

Vaccine Protocol

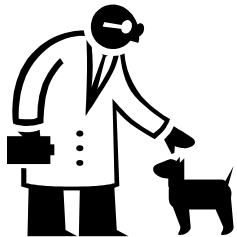
Canine

- Rabies 12 weeks or older
- DHPP 8 weeks, then every 3-4 weeks until 14 weeks of age. Annual vaccine at 1 year, then every 3 years.
- Bordetella Intranasal if given for the first time.
Booster injectable annually

*Bordetella needs to be given at least 10-14 days prior to boarding. *
Discontinuation of the Bordetella vaccine is at the doctor's discretion.

Feline

- Rabies 12 weeks or older
- FVRCP 8 weeks, then every 3-4 weeks until 12 weeks of age. Annual vaccine at 1 year, then every 3 years.
- FeLV 8 - 10 weeks, then every 3-4 weeks until 12 weeks of age. Annual vaccine at 1 year, then every 3 years.



Vaccinations



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The following is a breakdown of the infectious diseases your *CAT* is at risk of contracting if left unvaccinated:

Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis (FVR)

This virus, transmitted by respiratory droplets, is highly contagious. Infected cats can become severely and chronically ill. Symptoms consist of sneezing, loss of appetite, fever, depression, nasal discharge, and often conjunctivitis. Secondary bacterial infections are common with FRV and the conjunctivitis, and must be treated appropriately.

Feline Calicivirus Infection (C)

This virus infection is similar in symptoms and transmission to FRV but is typically milder with less prominent ocular and nasal discharge. However, some strains can cause fever, muscle pain and limping without respiratory signs.

Feline Panleukopenia (P)

This common referred to as feline distemper (and is not related to canine distemper). Panleukopenia is a very serious, life threatening viral disease. Large quantities of the virus.

Feline Leukemia Virus (FeLV)

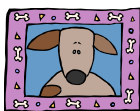
This is a life threatening virus that causes severe immunodeficiency. Although similar to FIV it should not be confused with it. FeLV infected cats are unable to fight off invasion by bacteria, viruses and fungi. They often develop diseases such as pneumonia, chronic colds, stomach problems, skin and mouth sores, and anemia. Cats that survive these related diseases may develop cancers and tumors.

FeLV can be passed from mother to kitten, from cat to cat through saliva, urine, feces and blood. Cats living in multiple cat homes, strays and outdoor cats are considered to be at high risk of contracting FeLV.

A simple blood test can be performed at the hospital to detect if your cat has the Feline Leukemia virus. A negative test indicates that your cat does not have the virus in his blood at the time of testing and should be vaccinated for the Feline Leukemia virus if it will be outdoors or exposed to other cats. While testing is sensitive and the only way to detect the virus, occasionally a recently exposed cat can test negative on the blood test. Newly adopted kittens and cats considered to be at a higher risk or recent exposure should be retested 3 months after the initial test to detect a potential late onset of the viremia.

Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV)

FIV is a serious disease transmitted primarily through bite wounds. Once infected, cats remain permanent carriers of this virus throughout their lives. Symptoms include poor coat condition, weight loss, lethargy, loss of appetite, diarrhea, fever, gingivitis, and chronic infections of the skin and upper respiratory tract. FIV is closely related to the Human AIDS virus but is very species-specific, preventing transmission outside the feline population. There is no vaccine for this virus, but if properly cared for, infected cats can often live fairly long lives.



The following is a breakdown of the infectious diseases your *DOG* is at risk of contracting if left unvaccinated.

Canine Distemper (D)

Canine Distemper has been recognized as an important and often fatal disease of dogs for at least two centuries. Transmission of the distemper virus is usually through respiratory droplets it is highly contagious. Symptoms include severe vomiting and diarrhea, fever, coughing, nasal discharge, and central nervous system inflammation leading to seizures. Canine Distemper is not to be confused with feline distemper.

Hepatitis (H)

Hepatitis is a very serious viral disease which primarily attacks the liver, sometimes resulting in death. Symptoms include vomiting, abdominal pain, depression, diarrhea and occasionally seizures.

Parainfluenza (P)

This is a bacterial disease causing kidney and liver infection. It can be acquired from wildlife, farm animals, other dogs, or contaminated soil and water. Symptoms vary from fever, vomiting, rapid dehydration, liver and kidney damage, and even death.

Parvovirus (P)

Parvovirus is widely distributed, life threatening virus transmitted by the sniffing or inadvertent indigestion of infected feces. The principle symptoms are severe diarrhea, vomiting and fever. Younger dogs are more susceptible and experience more severe symptoms, sometimes dying within 24-36 hours. This virus is highly contagious.

Bordetella bronchiseptica (BOP)

Airborne and very contagious, the Bordetella bacteria can cause a debilitating and persistent disease. Coughing, sneezing, gagging, and nasal discharge usually last from a few days to several weeks. Some dogs may also have fevers, depression and loss of appetite.

Dogs that are high risk (in training, shows, off-leash dog parks or frequent boarding) should be vaccinated at 6-12 month intervals. Single household dogs need to only be vaccinated once annually.

****Rabies****

Rabies is a very serious, severe, widespread disease. An acute, deadly virus, it is transmitted by the bite of an infected animal. The Northwest is highly susceptible due to a large raccoon, skunk and bat population which if infected, could transmit directly to humans through bites.

We highly recommend all dogs and cats whether indoors or outdoors be vaccinated.