

# “ WOOF ” CANINE VACCINATIONS “ WOOF ”

Prevention assures the best quality of life for your pet, and it costs less than treatment. Vaccinating your dog is the best and least costly way to prevent disease. Without a vaccination program, many dogs will come down with a serious or even fatal disease.

Nursing puppies receive antibodies from their mother's milk (called maternal antibodies) that protect against disease during the first months of its life. If the pup's mother had all her shots brought up to date just before she was bred, the puppies have a higher degree of immunity. Unfortunately, these antibodies can also keep a vaccine from being effective. Maternal antibodies gradually decrease during the first few months of the pup's life. That's why puppies are given a series of vaccination doses spread out over six to 16 weeks of age. That way, if maternal antibodies interfere with early vaccinations, later doses will still stimulate the pup to produce its own antibodies to the disease. A puppy's first shots should be done before it leaves its birth home.

The protection provided by a vaccine gradually declines after a pet is vaccinated. That's why a regular booster vaccination along with a health check-up is always recommended.



\* **DHL-PPC** (“6 in 1”)

## **DHL**

This is a term used to describe the vaccination for three of the most contagious diseases known to attack dogs and puppies. It is very important that this shot be kept up to date.

**(D) Distemper Virus:** This is so widespread that your dog will very likely be exposed during its lifetime. Distemper's high death rate makes vaccination essential. Dogs with distemper may suffer coughing, vomiting, seizures, diarrhea, and other painful signs followed by death.

**(H) Infectious Canine Hepatitis Virus:** This virus affects your dog's liver. It spreads through an infected dog's urine and exposure can mean anything from a mild infection to death.

**(L) Leptospirosis:** This is a bacteria that affects your dog's kidneys. Disability or even death in severe cases may occur. “Lepto” can reside as a low level infection for months or even years, infection other dogs while weakening yours. Lepto is contagious to people.

## **PARVO**

**Parvovirus** is highly contagious and life-threatening to your dog or puppy. This virus attacks the digestive tract. A first typical symptom is not eating, and a very quiet behavior. The disease causes severe dehydration, vomiting, bloody diarrhea and death, especially in puppies. It can be transmitted through contact with an infected dog's feces. This virus is also airborne. The virus can live for months in the environment. You may feel your dog is safe in its own back yard, but he can be infected by a dog in the neighborhood who has Parvo. If the wind is right or if the dog was out for a walk. You can also carry the virus on your own body, such as your hands or shoes. Only dogs can get Parvo. Get your dog to the vet IMMEDIATELY if these symptoms occur. If your dog contracts Parvo, you must clean everything he was near with chlorine bleach. It is the most effective method of killing the Parvovirus.

## **“KENNEL COUGH”**

Kennel Cough may be caused by canine **Parainfluenza** virus or canine adenovirus type 2 and several other viruses and bacteria. Canine cough or Tracheobronchitis is an upper respiratory infection that shows up as a persistent, dry, hacking cough (sort of like bronchitis in humans). The disease may last several weeks and is highly contagious. This too is an airborne disease. It is generally only dangerous to small puppies and older dogs, but can become a serious problem if left untreated.

## **CORONA**

**Coronavirus** is an intestinal infection which causes vomiting, diarrhea, and depression. It can affect a high percentage of dogs and cause death in puppies. This infection weakens your dog and can also make it more susceptible to other intestinal diseases. The symptoms are similar to those of Parvo, as is the transmission.

## \* **BORDETELLA**

This is another type of “kennel cough”. It is caused by bacteria. If your dog is going to stay at a boarding kennel or

will be around a lot of other dogs, this can be a concern. The vaccination is given as a nasal spray.

\* **MEASLES** Yes, measles.

\* **RABIES**



One of the most publicized and feared diseases, is almost always fatal. Rabies virus attacks the brain and central nervous system, and is transmitted to humans chiefly through the bite of an infected animal. It is a public health hazard and a risk to all pet owners. There is no cure for rabies. Preventive vaccination is your pet's only protection. **RABIES VACCINATIONS ARE REQUIRED BY LAW FOR ALL DOGS.** **Cases of rabies have been fairly rare in recent years,** there are outbreaks in some areas occasionally.

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**This is a guide to proper vaccinations for your dog. It is important to keep record of when your pet gets each of his different vaccinations and keep them up to date. As always, if you have any questions be sure to ask your personal veterinarian. Don't depend on a vaccination reminder from your vet. If you have moved, the notice may not get to you.**

**Vaccinations do not stop your dog from getting the diseases. They give your dog the opportunity to build antibodies before an exposure occurs. Keep your dog away from dogs that may be sick or areas where sick animals might be.**

**VACCINATION TABLE**

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR VACCINATIONS**

**DHLP VACCINATIONS:** (Distemper, Hepatitis, Leptospirosis, Parainfluenza)

1. Puppies are vaccinated at 8, 12 and 16 weeks of age.
2. Annual boosters are given.
3. If an adult dog has not been vaccinated, then initially two vaccines are given 4 weeks apart.

**DHLP + PARVO + CORONA = aka "6 in 1"**

**PARVO & CORONA VACCINATIONS:**

1. Puppies are vaccinated at 8, 12 and 16 weeks of age.
2. Annual boosters are given.
3. If an adult dog has not been vaccinated, then initially two vaccines are given 4 weeks apart.

**BORDATELLA VACCINATIONS:**

1. Puppies are vaccinated at 8 weeks of age, with a second vaccination 2 to 4 weeks later.
2. Annual boosters are given.
3. If an adult dog has not been vaccinated, then initially two vaccines are given 2 to 4 weeks apart.

**RABIES VACCINATIONS:**

1. Puppies are vaccinated at 4 months of age and revaccinated 12 months later. The second vaccination is good for 36 months.
2. Adult dogs (12 months and older) are vaccinated every 36 months. If an adult dog has not been vaccinated, it should receive a rabies vaccine immediately.

