

Canine Vaccine Protocol

Rabies: The 1st vaccination is given at 12 weeks of age or older. The 1st rabies vaccination is good for 1 year, all others thereafter are good for 3 years.

DHPP: The 1st vaccination is given at 6-8 weeks of age, then administered every 3-4 weeks through 16 weeks of age. A single dose is given 1 year following the last dose of the initial series, and then no more frequently than every 3 years.

PARVO: A single parvo vaccination can be given at 20 weeks to breeds with a higher incidence of this disease.

BOP: The first intranasal vaccination may be given to puppies as early as 3 weeks of age and is good for 1 year. Boosters are then recommended annually (or every 6 months for higher risk pets).

Boarding at EBAH: Bordetella is required and should be current before boarding. If not current, this vaccination needs to be given at least 1-2 weeks prior to boarding to be effective.

Lepto: The 1st vaccination is given at approximately 12 weeks of age and then boosted 3-4 weeks later. Vaccinations thereafter are annual.

** Please note that the vaccination recommendations above are guidelines and that a schedule for vaccinations will be tailored to your pets individual needs.*

Vaccine Reactions: Some pets may experience a vaccine reaction. Symptoms may include lethargy, vomiting, or face swelling and typically happen within a few hours after the vaccine has been given. In the event your pet does have a vaccine reaction, please call us immediately so we can properly treat your pet.

Canine Vaccinations



Elliott Bay Animal Hospital

2042 15th Ave W
Seattle WA 98119
Phone: 206.285.7387
Fax: 206.285.9074
www.elliottbayah.com

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www.elliottbayah.com



Core Vaccinations:
DHPP (distemper, hepatitis, parainfluenza, parvo); Rabies

Non-Core Vaccinations:
Bordetella, Leptospirosis

Canine Distemper (D)

Canine Distemper is a very contagious disease that is sometimes fatal. This disease is caused by a virus which can attack the respiratory, gastrointestinal and/or neurologic systems. Transmission is typically through contact with an infected animal's respiratory secretions. Symptoms include fever, cough, nasal and/or ocular discharge, vomiting, diarrhea, and neurologic signs. At risk dogs are those which are unvaccinated or come into contact with infected animals or wildlife.

Canine Infectious Hepatitis (H)

Canine Infectious Hepatitis is a rare but serious disease that is caused by canine adenovirus-1 (CAV-1). This disease primarily attacks the liver, sometimes resulting in death. Transmission is through contact with an infected dog's secretions or contact with surfaces or objects that harbor the virus. Symptoms can include vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, seizures, blue clouding of the eye. At risk dogs are those that are unvaccinated.

Canine Parainfluenza (P)

Canine Parainfluenza is a virus that can cause respiratory infections. The virus can work synergistically with Bordetella bronchiseptica to cause the commonly seen upper respiratory tract infection "kennel cough". Transmission is the result of direct contact with an infected dog or via inhalation of aerosolized infectious respiratory secretions. The main symptom is a dry cough (occasionally with gagging) but a nasal

discharge and sneezing may also be seen.

Parvovirus (P)

Canine Parvovirus is a widely distributed and potentially fatal disease that is easily prevented by vaccinating your dog. This virus attacks rapidly dividing cells (gastrointestinal system and bone marrow). The virus is transmitted through ingestion of feces, vomit, or contact with surfaces or objects that may harbor the virus. The virus is very resistant and can live in the environment for months to years. The principle symptoms include fever and SEVERE diarrhea and vomiting (with subsequent dehydration). Younger dogs (6 weeks – 6 months) are most at risk as are particular breeds (Rottweilers, Pit Bulls, etc.).

Bordetella bronchiseptica (BOP)

Bordetella bronchiseptica is a bacteria that can also cause respiratory infections. As mentioned above the bacteria can work synergistically with the canine parainfluenza virus to cause the commonly seen upper respiratory tract infection "kennel cough". Transmission is the result of direct contact with an infected dog or via inhalation of aerosolized infectious respiratory secretions. The main symptom is a harsh, dry cough. Occasionally more severe signs will develop such as lethargy, fever, and loss of appetite. High risk dogs are those exposed to other dogs such as at shows, shelters, dog parks and boarding facilities. High risk dogs may require more frequent vaccination (every 6 months).

Leptospirosis (Lepto)

Leptospirosis is caused by a bacterium of which there are many serovars (types). Infection with leptospirosis can affect many organs but predominantly the liver and kidneys are targeted. The bacteria are mainly transmitted through the urine of an infected animal. Indirect transmis-

sion is through exposure to contaminated water sources, soil, food or bedding. Direct transmission is through bite wounds, ingestion of infected tissue and from mother to puppy (transplacental). Symptoms can include lethargy, vomiting, drinking/urinating large amounts, yellow gums and decreased appetite. At risk dogs include those in contact with or exposed to areas with wildlife. We recommend this vaccination if your dogs will be taken to areas where wildlife may be present. Please note that even urban/city dogs have been diagnosed with this disease.

Rabies

Rabies is a very serious, widespread and usually fatal disease in which all warm-blooded animals can become infected, including humans! Rabies is a virus that affects the brain and can result in neurologic clinical signs (seizures, paralysis), behavior changes (aggression or aloofness) and avoidance of light. The deadly virus is most commonly transmitted through the bite of an infected animal. The Northwest has a large population of raccoons, skunk, bats and other wildlife that serve as important carriers of this disease!!!

We highly recommend ALL dogs and cats whether indoors or outdoors be vaccinated against Rabies.

