



Mill Creek Veterinary
Service, LLC

Pink

Puppy Wellness Exam

Congratulations on your new addition to your family! We hope you will enjoy many healthy years together. The first step to ensuring your puppy's health is this veterinary exam, performed when the puppy is very young. We recommend taking your puppy, and a fecal sample, to your personal veterinarian **within 10 days** of purchase for a follow-up exam. Parasites can pose a human health risk, so have your vet perform a fecal exam.

The exam recorded on this form, includes observation/palpation of the body systems noted below, as well as auscultation of heart/lungs. The breed listed is as described by the seller – no parentage exams were performed.

Please check with the seller on the status of vaccines and parasite deworming administered to this puppy. Your personal veterinarian will assist you in completing the required and recommended vaccines for your puppy.

Seller's Name: Chris Martin

Breed: Miniature Goldendoodle

Address: [REDACTED]

Number of Puppies Examined: 8

Sinking Spring, PA 19608

Birthdate: 05/04/2025

Puppy: Annabelle

Color: Apricot

Sex: M (F) 3 # 11⁰²

Eyes:	Normal <u>X</u>	Abnormal <u> </u>
Ears:	Normal <u>X</u>	Abnormal <u> </u>
Jaw/Bite:	Normal <u>X</u>	Abnormal <u> </u>
Musculoskeletal:	Normal <u>X</u>	Abnormal <u> </u>
Heart:	Normal <u> </u>	Abnormal <u>X</u>
Lungs:	Normal <u>X</u>	Abnormal <u> </u>
Abdomen:	Normal <u>X</u>	Abnormal <u> </u>
Skin:	Normal <u>X</u>	Abnormal <u> </u>
Patellas:	Normal <u> </u>	Abnormal <u>X</u>
Urogenital:	Normal <u>X</u>	Abnormal <u> </u>
Hernias:	Normal <u>X</u>	Abnormal <u> </u>
Other:	<u> </u>	

Grade 1/6 murmur

Bilateral Grade 1 Luxating Patellas

Date of Exam: 06/23/2025

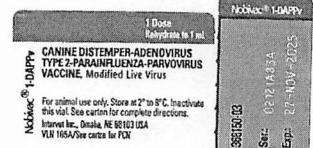
Signature: [Signature]

Nathan M. Kapp, VMD

PA License: BV012824

Vaccine Given by Vet: (DAPP2) No

Deworming Given by Vet: (Drontal) No





Dr. Nathan M. Kapp

PA License: BV012824

Heart Murmurs in Puppies

A heart murmur is an abnormal sound within the heart caused by turbulence of blood flow. Heart murmurs are first detected at our initial physical exam as we listen to the heart with our stethoscope. In dogs, heart murmurs are classified on a 6-point scale based on their intensity or loudness, as well as their location, timing, and sound. Grade 1 and 2 murmurs are often innocent heart murmurs, while grade 3 murmurs may or may not go away. Grades, 4, 5, and 6 murmurs are often more concerning and require a cardiologist exam to determine the underlying cause if they do not resolve. Heart murmurs can be innocent “physiologic” murmurs, congenital murmurs, or acquired murmurs.

Physiologic Heart Murmurs:

Physiologic heart murmurs occur commonly in young puppies as the puppy is growing. They cause no impact on the health of the puppy. Physiologic murmurs often develop between 6 and 8 weeks of age as the puppy is growing. They are benign murmurs that are usually a low Grade 1 or Grade 2 out of 6. They should resolve by 6 months of age. When we see a low grade 1 or grade 2 heart murmur in a young, growing puppy, we often recommend rechecking the puppy at 1-to-2-week intervals to monitor if the murmur decreases in intensity or resolves all together. *Since innocent murmurs don't cause physical illness to the puppy, we don't recommend a cardiology exam unless the murmur is still present at 6 months of age or if the murmur increases in intensity.* If your puppy has a low-grade murmur at 8 weeks, we recommend having your veterinarian follow up with the puppy to determine if the murmur is changing or resolving.

Congenital Heart Murmurs:

Congenital murmurs are murmurs caused by anatomic defects in the heart, such as holes in the walls between the heart chambers, or valve disorders from birth. In general, congenital murmurs are often louder in intensity. In addition, a congenital murmur may worsen in intensity, rather than improve. They will not resolve as we monitor the puppy as he/she grows. Congenital murmurs require a cardiologist exam with ultrasound to determine the exact cause and prognosis of the congenital abnormality.

Acquired Heart Murmurs:

Acquired heart murmurs are murmurs that are not present in our young puppies at their initial exams, but rather develop as the dog grows. We often see these in our older pets as their hearts age. Depending on the condition, and severity of clinical signs, your primary veterinary may manage the condition or refer to a cardiologist for management.

Please reach out of our office or consult with your primary care veterinarian with questions or concerns about heart murmurs in your new puppy.



Luxating Patellas in Puppies

What is a luxating patella?

The knee joint connects the femur to the tibia in the rear legs of our pets. The knee cap, or patella, is a small bone that sits on a groove at the end of the femur near the knee joint. Luxation means there is a movement or dislocation. A luxating patella occurs when the knee cap “pops off” of the groove the it normally sits in on the femur. The patella can pop off the groove medially (to the inside) or laterally (to the outside) of the femur groove.

How Severe is a luxating patella?

There are 4 levels of luxating patellas: Grade 1, Grade 2, Grade 3, and Grade 4. Grade 1 patellas are very minor and occur when the veterinarian can move the patella off the groove on the femur, and it pops back into place immediately. Alternatively, Grade 4 patellas are when the patella is permanently stuck off the groove of the femur and cannot be brought into the normal position on the groove. Luxating patellas may be genetic (inherited) or may develop due to a trauma or injury. Luxating patellas may involve one knee or both knees. Luxating patellas are very common in toy and miniature breed dogs. I often see grade 1 luxating patellas in small breed dogs at their first health exam that will resolve as the puppy grows and gains muscle and strength. Just because a young puppy has a grade 1 luxating patella at a young age, doesn't mean it will persist for the rest of its life. Grade 2, 3, and 4 luxating patellas are more likely to persist throughout life.

How are Luxating Patellas Diagnosed?

Luxating patellas are often easily diagnosed by the veterinarian on physical exam by simply feeling and manipulating the knee cap. Sometimes, radiographs can help determine underlying causes of the luxating patellas, such as limb deformities.

What are the clinical signs that I may see in my pet?

With minor grade 1 luxating patellas, clinical signs may not be seen at all. Sometimes, you will see the pet limp for a step or two as the knee cap is out of joint, then the pet will resume normal walking as the patella quickly pops back in. We see many pets in our clinic with no clinical signs when they have Grade 1 luxating patellas. With severe Grade 3 and 4 luxating patellas, the pet may have difficulty straightening his or her leg and have mobility issues consistently.

Long-term, a pet with luxating patellas will often develop arthritis in the effected joint as they age into their elder years.

How are Luxating Patellas Treated?

With Grade 1 and even Grade 2 luxating patellas, treatment may not be necessary if the pet is showing no signs of discomfort. Sometimes, we need to treat with short courses of NSAID pain medications and rest. Having the pet on a good Glucosamine joint supplement after middle age, may help with joint health. Grade 3 and 4 luxating patellas often require surgery to repair the luxation of the knee cap. Maintaining a healthy weight can also aid in limiting clinical signs.

Please reach out of our office or consult with your primary care veterinarian with questions or concerns about luxating patellas in your new puppy.