



ADOPTION/FOSTER APPLICATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Please note: all questions must be answered in full.

Dog(s) of Interest:			
PERSONAL INFORMATION			
Full name		Age*	
Address			
Phone number(s)	Mobile		
	Fixed		
Email address			
Employment and schedule			
Name of partner (if applicable)		Age*	
Partner's employment and schedule (if applicable)			
If you are working from home, is this a permanent arrangement in your contract?			
Please list all persons living at home, their relationship to you, and their ages			

Whose idea was it to rescue a setter and what is the primary reason for adopting a dog?

*NOTE. This information helps us find a good "fit" with our adopters. We do not believe in age discrimination!

HOME and GARDEN

Do you live in a house or a flat?		Is your home rented or owned?	
If rented, do you have the landlord's permission to keep a pet?		Is the garden for your sole use or is it shared with others?	
<p>How high are the garden boundaries and what they consist of (e.g. fence, wall hedge)? Are there any gaps?</p> <p>Please describe the garden and send us some pictures.</p> <p>If applicable, how high is the gate (approx.), and can it be locked?</p>			

CURRENT DOG(S)

Breed	Age	Sex	Neutered?	Where obtained	When

PREVIOUS DOG(S)

Breed	Where and at what age obtained	What happened	When

ANY OTHER PETS / ANIMALS			
Type	Age	Where kept	Location relative to dog

YOUR NEW DOG	
Who would be responsible for the care of the dog?	
How many hours per day would the dog be left alone? Where would the dog be left when alone?	
Where will the dog sleep?	
Which rooms/areas of the home and garden would be off-limits to the dog?	
Do you allow dogs on furniture?	
Where, who, how long and how many times a-day will you walk your dog?	
If the dog became destructive at your home, what would you do?	
If the dog shows separation anxiety, what would you do?	
What would you do if the dog became aggressive?	
Under what circumstances would you not keep the dog?	
Have you applied for other rescue dogs recently? If yes, can you please tell us more?	

YOUR DOG'S HEALTH

Before you adopt a dog from another country, you will need to be aware of any potential diseases they may carry. The dog will of course be fully tested in Italy. However, this will not prevent them from becoming ill later on in life.

It is critical that you have knowledge of some life-threatening diseases such as Leishmaniasis to guarantee a better outcome should your dog become ill. Please read and sign the notes about Leishmaniasis below. Other diseases you should be aware of are tick-borne, such as Ehrlichia, Rickettsia, Anaplasmosis, Borrelia and Babesia. These can be cured but, if undetected, can also be fatal.

We also strongly recommend you take out pet insurance (and make sure you will be covered for Leishmaniasis should your dog develop the disease later on in life).

If the dog becomes ill or is injured, are you financially prepared to provide the necessary medical care?

Is there a maximum amount you would spend for your dog's medical needs and what would that be?

Would you have your dog neutered at your own expense if necessary?

THINKING ABOUT THE FUTURE

What provision would be made for the dog if you had to move and could not take the dog with you?

Bear in mind that the dog may live 15+ years.

What would you do if you could no longer care for the dog?

Is there anything else you would like to tell us about yourself?

Where did you first hear about SOS Italian Setters?

SOS Italian Setters asks for a £600 donation per dog. This amount covers a portion of the costs incurred by the charity for the dog's vet bills, documents and transport.

Signature:

Date:

Recognising the Signs May be a Matter of Life and Death

Canine Leishmaniasis is a vector-borne disease caused by the *Leishmania Infantum* protozoan parasite and is transmitted by female Phlebotomine sand flies. Leishmaniasis is endemic in Southern Europe, with an estimated 60% of dogs infected. Only about 5% – 10% of infected dogs, however, will ever develop symptoms or clinical/active Leishmaniasis – sometimes called “Leish”, for short in the UK.

Dogs from endemic countries (whether they have tested positive for Leish or not) can develop active disease many years after arriving in the UK. There is no specific trigger for this, but it is believed that physical or mental stress and a weakening of a dog’s immune system can be contributing factors.

Leish is an indirect zoonotic disease, it requires a vector (the sand fly) to spread from host to host. There is as yet no evidence that the vector insect is present in the UK, so it is important to emphasise that there is therefore no evidence that a dog with Leishmaniasis could infect another dog that has not been exposed to the parasite. For those involved with all dogs coming from Southern Europe it is essential to be aware of this disease and how it is transmitted.

If your dog is negative when he/she arrives, it is important to know the signs to look for: slowly developing lesions on ears, nose and hind legs, if the dog is (unreasonably) thirsty, lethargic, shows signs of lameness, has epistaxis (bleeding from the nose), or fever. All these – and many more – could be signs of Leishmaniasis.

Please refer to the full list of symptoms published here <https://www.leishvet.org/fact-sheet/clinical-manifestations/>. The wide range of different clinical signs can make Leishmaniasis difficult to diagnose to someone unfamiliar with the disease. That’s why the adopters’ role can be critical, which is why we believe it is vital to create awareness among our adopters.

The earlier Leish is diagnosed and treated, the better the prognosis is for the dog. Successfully treated a dog can often live out his/her normal life span.

If your dog is positive, it is important to:

1. Find a vet who is open and willing to work with your dog and with you
2. Know the medications the dog should be on, and the different options available
3. Find out more about their diet (they do not need a prescription diet unless they have kidney or liver problems or, when taking Allopurinol, they need to follow a low purine diet)
4. Make sure the dog is tested regularly: you need to ask your vet for a six-month check which must include: haematology, biochemistry, electrophoresis and “Leish titre”. Ask for a quote first! Prices can vary enormously from one vet to another.

To know more about Leishmaniasis please visit <https://www.leishvet.org/> and the [Living with Leish](#) group on Facebook. Since Leishmaniasis is still comparatively rare in the UK experience with the disease can be patchy, so your vet may be interested too in these two resources.

Signature:

Date: