

Canine Vaccines:

The most common diseases we vaccinate for are described below along with our vaccination protocol. For years all dogs were given the DHLPP or "five-way" vaccine every year. This consisted of five disease components which were incorporated into a single bottle so that all could be given by one injection. Research has shown that not all components need to be given this frequently to fully protect your dog and not all dog's need all vaccines. We now give components separately, tailored for your dog's specific needs.

	Disease Description	Vaccine Protocol
<p>D=</p> <p><u>CANINE DISTEMPER VIRUS</u></p>	<p>This is a viral disease spread by aerosol; which means that the virus particles may float about in the air after an infected animal has coughed etc. Symptoms include coughing, diarrhea, vomiting, anorexia, dehydration and weight loss. Secondary bacterial infections cause coughing, and purulent nasal and ocular discharge. These symptoms may clear up but then neurological signs develop. These include seizures, ataxia, lack of coordination, circling, blindness, and vocalization as if in pain. These symptoms can lead to permanent weakness, blindness, facial paralysis, tremors, compulsive circling, and head pressing. Often the disease is fatal. There is no specific treatment. Diagnosis is based on clinical signs or virus isolation from cells.</p>	<p>Puppies should be vaccinated starting at 6 weeks of age with boosters every 3 weeks until they are 12 weeks old. After this we vaccinate every 3 years.</p>
<p>H=</p> <p><u>INFECTIOUS CANINE HEPATITIS</u></p>	<p>This is a viral disease that affects the dog's liver. This virus is shed by infected dogs and lives in the environment for months. An unprotected dog acquires it through inhalation or ingestion.</p>	<p>We recommend vaccinating the same as done with Distemper.</p>

	<p>Clinical signs include depression, lethargy, abdominal pain, and reluctance to move. These occur in 4-7 days past exposure. The dog may recover in 3-5 days or may become, worse experiencing bloody discharge from all body openings, coagulation problems, severe liver damage and death. Most dogs recover with treatment, some do not.</p>	
<p>P= <u>PARVO VIRUS</u></p>	<p>This is a virus that causes gastrointestinal disease (bloody diarrhea and vomiting) and, rarely, heart disease. It is usually successfully treated with intensive care but can be fatal. Incubation is 4-6 days before outward signs show. The virus lives months to <u>years</u> in the environment. This is why it is especially important not to expose your puppy to environments (like dog parks etc.) which may harbor the disease until they have had their last “puppy” vaccine. Rottweilers and Doberman pinschers seem to be at an increased risk.</p>	<p>We recommend vaccinating the same as done with Distemper.</p>
<p>L= <u>LEPTOSPIROSIS</u></p>	<p>This is a bacterial disease that has five strains called serovars. Grippotyphosa, pomona and Bratislava are now the most common isolates from dogs, likely because the other two, icterohaemorrhagiae and canicola are what we most commonly vaccinate for. The bacteria is largely shed in the urine. It is spread by direct contact to the bacteria and via contaminated, stagnant or slow moving warm water. The bacteria cause liver and kidney damage. Clinical signs include lethargy, fever, anorexia, vomiting, dehydration, reluctance to move, icterus, renal failure, death. Treatment is with supportive care</p>	<p>Puppies can be vaccinated as early as 6 weeks of age. One booster 2-4 weeks later is required and then annual vaccination will protect your dog. If your dog is at increased risk vaccination every 6 months may be indicated.</p>

	<p>and antibiotics. Leptospirosis is also infectious to people and causes the same symptoms. It can be diagnosed by blood test which measures the amount of antibodies in the dog's blood stream. In the Rocklin, Loomis and Granite Bay area, two serovars that haven't routinely been vaccinated for have been detected and some dogs may be at risk. A vaccine has been developed that will protect against these two strains and should be considered if your dog is at risk. We recommend the leptospirosis vaccine that protects against the 4 most notorious serovars.</p>	
<p><u>RABIES</u></p>	<p>This is a viral disease that can affect all warm blooded animals. It is uniformly fatal once clinical signs develop. There is a treatment for people but it has to be initiated prior to clinical symptoms, consequently you will see this listed as a prophylaxis rather than treatment. Placer county has one of the highest incidences of Rabies cases in California. Most commonly it is seen in skunks, bats, foxes, and raccoons in this country. A common method of transmission is saliva via a bite wound but infected skunk spray can also pass the disease. Even indoor dogs should be vaccinated for Rabies. Not only is it required by law but you never know when your dog might be bitten by another dog or wild animal. The vaccine may save your dog's life. Also, if your dog were to bite a person without being previously vaccinated for Rabies, Placer county would require quarantine at a designated facility away from your pet's home.</p>	<p>All dogs should be vaccinated at 4 months, 1 year, and then every 3 years in Placer county.</p> <p>(<u>Note</u>: A vaccine given to a puppy under 4 months is not considered valid immunization by Placer county.)</p>
<p>P=</p>		<p>We recommend vaccinating</p>

<p><u>PARAINFLUENZA</u></p>	<p>This is one of many possible causes of ITB or infectious tracheobronchitis. Canine Parainfluenza is a virus. It is important to note that your dog can get parainfluenza in their own back yard by inhaling the aerosolized virus shed by another. Clinical Signs include coughing, sometimes fever, sometimes vomiting after a bout of coughing.</p>	<p>yearly.</p>
<p><u>BORDATELLA</u></p>	<p>This bacteria is one of many possible causes of ITB or infectious tracheobronchitis. It is transmitted by aerosol very easily which is why many kennel facilities require it for any boarding stay. Most dogs do not die from this disease but usually keep themselves and their owners awake at night with a dry hacking cough. Treatment is usually with antibiotics.</p>	<p>Vaccines should be given yearly although some kennels require it every 6 months.</p>