   First of all I’m happy you reading this file it will help you to understand what you committing to as a new parent to French bulldog…..

**Frenchie………..**

**As a short-faced breed (brachycephalic), French Bulldogs have some health concerns that you should be aware of. Their short face makes breathing less efficient than that of the long-nosed breeds, so French Bulldogs have less tolerance of heat, exercise and stress. All of which increase their need to breathe. His respiratory system is compromised, so don't smoke near him, don't use chemical cleaning products and keep them away from allergenic pollen and freshly cut grass. Keep your French Bulldog cool in warm weather and avoid strenuous exercise. Bulldogs can die from heat exhaustion. In hot or humid weather, minimize their outdoor activity and keep them in an air-conditioned home. Short-faced dogs have a high risk of heatstroke because they can't pant vigorously enough to lower their body heat. Whenever you and your French Bulldog are out in warm weather take water with you. If you are going to be out for a while, take along ice and lemon juice. If your Bulldog starts to overheat and brings up phlegm, you must act quickly to cool him down. Get your Bulldog out of the heat. Squirt lemon juice into his mouth to clear the phlegm. Put a wet towel on him and keep him calm. If your Bulldog goes down with heat exhaustion and his tongue turns blue, wet him with cool water and cool him with ice. Lay him in cool water or ice if you can. You must bring his body temperature down. Anesthesia is also more risky in short-faced dogs, so be sure your veterinarian is experienced with such breeds should your French Bulldog need to be anesthetized for any reason.** **Make sure your vet only uses the most** **modern anesthetics (such as isoflurane) and insist on a heart and blood pressure monitor. Many vets are not careful enough when anesthetizing short-faced breeds**.

A.C. IS DANGEROUS TO PUPPY WHO WERE NEVER EXPOSED TO IT BEFORE. YOU RESPONSOBILITY AS A NEW OWNER IS TO MAKE SURE YOU BABY IS GRADUALLY ADDAPTED TO IT.

**KEEPING THOSE WRINKLES CLEAN**One of the things we love most about our Bulldogs is those squishy wrinkly faces.  Sometimes the overdone Bulldog will require a lot more time daily cleaning those folds. What we do to keep our Bulldogs looking their best and keeping those tear stains away.  
Clean your baby face as soon as they need it with unscented baby wipes

**BULLDOGS COAT AND SKIN**Bulldogs have very sensitive coats; the wrong diet can make your bully’s coat dull and even crate skin complaints. If you are feeding a TOP quality diet but still having problems with your bully’s coat it maybe allergies, hot spots, Dermatitis, yeast infections, dandruff the list can go on.  We do several things to keep our Bulldogs coats shiny and healthy.    
Giving omega3 once a week (providing your bulldog is not allergic to fish) and best are boiled Eggs , they are a wonderful source of protein for your baby.  
**DOG HOT SPOTS occur due to different health conditions including allergies, flea bites, tangled fur or increased humidity on the skin. It is also called moist dermatitis, and isn't a serious condition but can cause major discomfort. The symptoms of hot spots can include licking, scratching, red oozing skin and hair loss. The treatment of hot spots in dogs can be made up of conventional vet treatments but there are also a few at-home remedies that can help eliminate moist dermatitis. Apple cider vinegar is a solution that can be used on hot spots, as it contains acetic acid. wash the dog's skin once a day, with the 50/50 solution, half water, half ACV, avoiding the eyes. This helps to regularize the PH of the dog's skin and kill the bacteria. After doing this, use an oatmeal rinse and then pat the dog's skin dry. Dog hot spots should be treated as soon as they are detected, to prevent them from spreading to other areas of the body.**

**PNEUMONIA AND BULLDOGS**Nearly all Bulldogs have a smaller diameter trachea (windpipe) than other dogs.   
The hypoplastic trachea is excessively narrowed and grows as your Bulldog grows, it can take a year to finish developing. Elongated Soft Palate is also another common concern with French bulldogs that they are born with and they usually outgrow when they are adults and we would not recommend a soft palate surgery before a Bulldog is fully matured and only when absolutely necessary.   
this creates the problem of creating additional negative pressure from the trachea making Bulldogs more prone to aspiration, Aspiration then causes pneumonia which the smaller trachea then makes more difficult to clear. Pneumonia can also be a direct cause of Kennel Cough "Canine Infectious Tracheobronchitis" which is a airborne virus, If treated quickly it can easily be cured. It can also be contracted by an allergic reaction to vaccines.   
**Pneumonia can also be contracted at the following**Dog Shows, Dog Groomers, Training Classes,Veterinary Clinics,Contact of any kind with other dogs,Out on walks Passing Dogs in the street.  There are several ways to prevent Pneumonia, never let your bulldog inhale their food, you can purchase a ball which can be placed into their food bowl which is what we do with our puppies or you can even purchase a slow feeding food bowl designed to slow down your bulldog eating. Never Let you Bulldog out in the cold for too long as they can also develop wet lungs very fast.    
**Symptoms of Pneumonia**Frequent coughing with mucus,secretions Nasal discharge, Difficulty in breathing, Fever Wheezing or panting, Dehydration, Loss of appetite,Lethargic behavior

**DIARRHEA AND VOMITING**

French bulldogs are known for unstable stomach so be ready to deal with diarria and vomiting for at least couple weeks after you picked up your puppy.   
The most common causes of Diarrhea and Vomiting in puppies is Change in diet,Stress,Overfeeding even chill.  To help fix this problem we cut back in food and feed only boiled ground beef and rice, it usually cures the problem within 24 hours. Make sure your Bulldog has access to plenty of fresh water as side effect of diarrhea can cause dehydration.   
Diarrhea can also be a symptom of other problems such as parasites like Giardia and Coccidia this will require medical treatment the best cue for such parasites is Sulfadimethoxine which is commonly known as Albon or Panacur

**Symptoms of Coccidia and Giardia**Loose mucous stools, Diarrhea (often green/red in color), Malodorous stool Soft, light colored, greasy stools Abdominal tenderness, Gas Bloating, Listlessness, Weight loss, Dehydration, Fever, Vomiting.  
**HOW CAN A BULLDOG PUPPY GET CODDIDIA OR GIARDIA**Stress plays a role in the development of coccidiosis and giardia.  It is not uncommon for a seemingly healthy puppy or other animal to arrive at its new home and develop diarrhea several days later leading to a diagnosis of coccidia.  If the puppy has been at the new home for less than a week then it had coccidia before it arrived.  Remember the incubation period (from exposure to illness) is about a week.  If the puppy has been with its new owner a couple of weeks, then the exposure to coccidia most likely occurred after the animal arrived at the new home.  Often, coccidia was present only to surface during the stressful period of the puppy adjusting to a new home

**ELONGATED SOFT PALATE**This is the most common breathing disorder in a Bulldog. The soft palate is the flap of skin at the back of the throat. If the palate is too long, it blocks the airway making it difficult for the dog to breathe. The dog can also choke on or spit up pieces of kibble and even pass out from lack of air. Signs are excessive panting, unable to calm down quickly when excited, and possibly vomiting. Loud, raspy breathing when overheated is another symptom.   
  
A vet can check the palate by looking down the dog's throat, many times while the dog is awake if he/she is calm and will allow it. Otherwise, a mild sedative can be given so the vet can do a thorough check.  
  
Surgery can be done to shorten the palate but is NOT suggested until the dog is about a year old as the palate may still grow when they are pups and never need any surgery.    
Laser surgery is now the most common way to shorten the palate. It cauterizes as it cuts, which cuts down the bleeding and swelling, and lessens recovery time. During post-op recovery, only soft food should be given to allow the throat time to heal. Hard kibble can be irritating. Rice/ground beef or chicken, soft dog food, eggs, oatmeal and even baby food are some of the meals that can be fed. Kibble can also be softened with hot water or a gravy.  
Healing time varies by dog but normal time is between 2-3 weeks.

**HYPOPLASTIC TRACHEA**  
Bulldogs tend to have small tracheas considering their size. The average trachea measures between 6-9, which is based on the size of the trachea tube used during surgery. The higher the number, the wider the trachea.  
The most common signs of a narrow trachea are shortness of breath, gurgling sounds, wheezing,Foaming at the mouth, The only way to know if your dog has this is with an x-ray.  
Unfortunately, nothing can be surgically done to correct this problem. The best way to treat this is to limit strenuous exercise and keep the dog’s weight down. The less weight, the less strain on the body.  Most often they outgrow this condition and no treatment is ever needed.

**Many bulldogs live long and happy lives with this as long as they are monitored carefully, like any Bulldog.**

**PINCHED NARES**  
The nares (nostrils) are pinched tight so the dog doesn't get a good amount of air through the nose. Nares can be widened with surgery.  Unless life threatening this surgery is never needed.  
*Note:* Whenever considering any type of surgery on your bulldog be sure you go to a vet that specializes in this breed.

       **REVERSE SNEEZING**The real name for reverse sneezing is paroxysmal respiration. Paroxysmal respiration is commonly described as a "reverse sneeze" because for all purposes it does look as if a dog is trying to inhale a sneeze. When this occurs, your baby will appear to be snorting or choking with the neck extended and the chest expanded, as the she struggles to take in air.   
  
Physiologically, the trachea has narrowed and the normal amount of air is not able to enter the lungs. In most cases, this not a serious problem and it looks much more horrifying than it is. If this is happening to your Bulldog, do not panic. You can help your her by soothingly stroking the upper throat area to encourage relaxation and dilation of the trachea. Other have had success gently pinching the nostrils together until the Bulldog swallows. This is usually all that is necessary. It is important to remember that most attacks will stop without doing anything at all.