucus indicating the irritation. You should also watch out for cloudiness, unequal pupil sizes, a visible third eyelid, a change in eye color, closed eyes, or rubbing of the eyes. These are signs your dog needs to see the vet. You want it to be pink, not white or red. Clean them out Keep her eyes free of gunk and crustiness by using a damp cotton ball and wiping outward from the corner of her eye, being careful not to scratch the cornea. Use dog eye wash if you see redness, which is common during dry winters. Has your dog experienced eye problems? What course of treatment did you use and did it work? More in Eye care.

**Chapter 3 : Rottweiler Dog Breed Information, Pictures, Characteristics & Facts - Dogtime**

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They are a symbol of great strength, agility and endurance. They have a very strong territorial instinct and will defend their home and family. Sometimes, they may not seem to be as friendly as other breeds. Indeed, due to their aloof attitude, Rottweilers do not make immediate and indiscriminate friends. The temperament of the Rottweiler breed varies from dog to dog. Some are fun-loving and affectionate, but some may be very reserved and obey only one family member. As a working dog, the Rottweiler enjoys herding, competing in obedience, tracking, agility, and search and rescue. The Rottweiler is a rather popular breeds in the U. Lifespan of Rottweiler The average life span of a Rottweiler is between 8 and 12 years, in line with the life expectancy of large breed dogs. The Rotties are susceptible to a number of health issues. This article will look at some common health problems and symptoms in Rottweilers. Hip dysplasia is a deformity of the hip joint. If your Rottie has hip dysplasia, he will have problem getting up and walking with ease because of the pain and inflammation in the hip joints. The dog will have stiffness in the back legs and will be limping or walking with an abnormal gait. Depending on how serious the problem is, surgery may be needed. This is a hereditary disease although it may also be caused by poor nutrition or injury , and characterized by the malformation of the elbow joints of the front legs. If your Rottweiler has elbow dysplasia, you will see him limping and trying not to put weight on the affected limb. Signs and symptoms can start showing as early as four months of age. Depending on the seriousness of the problem, elbow dysplasia can sometimes be treated by surgery. Panosteitis aka "long bone disease," or "pano" is a health condition that can affect growing large breed dogs between 5 and 12 months such as Rottweilers. Due to excessive bone production on the long bones of the front and hind legs, inflammation results causing pain and limping. Usually the affected dog will grow out of the problem by 18 months old, but it is painful. The most important thing to remember is NOT to feed growing Rottweiler puppies a diet that is too high in protein to prevent them from growing too fast. Rottweiler Health Problems Related to the Eye These two rottweiler health problems are related to the eye: Rottweiler is prone to congenital cataracts , which usually occur in both eyes and are either inherited or caused by infections or toxins while the puppies are still unborn. If your Rottie has cataracts, you need to consult a veterinary ophthalmologist to see if surgery is needed. Progressive retinal atropy PRA: PRA is a family of diseases that involves the gradual deterioration of the retina. Early stages of the disease usually result in poor night vision. As the disease progresses, daytime vision also fails. PRA affects some dog breeds early in life, while other breeds can be affected much later. Rottweilers affected by PRA usually develop night blindness between years of age and, within a year or so, can become blind totally. Unfortunately, PRA cannot be cured. However, with their acute senses of smell and hearing, dogs who have lost their vision can compensate very well, particularly in familiar surroundings. If your Rottweiler has PRA, you can help your dog live a normal life by developing regular exercise routes, maintaining consistent surroundings, introducing any necessary changes gradually, and being patient. Like other large breed dogs, Rottweilers are prone to this stomach problem, which could be fatal if timely treatment is not given. Be sure to visit our article on Bloating in Dogs for more information. If you suspect your Rottie has this disease, be sure to take him to the vet for a proper checkup. This is one of the most common heart conditions seen in large breed dogs such as Rottweilers. AS is a condition in which there is a partial obstruction to the flow of blood as it leaves the left ventricle through the main blood vessel the aorta that carries blood to the rest of the body. Because of the obstruction, the heart has to pump harder to push the blood through the opening, which over time can cause the heart to fail. If your Rottweiler has a mild case of AS, you may not be able to notice the symptoms. For dogs with a more serious condition, they will show exercise intolerance. Any relatively strenuous exercise can cause problems such as excessive panting and even fainting. Therefore, it is necessary to restrict the amount and intensity of exercise for Rottweilers with moderate to severe AS. Therefore, excessive bleeding is a hallmark symptom of this disease. For example, the affected dog will bleed excessively more than normal if injured, or they may have frequent nosebleeds or

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bleeding from the gums. Some dogs may have internal organ bleeding e. If you make a purchase via a link on this page, I may receive a small commission, at no added cost to you. This Chinese herbal formula contains effective herbs for joint problems such as hip dysplasia, arthritis, and stiffness due to inflammation of the joints. Works well as a preventive or as a remedy. FURminator deShedding Tool for Dogs Rottweilers have dense coats that shed throughout the year, with increased shedding once or twice a year. This FURminator tool helps to control shedding by removing the loose and dead undercoat hair without damaging the topcoat.

## Chapter 4 : Rottweiler Eye Chart – Vom Keiser Wappen

*This post looks at common rottweiler health problems, such as joint problems (elbow dysplasia, hip dysplasia), eye problems, and other congenital diseases. Rottweilers are intelligent, alert, and fearless.*

Head[ edit ] The skull is of medium length, relatively broad between the ears. The forehead line is moderately arched as seen from the side, with the occipital bone well developed without being conspicuous. The stop is relatively strong. Frontal groove not too deep. The Rottweiler nose is well developed, more broad than round, with relatively large nostrils and always black. The muzzle should appear neither elongated nor shortened in relation to the cranial region. The ratio between the length of the muzzle and the length of the skull is about 1 to 1. The lips are black and close fitting with the corner of the mouth not visible. The gums should be black, or as dark as possible. Both the upper and lower jaws are strong and broad. According to the FCI Standard Rottweilers should have strong and complete dentition 42 teeth with scissor bite, the upper incisors closely overlapping the lower incisors. The zygomatic arches should be pronounced but not exaggerated. Upper and lower jaw strong and broad. Strong, complete dentition 42 teeth with scissor bite, the upper incisors overlapping the lower incisors. The eyes should be of medium size, almond-shaped and dark brown in colour. The eyelids are close fitting and should not droop. The ears are medium-sized, pendant, triangular, wide apart, and set high on the head. With the ears laid forward close to the head, the skull appears to be broadened. The skin on the head is tight fitting overall. When the dog is alert, the forehead may be slightly wrinkled. Narrow, light too short, long, coarse or excessively molossoïd head; excessively broad skull, lack of stop, too little stop or too strong stop. Very deep frontal groove. Foreface long, pointed or too short muzzle any muzzle shorter than 40 percent of the length of the head is too short. Molars of the underjaw not standing in one line. Neck[ edit ] The neck is strong, of fair length, well muscled, slightly arched, clean, free from throatiness, without excessive dewlap. The back is straight, strong and firm. The loins are short, strong and deep. The croup is broad, of medium length, and slightly rounded, neither flat nor falling away. The flanks are not tucked up. In natural condition, strong, level in extension of the upperline; while paying attention, when excited or while moving it can be carried upward in a light curve; at ease it may be hanging. While positioned along the leg, the tail reaches approximately to the hocks or is a bit longer. The forearm, seen from the side, stands straight and vertical. The slope of the shoulder blade is about 45 degrees. The shoulders are well laid back. The upper arm is close fitting to the body. The forearm is strongly developed and muscular. Pasterns are slightly springy, strong but not steep. The front feet are round, tight and well arched, the pads hard, nails are short, black and strong. When seen from behind, the rear legs are straight and not too close together. The upper thigh is moderately long, broad and strongly muscled. The lower thigh is long, strongly and broadly muscled, sinewy. The hocks are sturdy, well angulated, not steep. The hind feet are slightly longer than the front feet. Toes are strong, arched, as tight as the front feet. In movement the back remains firm and relatively stable. Movement harmonious, steady full of energy and unrestricted, with good stride. However "sluggish action while trotting" is considered a "Severe Fault". Therefore, the Rottweiler is a trotter. Trotting in this breed is by no means a fault and is required. This movement comes naturally to the Rottweiler and should appear as such; any deviation may lead to a disqualification in the show ring. As with the straight movement of the legs, the path the Rottweiler moves in should also be straight. The outer coat is of medium length, coarse, dense and flat. The undercoat should be present on the neck and thighs. The undercoat must not show through the outer coat. Rottweilers living in hot climates may have acclimatized and may be missing the undercoat. Rottweiler coats tend to be low maintenance, although they experience heavy shedding before their seasons females or seasonally males. A coat that is long or wavy is considered a flaw to the AKC. All Rottweilers standard to AKC specifications have one mahogany dot above each eye on the inner brow ridge, on the cheeks, one strip on each side of the snout; cheek markings do not cross over the bridge of the nose, the top of the nose should remain black. On the chest, a Rottweiler will have two downward-facing triangular marks. On each front leg, the marks will stretch from the forearm to the toes. On the hind legs, the markings will begin on the inside and move outward onto the stifle, then out onto the hock stretching to the toes as well. AKC standards recognize

that the black base color is not completely voided on the rear pasterns. There is a patch of rust or mahogany underneath the tail that resembles a triangle as well. Weight must be relative to height. Their appearance is natural and rustic, their behaviour self-assured, steady and fearless. They react to their surroundings with great alertness and at the same time even-tempered. A Rottweiler is self-confident and responds quietly and with a wait-and-see attitude to influences in its environment. It has an inherent desire to protect home and family, and is an intelligent dog of extreme hardiness and adaptability with a strong willingness to work, making them especially suited as a companion, guardian and general all-purpose dog. They need socialization, exercise and stimulating mental challenges. With these things, you will have a wonderful companion; [24] Rottweilers are a powerful breed with well-developed genetic herding and guarding instincts. Potentially dangerous behaviour in Rottweilers usually results from irresponsible ownership, abuse, neglect, or lack of socialisation and training. However, the exceptional strength of the Rottweiler is an additional risk factor not to be neglected. It is for this reason that breed experts declare that formal training and extensive socialisation are essential for all Rottweilers. According to the AKC, Rottweilers love their owners and may behave in a clownish manner toward family and friends, but they are also protective of their territory and do not welcome strangers until properly introduced. Obedience training and socialization are required. This aggression appears correlated with watchdog and territorial instincts. Walker states that "The Rottweiler is very territorial", meaning that the owner will have to regularly work with the dog to control its territorial aggressiveness. They generally show a loose eye and have a great amount of force while working well off the stock. They make much use of their ability to intimidate. The Rottweiler often carries the head on an even plane with the back, or carries the head up but with the neck and shoulders lowered. Some females lower the entire front end slightly when using their eyes. Males also do this when working far off the stock in an open field. This is rarely seen in males when working in confined spaces such as stock yards. The Rottweiler has a reasonably good natural balance, force-barks when necessary, and when working cattle uses a very intimidating charge. There is a natural change in forcefulness when herding sheep. When working cattle, it may use its body and shoulders and for this reason should be used on horned stock with caution. The Rottweiler, when working cattle, searches out the dominant animal and challenges it. Upon proving its control over that animal it settles back and tends to its work. Some growers have found that Rottweilers are especially suited to move stubborn stock that simply ignore Border Collies, Kelpies, and others. Rottweilers use their bodies to physically force the stubborn animal to do its bidding if necessary. It drives sheep with ease. In some cases, Rottweilers have begun herding cattle without any experience at all. If worked on the same stock for any length of time, the Rottweiler tends to develop a bond with the stock and will become quite affectionate with them as long as they do as it directs. Service Dog[ edit ] Rottweilers have been used as service dogs. Health[ edit ] Rottweiler Rottweilers are a relatively healthy, disease-free breed. As with most large breeds, hip dysplasia can be a problem. For this reason the various Rottweiler breed clubs have had x-ray testing regimens in place for many years. A reputable breeder will have the hips and elbows of all breeding stock x-rayed and read by a recognised specialist, and will have paperwork to prove it. They will also have certificates that their breeding animals do not have entropion or ectropion and that they have full and complete dentition with a scissor bite.

**Chapter 5 : Rottweiler Dog Breed Information**

*My Rottweiler has been having My Rottweiler has been having runny, watery eye, that he keeps rubbing and he has started rubbing the hair off around his eye. We have used Vetericyn Canine eye Wash, it has helped but it is still watery, but he seems not to be rubbing it as much.*

What can dogs actually see? Is the old color-blind rule really true? Eyes respond well to natural health prevention methods, so keep them healthy with nutrition, exercise, care of the immune system, and avoidance of toxins and stressors. Use alternative therapies – by themselves or in combination with conventional medicine – to treat short- or long-term eye problems. It is a globe with two fluid-filled chambers anterior and posterior. The chambers are separated by the lens, the structure that helps focus light beams onto the rear part of the eye, the retina. The iris is some shade of brown in most dogs, but some dogs have one or two blue eyes. Attached to the iris are muscles that function to open or close the lens, letting in more or less light, depending on the available light. Dogs have a prominent third eyelid nictitating membrane located at the bottom of the inner part of the eye, between the lower eyelid and the globe of the eye. The third eyelid is thought to offer protection for the eyeball and to help in removing foreign bodies. Third eyelids are normally concealed beneath the lower eyelids, but one or both may become prominent with certain diseases, for several hours after general anesthetic, and with irritation from a foreign body. Dogs have upper and lower eyelids, and irritations or scratches may arise when the hairs on these lids project toward the eyeball – a condition either genetic or a result of a wound that scarred the lid. As a result, we humans have great visual acuity, color perception, and depth perception, but we do not see well in the dark. Dogs, in contrast, have well-developed night vision and their sight is well adapted to detect movement. There is some trade-off between visual acuity the ability to see detail and the ability to see in the dark. Compared to the human eye, the dog has a larger lens and a correspondingly larger corneal surface, enhancing its ability to capture light and thus see in reduced lighting conditions. The tapetum is also easy to see during a routine eye exam using an ophthalmoscope. The proportion of rods to cones is much higher in dogs than humans, thus the enhanced night vision in dogs. In addition, dogs only have two types of cones dichromat, whereas humans have three types trichromat. Thus, your dog can easily snag a ball moving sideways but may have trouble catching a ball tossed right at his nose. Specialized eye exams can detect the focal point of the lens – whether it is right on the retina normal or emmetropia, in front of myopia or nearsightedness, or behind it hyperopia or farsightedness. At one time it was assumed all dogs were myopic, but judging from new information on these evaluations, most dogs are likely very near normal emmetropic. Some breeds, however, are especially prone to being myopic. Of the examined dogs, the breeds that had a higher incidence of myopia included German Shepherds, Rottweilers, and Schnauzers. Dogs, too, experience this hardening of the lens see information on cataracts below, and conventional medicine often recommends surgically removing them. However, recent information indicates that after surgery, without the refractive ability of the lens, dogs become terribly hyperopic. Recent advances have produced intraocular prosthetic lenses that help correct for this loss of focusing ability. Watch dogs at play and it is quite apparent they have an incredible sense of balance. We know that diminished vision or dizziness adversely affects this ability to orient the body to the horizon. The sense of balance is enhanced by the nerve endings on the pads of the feet, the joints, and the nerves throughout the spine. All these send kinesthetic information back to the brain, which the animal then processes into information that gives him the current balance status. Do some or all dogs see auras? But there are other ways of understanding the eye, and in terms of natural health, these ways may be even more important than the mechanistic descriptions. Many holistic health practitioners also consider the eyes to be sentinels – expressing on the outside the current inner health status of the animal. A healthy animal has eyes that literally shine – giving off a radiant vitality that speaks of whole-body health. I can see his old self in his eyes. Obvious symptoms include eye discharges or color changes. Reddened eyes, for example, can indicate any number of inner diseases, and severe liver disease may change the normally white sclera to a yellowish tinge. Chinese medicine gives another perspective on the eyes. Lively eyes indicate that the Jing source of life is uninjured. One sore, infected eye,

with a pus-filled exudate. Take this dog right to the vet. Additionally, some methods use the eyes specifically as an aid to diagnosis. Iridology, for example, claims to be able to diagnose diseases by observing the iris. According to this method, areas of the iris are correlated to organs and areas of the body. When there is a disease within the body, it will be reflected as a change in color or shape in the corresponding area of the iris. As with any organ system, preventing diseases is always much easier than trying to cure them after the fact. Whole-body exercise is a prime component of any program of natural eye care. For healthy body, mind, spirit, and eyes, walk with your dog for at least 20 minutes a day, and if your vet has checked him out as basically healthy occasionally give him some anaerobic exercise by tossing the ball or letting him take a good swim. Nutrition is equally important as exercise, and there are some general eye-care nutrients as well as some that have specific healing qualities for eyes. Good food for the eyes includes a healthy dose of antioxidants such as vitamins B, C, and E; beta-carotene and other carotenes such as lutein ; co-enzyme Q10; and alpha-lipoic acid. Antioxidants are abundant in green leafy vegetables and other highly colored foods such corn, squash, and egg yolks, and many herbs including the common culinary ones are high in antioxidant activity. Lutein and alpha-lipoic acid have been mentioned in recent human medicine literature as being especially beneficial for eyes, with the usual caveat that results are still preliminary. Many holistic practitioners feel there is a connection between many if not all chronic eye conditions and an imbalanced immune system. In addition to the antioxidants mentioned above, herbs such as echinacea *Echinacea* spp. To improve eye conditions, try to avoid anything that compromises the immune system: Since the liver is a major detoxifying organ and according to Chinese medicine directly connected to the eyes, it is important to keep it healthy. Nutrients such as the B-vitamins, choline, and inositol enhance liver function. Herbs that are beneficial to the liver include milk thistle *Silybum marianum* , turmeric *Curcuma domestica* , and dandelion root *Taraxacum officinale*. Practitioners of Chinese medicine believe that anger and depression adversely affect the liver and these emotions also stress the immune system. If a dog is angry for constantly being left home alone, for example or depressed possibly from the recent loss of one of his companions , consider flower essences or aromatherapy for their remedial effects on the emotions. One way to ease eye tensions and to improve circulation to the eye is to give your dog a massage. Use your fingertips to make a circular motion that begins at the corner of the eye and moves clockwise around the bony structures surrounding the eye. Let your fingers gently dip into tissues surrounding the eye; located here is the *Orbicularis oculi*, the muscle mass responsible for rotating and turning the eyes. Concentrate on the corners of the eye both lateral and medial. Do this circular massage several times, first clockwise, then counter-clockwise “ as long as your dog enjoys it. Then, gently lay your fingers over the eye and very gently add pressure to the eyelid. Practice on yourself first to see how much pressure is comfortable. This very simple massage not only is relaxing and rejuvenating to the eyes, it stimulates several key acupuncture points. Make a Natural Eye Wash for Your Dog For mild eye irritation caused by dust or other irritants, make a simple, soothing salt solution, or brew this herbal bath made from eyebright *Euphrasia officinalis*. Use a clean cloth or gauze soaked in the solution to clean away crusts and secretions from the eyes and lids, or place several drops directly into the eye. This solution can be used frequently as an eye wash and for its soothing properties, and it can be used to remove simple intruders such as dust or airborne irritants. After the eyes are clean, add a drop of soothing, fresh, pure almond oil to each eye. Make sure the oil used is not essential or aromatherapy oils. Holistic Medicines for Dog Eyes As a general rule holistic medicines function extremely well for treating chronic ocular problems, and western medicines may be more appropriate for some of the acute or traumatic conditions. Cataracts are an example of a condition that typically arises slowly and gradually, over time. Preventing their occurrence with holistic methods nutrition, herbs, and food supplements is the best course of action. Once they have developed, western medicine might recommend cataract surgery to remove them. But I personally would use this only as a last resort, considering holistic options first, whenever possible. A red eye conjunctivitis might be an example of a case that is in the gray zone “ whether you should consider western medicine, alternative therapies, or consult a veterinary ophthalmologist will depend on the severity of the case, whether it came about acutely or over time, and your own gut feelings for what you feel would be the right way to proceed. Conventional Western medicine tends to be fast-acting, but typically addresses conditions only at their

surface, palliating symptoms with little concern for the underlying cause, which results in a lack of deep healing. Alternative medicines are, as a general rule, slower to act, perhaps because they tend to delve deeper into the cause of the condition. While adverse side effects can occur with any medicine or almost any substance, for that matter, they occur far less frequently with alternative medicines. Some of us feel that many of the conventional Western medical methods actually create long-term, chronic problems. Acupuncture has been successfully used to treat many eye conditions. Keratitis, chronic conjunctivitis, and all sorts of eye irritations typically respond favorably to acupuncture, and cataracts or even blindness may respond. This dog was already blind when rescued by her owner. The eye on the left has cataracts; the eye on the right has detached retina. A typical acupuncture approach to eye conditions might seem strange to a western-trained practitioner. Many healing herbs can be applied topically to the eyes and have proved to be successful for treating all kinds of eye conditions. In addition, herbs can be taken internally for their nutrient value – vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants. Some herbs, notably bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus* and eyebright *Euphrasia officinalis* are reputed to have a direct effect on the eyes when taken internally. In addition, many herbs enhance liver function and the immune system, the other important components of overall eye care. See "Resources" for purchasing information. But the eyes are, after all, connected directly to the brain. Trigger points along the neck muscles may refer to conditions occurring in or around the eyes, and these trigger points may be due to underlying misalignments of vertebrae. So, in addition to massage, chiropractic adjustments may alleviate these trigger points and concurrently help eye conditions. Common eye diseases, diagnoses, and natural treatments Following are brief discussions of the diagnoses and treatment protocol a holistic practitioner might use for the most common eye diseases of dogs: All the treatments listed below assume that, along with these treatments, we will also be doing some or all of the above mentioned therapies:

## Chapter 6 : Types of Dog Eye Discharge and Possible Causes

*Best Answer: Hmm, okay well this sounds like Conjunctivitis, it is common eye problem in dogs, my kitten suffered from this and it usually only accures if something is irratating the eye or the dog is suffering from lack of nutrition, it could be alot of reasons but these usually come up as my kitten came to me at 4 weeks old and i had to raise it on a milk bottle every 2/4 hours.*

Affectionately called Rotties or Rotts, the breed originated in Germany, where it was used to drive cattle and pull carts for farmers and butchers. When he moves, he displays strength and stamina, but when you look into his eyes you see warm, dark-brown pools reflecting a mellow, intelligent, alert, and fearless expression. A well-bred Rottweiler is calm and confident. Rottweilers exhibit a "wait-and-see" attitude when confronted with new people and situations. When these characteristics come together as they should, the Rottweiler is a natural guard dog with a mellow disposition who is successful not only in police, military, and customs work, but also as a family friend and protector. Rotties have a natural instinct to protect their families and can be ferocious in their defense. Rottweilers walk a fine line between protectiveness and aggressiveness. That might sound like what you want, but a Rottie who lacks the ability to discriminate is dangerous to everyone he encounters, not just the bad guys. You must be able to provide your Rottweiler with leadership he can trust and respect without resorting to anger or physical force. With a dog as powerful and intelligent as the Rottweiler, this is a recipe for disaster. Despite what you might have heard, Rottweilers are not temperamentally unsound or inherently vicious. Well-bred, well-socialized Rotties are playful, gentle, and loving to their families. They are easy to train if treated with respect and make great companions. Because of bad or tragic experiences with Rottweilers or other large breeds, some cities have banned the breed. You can do your part to redeem the reputation of the breed by training your Rottweiler to obey and respect people. This is a dog who is loyal to his people and wants to be with them. Highlights Rottweilers are large, powerful dogs and require extensive socialization and training from early puppyhood. Even if you train and socialize your Rottweiler, expect to be subjected to sometimes unfair advance judgments about your dog, maybe even having untrue allegations made about him and his activities, by those who fear him. Because of the current prejudice against dogs such as Rottweilers and claims that they can be dangerous, you may have to carry extra liability insurance to own one, depending upon the ordinances in your town. In some areas, you may not even be able to own a Rottweiler, or may be forced to give up any that you have. Rottweilers love people and want to be with their families. If raised with children, well-bred Rottweilers get along fine with them. They must be taught, however, what is acceptable behavior with children. Rotties have a natural instinct to herd and may "bump" children to herd them. Because of their size, this "bump" may cause toddlers to fall down and injure themselves. In addition, some Rottweilers have a strong prey drive and may get overly excited when children run and play. If you have an adult Rottweiler, introduce new animals, especially dogs, carefully. Rottweilers can be aggressive toward strange dogs, particularly those of the same sex. Under your leadership, however, your Rottie will probably learn to coexist peacefully with his new companion. Rottweilers will test you to see if you really mean what you say. Rottweilers require a couple of to minute walks or playtimes daily. Rottweilers have a double coat and shed heavily in the spring and the fall, moderately throughout the rest of the year. If their food intake is not monitored, Rotties have a tendency to overeat and can gain weight. To get a healthy dog, never buy a puppy from an irresponsible breeder, puppy mill, or pet store. History Rottweilers descend from the Molossus, a mastiff-type dog. Their ancestors marched to Germany with the Romans, driving the cattle that sustained them as they conquered the known world. As the army traveled, the big dogs mated with dogs that were native to the areas they passed through and laid the foundation for new breeds. One of the areas through which they passed was southern Germany, where the Romans set up colonies to take advantage of climate and soil, which were suitable for agriculture. They built villas roofed with red tile. More than years later, as they were building a new church, inhabitants of the town excavated the site of the ancient Roman baths and uncovered one of the red-tiled villas. The discovery inspired a new name for the town: Over the centuries, Rottweilers flourished as a market area for cattle, the German equivalent of a Texas cowtown,

and the descendants of the Roman Molossus dogs drove the cattle to town for butchering. Butchers in the area also used the dogs to pull carts loaded with meat. Eventually, rail transport replaced cattle drives. The Rottweiler nearly became extinct. At a dog show in Heilbronn, Germany, in 1860, only one nondescript Rottweiler was exhibited. That situation began to change in 1865, when the Rottweiler and Leonberger Club was founded and the first Rottweiler breed standard was written. Rottweilers began to be used in police work, for which they were well suited. The first litter was whelped in 1870, and the first dog registered by the American Kennel Club was Stina v Felsenmeer in 1888. After World War II, the breed started becoming more popular. At that time, it was primarily known as an excellent obedience dog. This is what happened to the Rottweiler breed until bad publicity and the demand for them decreased. Dedicated, reputable breeders are taking this chance to turn the breed around and ensure that Rottweilers are the type of dogs they were meant to be. Today, Rottweilers rank 17th among the breeds and varieties registered by the AKC. Size Males typically are 24 to 27 inches tall at the shoulder and weigh 95 to 135 pounds. Females typically are 22 to 25 inches tall at the shoulder and weigh 85 to 115 pounds. Personality The ideal Rottweiler is calm, confident, and courageous, never shy. Instead, he takes a wait-and-see attitude with new people or situations. This is not a highly excitable dog. He has an inherent desire to protect his family and property, but should never be aggressive toward people without cause. The Rottweiler is smart and adaptable with a strong work ethic. Males are quiet but watchful, constantly assessing their surroundings for threats. Females are somewhat easier to control and may be more affectionate. Both are highly trainable but can be stubborn. Rottweilers require firm, consistent but not harsh discipline. If not, he may try to bully or bluff you. Temperament is affected by a number of factors, including heredity, training, and socialization. Puppies with nice temperaments are curious and playful, willing to approach people and be held by them. Meeting siblings or other relatives of the parents is also helpful for evaluating what a puppy will be like when he grows up. Socialization helps ensure that your Rottweiler puppy grows up to be a well-rounded dog. Enrolling him in a puppy kindergarten class is a great start. Inviting visitors over regularly, and taking him to busy parks, stores that allow dogs, and on leisurely strolls to meet neighbors will also help him polish his social skills. Health clearances prove that a dog has been tested for and cleared of a particular condition. You can confirm health clearances by checking the OFA web site [offa.com](http://offa.com). Some dogs show pain and lameness on one or both rear legs, but you may not notice any signs of discomfort in a dog with hip dysplasia. As the dog ages, arthritis can develop. Dogs with hip dysplasia should not be bred. Hip dysplasia is hereditary, but it can be worsened by environmental factors, such as rapid growth from a high-calorie diet or injuries incurred from jumping or falling on slick floors. Elbow dysplasia is a hereditary malformation of the elbow joint. The severity of the dysplasia can only be determined by x-rays. Your vet may recommend surgery to correct the problem, or medication to control the pain. This common heart defect is sometimes seen in Rottweilers. The aorta narrows below the aortic valve, forcing the heart to work harder to supply blood to the body. This condition can cause fainting and even sudden death. Typically, a veterinary cardiologist diagnoses this condition after a heart murmur has been detected. Generally affecting large and giant breeds, osteosarcoma is an aggressive bone cancer. The first sign of osteosarcoma is lameness, but the dog will need x-rays to determine if the cause is cancer. Osteosarcoma is treated aggressively, usually with the amputation of the limb and chemotherapy. With treatment, dogs can live nine months to two years or more. This is a life-threatening condition that can affect large, deep-chested dogs like Rottweilers, especially if they are fed one large meal a day, eat rapidly, drink large volumes of water after eating, and exercise vigorously after eating. Some think that raised feeder and type of food might be a factor in causing this to happen too. It is more common among older dogs. GDV occurs when the stomach is distended with gas or air and then twists torsion. The dog is unable to belch or vomit to rid itself of the excess air in its stomach, and the normal return of blood to the heart is impeded. Blood pressure drops and the dog goes into shock. Without immediate medical attention, the dog can die. Suspect bloat if your dog has a distended abdomen, is salivating excessively and retching without throwing up. He also may be restless, depressed, lethargic, and weak with a rapid heart rate. This is sometimes referred to as "growing pains" because it usually occurs in puppies when they are around four months old.

**Chapter 7 : An Easy Home Cure Cherry Eye Remedy - Old Town Home**

*A dog's eyes perform a nearly miraculous function - converting reflected light into nerve impulses that the brain uses to form images of the world. To do this well, all the various parts of the eye must be healthy.*

Check new design of our homepage! Rottweiler Health Problems There are many genetic and acquired Rottweiler health problems that plague this dog breed. As a pet owner, it is important that you have a fair knowledge regarding Rottweiler health concerns. DogAppy Staff Rottweilers are thought to be aggressive dog breeds. On the contrary to this common notion, Rottweiler temperament is actually very calm and exhibits a loving side. These dogs are naturally funny and very courageous. When one trains the dog to kill, a Rottweiler cannot help but act aggressive. These dogs prove to be good family dogs and even prove to be great companions for older children. They have the ability to change their temperament according to the situation they are in. This means that if the dog feels someone or something is threatening or intimidating, he will give a tough fight to protect and save his family. These active and playful dogs are known for their intelligence as well as fearless courage. But, before you bring one home, it is important that you learn about Rottweiler health problems. This will help you stay prepared for any possible health issues that may plague your pet. Common Rottweiler Health Issues In the following paragraphs, we shall learn about some common health issues plaguing the Rottweiler dog breed. However, this does not mean that all dogs are affected by these Rottweiler health concerns. It just indicates that this breed is predisposed to these problems. Your dog may or may not develop either of these conditions. Bone and Joint Diseases Rottweiler dogs are prone to many bone and joint disorders that affect their ability to move. One of the common genetic diseases of the bone is hip dysplasia. This disease causes abnormal hip joint development and causes the dog to limp. A dog can suffer from mild to severe form of the disease. Next, comes elbow dysplasia that is a part of many congenital elbow diseases in dogs. In this condition, the elbow joint is malformed and cartilage is damaged. Thus, it leads to front limb lameness. This condition may affect the dog as early as 4 months of age. This condition occurs when the dog is about 5 to 12 months of age. The disease is characterized by pain and lameness that may shift from one limb to the other. Fortunately, in many cases, the disease is found to be self-limiting by the time the dog is 20 months old. Heart and Circulatory Problems One of the major Rottweiler health concerns is aortic stenosis. This is a congenital heart disease that causes the narrowing of the aorta. This makes it very difficult for the heart to pump blood into the body. This causes inadequate supply of oxygen to the brain. Thus, the dog will seem out of breath after a little bit of exercise and may even faint. If left untreated, it will lead to death. It leads to bleeding in the dog due to deficiency of plasma protein called von Willebrand factor. This leads to prolonged nosebleed, blood in urine, stools and even presence of bleeding under the skin. In this condition, the dog suffers from deficiency of glucocorticoids and mineralocorticoids. This hormonal deficiency leads to many functional problems. The initial symptoms of this disorder include vomiting, lethargy and loss of appetite. In severe conditions, it may lead to heart arrhythmias and electrolyte imbalance, leading to death. Eye Problems Rottweiler dogs tend to inherit a few eye problems like cataracts. This condition is usually treated by surgery and if left untreated, it may lead to blindness. Another eye problem seen in Rottweiler dogs is progressive retinal atrophy PRA. In this condition, there is gradual deterioration of the retina. This leads to night blindness and with time, the dog is not able to see during day time as well. Cancer Rottweilers are prone to developing cancers such as cancer of the bone osteosarcoma. If the dog tends to suffer from bone fractures without any apparent reason, it may indicate cancer. Another cancer that affects Rottweilers is lymphosarcoma. The lymphatic system is affected by this type of cancer. This condition causes the dog to lose his appetite, lose excessive weight and suffer from vomiting and diarrhea. It is very important to make an early diagnosis of cancer, in order to improve the health and control the spread of cancer. These were a few of the common Rottweiler health problems that may have to be addressed by the pet owner. Rottweilers are healthy dogs, but may fall prey to illnesses. It is important that one takes good Rottweiler care and feeds him good, nutritious food. Make the dog exercise regularly to keep him healthy, active and balance his temperament. Regular check ups with the veterinarian will keep Rottweiler health issues at bay.

### Chapter 8 : Rottweiler - Wikipedia

*my rottweiler has a cyst growing on the outside of his eye and it seems to be getting bigger as time goes by. WHAT IS - Answered by a verified Dog Veterinarian We use cookies to give you the best possible experience on our website.*

Finding Finding a Rottweiler Whether you want to go with a breeder or get your dog from a shelter or rescue, here are some things to keep in mind. Choosing a Rottweiler Breeder Finding a good breeder is a great way to find the right puppy. A good breeder will match you with the right puppy and will, without question, have done all the health certifications necessary to screen out health problems as much as possible. She is more interested in placing pups in the right homes than making big bucks. A good breeder can tell you about the history of the breed, explain why one puppy is considered pet quality while another is not, and discuss what health problems affect the breed and the steps she takes to avoid those problems. Find a breeder who is a member in good standing of the American Rottweiler Club and who has agreed to abide by its list of mandatory practices, which include screening all dogs being bred for genetic diseases, selling only with a written contract, and guaranteeing a home for any dog the breeder sold if the owner becomes unable to keep him. The American Rottweiler Club requires its member breeders to screen all breeding dogs for hip dysplasia. Look for a breeder who will do even more than the required minimum testing. Choose a breeder who is not only willing but insists on being a resource in helping you train and care for your new dog. The ARC has additional guidelines on how to interview and select a Rottweiler breeder. Avoid breeders who seem interested only in how quickly they can unload a puppy on you and whether your credit card will go through. Put at least as much effort into researching your puppy as you would into choosing a new car or expensive appliance. It will save you money in the long run. Red flags include puppies always being available, multiple litters on the premises, having your choice of any puppy, and the ability to pay online with a credit card. Quickie online purchases are convenient, but they are almost never associated with reputable breeders. Disreputable breeders and facilities that deal with puppy mills can be hard to distinguish from reliable operations. The cost of a Rottweiler puppy varies depending on his place of origin, whether he is male or female, what titles his parents have, and whether he is best suited for the show ring or a pet home. Whatever the price, the puppy you buy should have been raised in a clean home environment, from parents with health clearances and conformation show and, ideally, working titles to prove that they are good specimens of the breed. And before you decide to buy a puppy, consider whether an adult Rottweiler might better suit your needs and lifestyle. Puppies are loads of fun, but they require a lot of time and effort before they grow up to become the dog of your dreams. An adult Rottie may already have some training and will probably be less active, destructive, and demanding than a puppy. If you are interested in acquiring an older dog through breeders, ask them about purchasing a retired show dog or if they know of an adult dog who needs a new home. If you want to adopt a dog, read the advice below on how to do that. Adopting a Dog From a Rottweiler Rescue or Shelter There are many great options available if you want to adopt a dog from an animal shelter or breed rescue organization. Here is how to get started. Use the Web Sites like Petfinder. The site allows you to be very specific in your requests housetraining status, for example or very general all the Rottweilers available on Petfinder across the country. Social media is another great way to find a dog. Post on your Facebook page that you are looking for a specific breed so that your entire community can be your eyes and ears. Reach Out to Local Experts Start talking with all the pet pros in your area about your desire for a Rottweiler. That includes vets, dog walkers, and groomers. When someone has to make the tough decision to give up a dog, that person will often ask her own trusted network for recommendations. The American Rottweiler Club can help you find a dog that may be the perfect companion for your family. You can also search online for other Rottweiler rescues in your area. The great thing about breed rescue groups is that they tend to be very upfront about any health conditions the dogs may have and are a valuable resource for advice. They also often offer fostering opportunities so, with training, you could bring a Rottweiler home for a trial to see what the experience is like. Key Questions to Ask You now know the things to discuss with a breeder, but there are also questions you should discuss with shelter or rescue group staff or volunteers before you bring home a pup.

What is his energy level? How is he around other animals? How does he respond to shelter workers, visitors, and children? What is his personality like? What is his age? Has he ever bitten or hurt anyone that they know of? Are there any known health issues? Wherever you acquire your Rottweiler, make sure you have a good contract with the seller, shelter, or rescue group that spells out responsibilities on both sides. Petfinder offers an Adopters Bill of Rights that helps you understand what you can consider normal and appropriate when you get a dog from a shelter. Puppy or adult, a breeder purchase or a rescue, take your Rottweiler to your veterinarian soon after adoption. Your veterinarian will be able to spot problems and will work with you to set up a preventive regimen that will help you avoid many health issues.

## Chapter 9 : Rottweiler Health Problems

*I have always wondered, from years ago when I had a Rottweiler, why it is that some dogs have brown dots above their eyes. Domestic dogs belong to Group A below and it must be another part of a dog's eye communication system.*

There are actually several conditions that can create a blue haze that partially or completely covers the front of the eye, including the following five. The condition is also seen in humans and horses. This condition is a normal change to the lenses of the eyes that typically occurs in dogs over the age of six. Because nuclear sclerosis comes on gradually, your dog should be able to comfortably adapt to any minor changes in vision that occur. Cataracts form a blue cloud of varying degrees inside the capsule that holds the lens of the eye. Cataracts can progress very slowly over many years or they can come on very quickly, leading to blindness within a few days or weeks. Cataracts in dogs are often inherited. They can also be caused by diabetes, toxicity from drugs and pest preventives, another underlying eye disease, trauma to the eye, nutritional deficiencies in puppies, and as part of the aging process. Sometimes anti-inflammatory eye drops are prescribed. If the fluid buildup which is what causes the cloudy blue appearance and pressure are left untreated, they will cause the eye to enlarge and become misshapen, and the eventual result will be irreversible blindness. In pets, glaucoma is either primary or secondary. Primary glaucoma is inherited and typically starts in one eye, but in most cases it will eventually involve both eyes. Secondary glaucoma occurs when other eye diseases are present, including uveitis, advanced cataracts, cancer of the eye, lens displacement, and chronic retinal detachment. Treatment will depend on the cause and severity of the disease. But the goal is always to alleviate the pressure inside the eye as quickly as possible by reducing the production of aqueous humor and increasing drainage from the affected eye. Unfortunately, medical treatment of the condition is not nearly as successful with pets as it is with people. Long-term control of primary glaucoma in a blind eye is usually removal of the eye. As awful as it sounds, it actually provides the very best relief for the dog. Corneal dystrophy is an inherited, progressive condition that usually affects both eyes. There are three types of corneal dystrophy, depending on the location: Stromal corneal dystrophy usually does not require treatment. Endothelial corneal dystrophy is sometimes treated with contact lenses over the eyes. Epithelial corneal tags, when present, may be removed. Another treatment option for endothelial corneal dystrophy is flap surgery of the conjunctiva. Corneal transplants are performed occasionally, but the results are inconsistent. A dog with corneal dystrophy will usually have some eye cloudiness even after successful treatment of the condition. And since corneal ulcers are common with both endothelial and epithelial corneal dystrophy, dogs with pain or blinking or watering of the eyes should be seen by a veterinarian. If your dog has anterior uveitis, it means there is inflammation of the iris and ciliary body within the uvea of the eye. Uveitis is a common secondary condition that results from a disease process elsewhere in the body. Anterior uveitis causes pain in the eyes. There may also be squinting, pawing at the eyes, eye redness, excessive tearing or discharge, change in the appearance of the pupil, change in the shape or color of the iris, swelling of the eyeball, or a dull or cloudy-looking eye. Treatment options will depend on the diagnosis. The condition should be treated aggressively to prevent further damage to the eye. In every case, regardless of the cause of uveitis, eye drops and ointments are prescribed, along with medications to manage pain and inflammation. If an infection is present, the appropriate medication will be prescribed.