

## **The History of the Breed**

Housed in both the Metropolitan Museum of New York and the Chicago Museum of Art are Mesopotamian terracotta artifacts that hold likenesses of a dog very similar to the modern Neapolitan Mastiff. An extremely large headed sitting dog, with folds of skin, a powerful muzzle and jaws and amputated ears is depicted in the first and the second contains a female with the same head type and strength, nursing four puppies. An Assyrian terracotta artifact dating back to the 9th century BC resides in a British museum. Master and dog are depicted with the dog being held by the collar by its master. Pictured with natural ears set rather high on the skull, massive head with many wrinkles, great dewlap reaching from the mouth to mid neck, powerfully built rectangular body set on thick legs, the dog's withers reach the masters belt indicating his massive size.

Let us begin the history with the Sumerians who bred large and powerful dogs used in battle and hunting lions and other game. The main characteristics of these dogs were short, strong muzzles, huge and powerful heads, muscular legs, heavy bone and massive body coupled with great height. These dogs must be considered to be the descendants of the ancient Tibetan Mastiff, who authority say is the forerunner of all molloser-type dogs. As the Sumerians traveled they brought their dogs to Mesopotamia 2000 years before the birth of Christ. These mollosers were bred and used to protect property and also to protect livestock from lions. Spreading north, south and east these dogs eventually reached the Phoenicians. Alexander the Great had many molossians and made a gift of several of these dogs to be taken back to Rome.

During the first century BC, Julius Caesar met with dogs of huge stature and ferocity which he called Pugnaces Britanniae during his campaign in the British Isles. He was so taken with these animals that he took several back to Rome. The presence of these dogs in the British Isles only give credence to the fact that the Phoenecians spread these dogs to the Mediterranean area and points west.

In Roman times the dogs were used as weapons of war and in the circus where they fought wild animals. Handlers and mastiffs fought other handlers and mastiffs in the great coliseums. Roman villas were protected by the mastiff. After the fall of the Roman Empire, countries were formed and the descendants of the these dogs took on the name and the attributes of the country in which they resided. The dogs that remained in the region near Vesuvius formed a bond with the land and the people. In the days of the Renaissance the mastiff was used as a hunter of large game and a guard dog.

Latin author Columella in the first century AD wrote in his work *De Re Rustica* about the Roman mastiff which was the guardian of the house at that time, "because a dark dog has a more terrifying appearance; and during the day, a prowler can see him and be frightened by his appearance. When night falls, the dog, lost in the shadows, can attack without being seen. The head is so massive that it seems to be the most important part of the body. The ears fall toward the front, the brilliant and penetrating eyes are black or grey, the chest is deep and hairy, the shoulder wide, the legs thick, the tail short, the hind legs powerful, the toenails strong and great. His temperament must be neither too gentle nor too ferocious and cruel; whereas the first would make him too apt to welcome a thief, the second would predispose him to attack the people of the house." These words although written some 2000 years ago summarize the current day Neapolitan Mastiff. Columella goes on to say "It does not matter that house guard dogs have heavy bodies and are not swift of foot. They are meant to carry out their work from close quarters and do not need to run far." Thus Molossians were bred and kept large and heavy so that they could bring down an animal or a man and not roam from their home and their duties as a guard. It is said that in ancient times masters would cut off their dog's toes intentionally crippling them for this very same purpose. The Italian Molossian remains virtually unchanged from the Columella writing until this day.

The Italian Molossian remained hidden in the Italian countryside for centuries, its temperament and uniqueness being preserved. A well-guarded secret, these Molossians were bred and kept in the area of Mt. Vesuvius. These relics of a time long gone with no written word to define the bloodlines were only brought to light during the latter part of the 1940's. In 1949 Piero Scanziani brought forth this very same dog and it was renamed the Mastino Napoletano. Scanziani along with other dog enthusiasts, took on the monumental task of writing the standard and ascertaining which of these dogs should be used for breeding. Individuals were visited and measured and their findings recorded. Finally with written standard in hand, the Mastino Napoletano became a recognized breed with the Italian Kennel Club.

At one point there arose a debate as to the chosen name of our magnificent breed. Some of the breed founders opted for the Molosso Romano a tribute to Roman Molossian; others wanted the breed name to be Mastino Napoletano honoring the people and the area that kept this breed alive for centuries. Mastino Napoletano became the breed name of choice though in my estimation I feel that Molosso Romano best describes this dog that survived for so many thousands of years.

Some breeding took place between 1949 and 1960. Breed type was set but was somewhat different that of today's dogs. Less wrinkled and tighter skinned

the breed began its evolution. The 1970's saw many of the greatest dogs come forth. Dogs like Ch. Sansone I di Ponzano, Ch. Leone, Ch. Socrates di Ponzano, Ch. Madigam della Grotta Azzurra, and Falco della Grotta Azzurra, just to name a few, imprinted their type upon the breed not only in Italy but France and other European countries. In the late 1970's sixteen outstanding individuals were imported into Germany where, for some unknown reason the breeding ceased. These sixteen Mastini consisted of 10 dogs and 6 bitches. The dogs that were imported from northern Italy were Int. Ch. Enea di Ponzano and Intl. & Ital. Ch. Aronne. The remaining eight came from southern Italy were Ital. Ch. Mason della Grotta Azzurra, Attila dell Grotta Azzurra, Unno, Sarno, Oro, Ur, Nerone and Ital. Ch. Califf della Dea Partenopea. The bitches Teresina dell Casa Lazzarone and Intl. Ch. Gilda di Ponzano hailed from the South of Italy while the remaining four Bundessiegerin Romana della Grotta Azzurra, Europasiegerin Medea della Grotta Azzurra, Valeria della Grotta Azzurra and Europasiegerin Pacchiana were previously from the north. Very few dogs came out of these excellent specimens, in fact only Enea was used to any extent in a breeding program. To this day, I believe it still remains a mystery though some believe that this mass importation caused a divided camp. Four Germans undertook this importation to improve the breeding of the Mastino in Germany while another small faction did everything in their power to prevent this project from becoming a success, obviously succeeding.

Italian immigrants brought some Neapolitans over to the United States in the early 1900's but the major importer and primary founder of the breed here was Michael Sottile, Sr., president and founder of the NMCA (Neapolitan Mastiff Club of America) in the 1970's. Michael's grandfather it is said smuggled 4 puppies into the United States in 1902. Along with Michael Sr., Jane Pampalone and Joan (Moran) White played an important role in promoting the breed through dog shows and helped the breed gain popularity. In the 1980's breeding stock and puppies were exported out of Italy to foreign countries as well as the United States. The shores of America saw the offspring of some magnificent dogs such as El Gavilan dell'Altafiumara, Mosé, Squarcione, Zimbo della Zacchera and Hatrim and Frazier della Grotta Azzurra, just to mention a few. All of Europe, including Belgium, Hungary, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia saw importation into their homelands where excellent dogs are still being produced today. Within the past 10 years or so a heightened awareness of the breed has arisen in both Australia and England. Long quarantines in these countries, however, make it quite cost prohibitive to import puppies and older breeding stock but there are determined breeders making their mark.

The Neapolitan is experiencing great popularity here in the United States at the present time and we are finding more dogs needing rehoming from shelters and unsuitable homes. This is the price a breed pays for notoriety.

"Mastinari" is the Italian word used for the true Neapolitan Mastiff breeder, a connoisseur and a true artist of the breed, whose blood, sweat and tears have culminated in breeding and producing Mastini which can be considered magnificent creations. This term is not applied to any newcomer to the breed nor ever applied "lightly" to just any individual breeder. To these true Mastinari the ideal Neapolitan Mastiff is their mission and their goal. We must pay homage to these Mastinari for preserving our ancient and noble breed.

## **Why the Neapolitan Mastiff?**

### **Characteristics & Personality**

The following description is taken from the 1971 FCI Standard on the Neapolitan Mastiff describing the general appearance, conformation, balance and disposition. "The Neapolitan Mastiff is a guard dog and defense dog par excellence, of great size, powerful and strongly built, of tough yet majestic appearance, sturdy and courageous, of intelligent expression, endowed with correct mental balance and docile character, non-aggressive, indefatigable defender of persons and property. The general conformation is that of a heavy brachymorph, whose trunk is longer than the height at the withers, harmonious as regards size (heterometry) and profile (alloidism). Skin is not adhering to the underlying tissue but abundant, with slack connective tissue over all parts of the body and especially on the head where it forms wrinkles and folds and at the neck where it forms the dewlap." A better description of this majestic beast can never be found.

Massive is a word which best describes the Neapolitan Mastiff. A large and powerful dog with a brachycephalic and massive skull, wrinkled head, huge bone and stocky body, the typical Neapolitan male weighs in at 140-170 pounds and stands 27-30 inches at the withers. Females are somewhat smaller in size typically 110-140 lbs. The Neapolitan is certainly not the tallest of dogs but next to his English Mastiff cousin, the Neapolitan more often than not appears to be more broad and massive though lighter. Adult height is usually reached at about one year of age, though some individuals may grow an inch or so more after that. Adult weight is generally not reached until the dog is 3 to 3 ½ years of age and sometimes older. Like all giant breeds, the Neapolitan is a slow maturer and his puppyhood is long. They are not considered mature specimens until the age of three. Unfortunately, this wonderful animal, like all other giant breeds, does not have a long life. The Neapolitan's life span is 8 - 10 years.

Having a short, stiff, hard and dense coat of uniform length and smoothness all over the body, the Neapolitan Mastiff is virtually a wash and wear dog. No

extensive grooming is required except during the two shedding periods, spring and fall. I find that a shedding blade coupled with a mitt of sisal or horsehair will help remove all dead hair. The accepted coat colors are black, blue (all shades of grey), tawny and mahogany, all with or without brindling (a slight striping on all or part of the coat). In the Neapolitan, brindling is not a color but a marking. White markings are acceptable on tips of toes and on the chest. All puppies are born with blue eyes which change to correspond to the coat color at 3 to 4 months of age. In black dogs the eyes are usually brown; hazel is common in the blue specimens. The natural ear of the Neapolitan is small in relation to the size of the dog. It is triangular in shape, set above the zygomatic arch (cheekbones) and they lay flat and close to the cheeks. Traditionally cropped, they form an equilateral triangle. Cropping of the ear is not required for the show ring; they may be shown with natural ears or cropped ears. The cropped ear gives the dog a more alert expression. The tail is always docked to 2/3 of its original length reaching or slightly exceeding the top of the hock. The tail should be broad and thick at the root tapering slightly at the tip, set slightly lower than the dog's topline.

The Neapolitan Mastiff is a loyal, peaceful and steady dog, not aggressive or prone to biting without reason. A superior guardian of his persons and property, the Neapolitan is a vigilant, intelligent, noble and majestic beast. It is not uncommon for the Neapolitan to be stubborn, headstrong, independent and strong-willed, and sometimes shy. Shy dogs should never be bred. Wary of strangers but a wonderful, loving companion with their own family, the Neapolitan needs socialization to become accustomed to different people, places and things. Most prefer to be homebodies and are not advocates of change. Social interaction with people is a must and the Neapolitan should be taken off premise, touched and petted by as many people as possible when still a puppy. When the interaction is positive, the Neapolitan should be showered with praise. Most owners are concerned that high levels of socialization will diminish the Neapolitan's ability to be a guard dog and protect his home and family. Nothing could be farther from the truth. This trait has been bred into the breed for centuries, it is not that easily changed. It is imperative though that an owner of a Neapolitan never forget the dog's strong, natural and primitive instincts. The Neapolitan Mastiff owner, in order to raise a good canine citizen, must always be aware of the thoughts and behavior of dogs coupled with responsible, consistent discipline.

Because of the love the Neapolitan has for his home and family, he will not stray, a wanderer he is not. To the Neapolitan his master is everything and he would rather be with them than anything else. He seeks the companionship of his master more so than that of another dog or animal. He will follow you from room to room and lay at your feet waiting for your next move. His master is his world.

Neapolitans by nature are dominant, alpha dogs and must be handled accordingly. It is important to remember that every member of the family, including the children, must outrank the Neapolitan in pack member status. Please be aware that the Neapolitan is an adult's dog, not a dog meant for children's entertainment. If you are looking for a dog for your children to be their nursemaid and to rough house with, then consider another breed. As a rule, no dog, large or small, should be left with children unattended. This is an accident waiting to happen; if you are unable to supervise your dog around children, please separate the dog from them. All activity, including play, between the Neapolitan and the children should be done in the presence of at least one adult. Most Neapolitans are fond of their human children and would not purposely hurt them, however, because of their large size a small child can be knocked over and stepped on in their exuberance. The Neapolitan deserves and commands respect from adults and children alike.

Neapolitans are generally tolerant of other animals. It is not recommended that the Neapolitan share the household with another dog with an alpha nature. Two Neapolitans of the same sex if housed together may have to be separated as the severity of their disagreements increases. When a female is kept with a male Neapolitan, she usually takes charge that is if the male allows himself to become subservient. I have seen males and females fight for the alpha position in the pack. I recommend, from my own personal experiences, that each dog, male and female, be housed separately, when left alone, to prevent fighting and bloodshed. It truly is not worthwhile having your prized possession maimed or disfigured because you are seeking the peaceable kingdom.

The Neapolitan loving the chase will often pursue a runner or bicyclist and most have been known to chase cats or quick moving animals like rabbits. This is why it is important that the Neapolitan be obedience trained and his energy channeled properly. All dogs must be taught what is acceptable and unacceptable behavior, therefore, obedience training for the Neapolitan is a must. Consistency is the key. With a dog the size of the Neapolitan it is imperative that the owner be in charge at all times. The owner has this obligation to himself, to his dog and to others.

Neapolitans love to chew; adequate toys and various non-harmful types of bones should help to alleviate this problem. But until he can be safely left in the home without causing destruction, it is recommended that crate training be employed.

Neapolitan adults should be fed two times a day and puppies 3 times a day until they are six months old. Free feeding of the Neapolitan is never recommended. The Neapolitan, from my experience, will consume anywhere

from 2 pounds of dry kibble to 6 pounds each day, some individuals eating more or less than others. I am an advocate of feeding either cooked beef, lamb or pork livers, kidneys, and hearts and sometimes chicken made into a stew and spooned over the dog's kibble. This constitutes only 10% of the entire meal. I also incorporate vegetables into their diet. Recently, I have also begun to add a porridge made of oats, bran and brown rice and one of following other grains: cracked wheat, barley or blue corn meal to their kibble, while still feeding the meat stew and vegetables. If this method is followed, the amount of kibble can be decreased to offset the incorporation of the porridge.

It should be noted that the Neapolitan is the messiest of eaters. His copious flews and large lips scatter food in all directions and are great hiding places for snacks long after the meal is over. A kibble higher in fat and carbohydrates but lower in protein is recommended for the Neapolitan after 8 weeks of age. A high protein diet has been found to contribute to skeletal problems. Too much weight too quickly on a fast growing puppy like the Neapolitan can cause severe bone and joint deformities and cause him to go down on his pasterns. All puppies are genetically programmed to be a certain size. This size should be reached by providing the puppy with proper nutrition but it should be noted that a puppy lacking the genes for heavy bone and stockiness can be force fed and never achieve the massiveness desired in the Neapolitan.

The Neapolitan requires large amounts of water and clean, fresh water should always be available. Water should be changed frequently, at least twice a day, as the Neapolitan deposits a slime in it after drinking, which I compare to the consistency of egg whites. Neapolitans love to drink and with saliva and water dripping from their pendulous lips, they cannot resist the urge to come and put their head on your lap. Towels specifically relegated to the duty of mopping up water and food from the Neapolitan's lips, flews and dewlap seem to do the trick.

And with drinking and eating comes the drool. All Neapolitans drool to some extent. It is a heavy, thick saliva and as stated above has the consistency of egg whites. Most Neapolitans do not drool all the time, although I have had some, three males in particular come to mind, that seemed as if their mouths were perpetual faucets. Drooling can and does also occur during periods of nervousness and hot weather conditions.

Another endearing habit of the Neapolitan, as is true with all mastiff-type dogs is snoring. A sound asleep Neapolitan resting contently on the second floor of a house can be heard on the first floor right through the floorboards! This certainly does not sit well with humans who tend to be light sleepers.

Neapolitan Mastiffs are loyal to a fault always seeking the companionship of their master. A few kind words and loving touches will endear him to you forever.

The Neapolitan is not a suitable dog for everyone. It is definitely not for the first time dog owner and the prospective owner should have some experience with dominant, alpha dogs. The Neapolitan cannot be expected to spend its entire life isolated in a backyard just given food and water and no attention or socialization. Neapolitans need attention and discipline and human companionship. A Neapolitan is a large, vocal and messy animal so in all fairness to the dog, please research the breed carefully.

### **Working Dog or Home Companion**

The Neapolitan Mastiff is a natural guard. To try to separate the companion dog from the working dog in this breed is an impossible task. They are always on guard, this is their job, they will do it while being your companion. The Neapolitan takes his job as a working dog seriously. His fierce appearance and gargoye head add to his being a deterrent to home intrusion. Although appearing slow and lumbering, the Neapolitan can become aroused in a moment to protect his property or his charges. But on the whole, the Neapolitan is an even-tempered animal who loves to cuddle up on the couch and sleep reserving his energy for times when it is needed. He is not a patrolling dog by nature, he watches and waits and strikes when necessary.

### **Versatility and Agility**

The role of the Neapolitan is that of a guardian. This is what he was bred for and he does his job well. We have since broadened the horizons for this majestic breed opening up new and different challenges for our Mastini. Neapolitans in obedience work seem to do well in the class situation but in formal obedience trials they are not the quick responding dog that the Shepherds, Aussies, Goldens or Shelties are. They are generally slow moving and contemplating; almost mulling over the command in their mind before acting on it. Obedience judges are just starting to recognize this and more mastiff dogs are receiving higher obedience scores.

The Neapolitan is not the best selection of a dog for athletic ability and endurance. Yes there are some that excel but they are the exceptions. Running alongside a bike and jogging is not the Neapolitan's forte. They are heavy for their height and their stamina is not the greatest, they fatigue and overheat easily. Most Neapolitan Mastiffs love to swim and this is a good form of exercise for them which is gentle on their joints and limbs. Puppies should never be heavily

exercised. This will result in damage to the joints and ligaments which will cause skeletal damage as he grows. Short walks for a small puppy are fine and stair climbing should be limited. The Neapolitan has a very high tolerance for pain and because of this injuries can go unnoticed and untreated.

### **Health Considerations & Hereditary Diseases**

One of the unique features of the Neapolitan is its loose skin and wrinkles. Despite what one would think from his appearance, the Neapolitan generally does not suffer from skin problems. The dog should be kept clean and parasite free and there should be no skin problems. Demodex (demodectic mange) generally runs in certain lines and dogs suffering from weak immune systems displaying this disease should be spayed or neutered and not bred. The mites which inhabit all dogs multiply in such abundant numbers that they cause hair to fall out, pustules to form, and infection to set in. This is usually seen in puppies but it has been known to appear in females during estrus and some males reaching puberty. Dipping with Amitraz and oral antibiotics is recommended for the irritation. Emotionally and economically, the demodex mite reeks havoc on the Neapolitan Mastiff owner and the Neapolitan as well. But once treatment is complete all is back to normal. But be aware that this condition is hereditary and breeding animals that have been prone to demodex and a poor immune system can and does add to the canine population suffering from skin disorders.

Cherry eye is a problem in the Neapolitan but is not unique to this breed. It is simply the prolapse of the gland of the third eyelid. The loose connective tissue of the Neapolitan contributes to this ailment. Unsightly, this red and swollen gland can be removed under anesthesia by snipping it out. Some veterinarians advocate tacking the gland back down under the third eyelid but this procedure has never been seen to work successfully in the Neapolitan. Removal of the gland, if done correctly and contrary to popular belief, will not cause "dry eye" and will not cause recurrence. The third eyelid must be left intact.

Canine hip dysplasia (CHD) and elbow dysplasia are also seen in the Neapolitan Mastiff. Complex in nature, these two conditions are fairly common in large and small breeds alike. The Neapolitan has loose joints and connective tissue but joint laxity does not equate to hip dysplasia. At present, there are many prescription medications and over the counter medications to alleviate the symptoms of CHD. There are also various surgical procedures to correct the problem. Both of these options should be discussed with your veterinarian on a case-by-case basis. Suffice it to say that only sound, beautiful specimens should be bred.

Ruptured anterior cruciate ligament “football injury” occurs when the dog suffers trauma to the stifle. This can happen while running and turning improperly on the back legs tearing the ligament which holds the knee together. A competent orthopedic surgeon should be sought out for the surgery and rest and no stair climbing are recommended after the procedure.

Panosteitis or wandering lameness or growing pains usually appears in puppies 4 - 18 months of age and usually subsides as the dog reaches the age of two. Symptoms are limping, pain traveling from leg to leg, difficulty in jumping and getting up. Rest is the treatment recommended along with some anti-inflammatory medications.

Entropion (turning in of the eyelid) and Ectropion (turning out of the eyelid) is seen in some specimens. This too can be surgically corrected if it is not outgrown in puppies.

The Neapolitan tolerates cold weather better than he does the heat. It is quite easy for a Neapolitan to suffer overheating and stroke. Water and shade should always be made available to outside dogs. Hosing them down will help to keep them cool during the hot summer weather. Many a Neapolitan has died at the hands of his owner not providing proper conditions for his survival in hot and humid temperatures. Even though short haired, the Neapolitan can easily tolerate winter conditions as low as 0° Fahrenheit as long as he has shelter from the cold and the elements. Bedding can and should consist of straw as straw provides warmth and comfort and is not easily broken down.

Another issue of concern in the Neapolitan Mastiff is their low tolerance for anesthesia and tranquilizers. Many Neapolitans have died on the operating table because of an overdose of anesthesia. The veterinarian should be made aware of this prior to surgery. Tranquilizers also should be given with a light hand. Dosage can always be increased, but once ingested it can be difficult and nearly impossible to reverse.

### **Choosing Your Puppy**

Selecting a purebred dog from a responsible breeder will allow for a higher degree of predictability regarding temperament, health, working ability, size, coat, etc. A responsible breeder cares about each dog they bring into the world and will take positive steps to ensure that his/her dogs do not land in a shelter or rescue. Responsible breeders require deposits before puppies are born to encourage commitment. They interview the interested parties and are honest about the qualities of the dogs they have bred. They will always be available to their buyers

to answer questions regarding raising, training and caring for your new puppy. A responsible breeder will always take back or help place a dog they have bred.

Responsible breeders know the typical genetic diseases of the breed and do not breed dogs that may pass on genetic problems. They ensure that the dogs they produce are capable of a full, healthy, happy life, sound in both mind, body and temperament. Shy and aggressive dogs are never bred by a responsible, caring breeder.

A responsible breeder is usually active in dog clubs or shows his/her dogs. Litters are kept to a minimum, usually 1-3 per year. Responsible breeders are in touch with their puppy buyers, even after a period of years. The breeder should be curious about you, concerned about the welfare of his or her puppies and will ask you questions and insist on certain criteria being met before placing a puppy. A good responsible breeder will be willing to discuss all the genetic problems, nutrition, socialization, and training of your puppy with you. He or she should be there for you for the remainder of your puppies life.

Where possible, the kennel should be visited. The kennel usually consists of indoor/outdoor runs and exercise yards or it may be simply their home. But, it should be clean and the puppies should be clean and free of excrement. All dogs in the kennel should be clean and brushed and have fresh food and water. They should appear healthy, friendly and outgoing towards humans. The runs should be large enough to accommodate the size of the dog contained therein; the health of the older dogs on premise will tell you a great deal about the kennel.

Human contact is important so the first few weeks of a puppies life should be shared with humans to form the proper bond. Puppies should always be raised in the house in constant contact with people, sounds and everyday household events. Puppies should be active and playful, eager to meet people and not shy. There should be no discharge from the eyes, nose or ears and gums should be pink and firm. Puppies should be plump but not have a distended belly and will move around freely without signs of lameness. Pick a puppy that will naturally follow you, is not upset over sudden, loud sounds and have confidence to explore new areas without fear. Your puppy should have at least one set of shots, preferably two, have been dewormed and examined by a veterinarian. Your breeder of choice should provide you with a pedigree, registration papers, test results, pamphlets on puppy care, feeding instructions and maintenance, and a written guarantee covering genetic and congenital problems at the time of puppy purchase. But most of all trust your common sense and your instincts---if it does not feel right, walk away.

The ideal situation when purchasing a puppy is the ability to see both sire and dam, but when this is not possible, the dam should at least be available for viewing. The dam should be in good condition, healthy, strong and well fed and possessing the proper look and temperament that would warrant her being bred. The puppies should be available for viewing at eight weeks of age when their immunity provided from their mother's milk has worn off and their vaccinations have taken hold. Ideally at this age, the puppy should have a series of at least two shots. Recommended vaccination schedule at this time would be distemper, adenovirus II, parvovirus, parainfluenza, hepatitis and both leptosperosis. By the tenth week of age, to the above vaccination schedule should be added immunization to coronavirus.

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