



Vaccinations for Dogs

Core Vaccines

DHPP +/- L (Distemper/Hepatitis/Parainfluenza/Parvovirus +/- Leptospirosis)

Distemper is an airborne viral disease that attacks the gastrointestinal, respiratory, and nervous system in dogs. This disease can also be spread to dogs from shared food and water bowls, as well as contact with wildlife animals. Symptoms include: fever, lethargy, coughing, nasal discharge, watery and purulent eye discharge, decreased appetite, and vomiting. There is no cure for distemper, and in most dogs the disease is fatal.

Hepatitis (Adenovirus) is a viral disease that leads to an upper respiratory infection in dogs, but also attacks organs such as the liver and kidneys. The disease is spread through the saliva and feces of infected dogs. Symptoms include weight loss, eyes and nasal discharge, Treatment includes supportive care such as fluid therapy and antibiotics.

Parainfluenza is a highly contagious upper respiratory virus that often leads to infectious tracheobronchitis (aka Kennel Cough). Clinical signs include coughing, low-grade fever, nasal discharge, lethargy, lack of appetite. Treatment typically consists of oral antibiotics and cough suppressants.

Parvovirus is a highly contagious infection that affects the gastrointestinal system. The disease is spread through contaminated feces, food and water bowls, and even kennel surfaces. Symptoms of the disease include: loss of appetite, lethargy, vomiting, severe diarrhea (which is often bloody), and dehydration. Treatment includes aggressive supportive care, which is designed to replace electrolytes, control vomiting and diarrhea, and preventing secondary infections. This infection is extremely aggressive and is often fatal.

Leptospirosis is caused by a bacterial infection which leads to liver and kidney disease. Leptospirosis is zoonotic disease, meaning that it can be spread from animals to people. Animals are considered at risk for this disease if they explore rural properties, drink from bodies of water, or have contact with rodents or wildlife. The disease is primarily spread through infected urine; whether in soil or water, but consumption of contaminated carcasses can also lead to contraction of the disease. Signs of leptospirosis include fever, lethargy, loss of appetite,

vomiting, diarrhea, and jaundice. If caught early, the disease can be treated, but may lead to kidney and liver damage. If not caught early, the disease can be fatal.

Rabies is a viral disease that attacks the central nervous system. The disease is usually spread through the bite of an infected animal and is secreted in the saliva of infected animals. Signs of rabies include fearfulness, aggression, difficulty swallowing, paralysis, seizures, and staggering. Rabies infection can only be confirmed through microscopic examination of the animal's brain tissue. There is no treatment for the disease once clinical signs appear.

Bordetella is a vaccine that helps to protect against a disease known as infectious tracheobronchitis, or kennel cough, which is an upper respiratory **infection**. This infection leads to inflammation of the airway, and dogs produce a dry cough. While the disease is self-limiting (typically resolving within 7-14 days), secondary infections like pneumonia are a concern. Depending on the severity of the infection, some dogs will need treatment with oral antibiotics and cough suppressants.

Non-Core Vaccines

Canine Influenza is a highly contagious and easily spread virus that affects dogs through direct contact, nasal secretions (coughing, sneezing, and barking), contaminated kennels, food or water bowls, and through people. Symptoms of the infection include coughing, nasal and eye discharge, fever, lethargy, and a reduced appetite. While most dogs recover within a few weeks, the infection can lead to secondary illnesses such as pneumonia.

Lyme disease is a zoonotic disease that affects both humans and animals. The disease is transmitted through tick bites (along with other tick-borne illnesses), and symptoms include fever, loss of appetite, lameness, joint swelling, and decreased activity. Oral antibiotics are used for treatment of lyme disease. **This vaccine does not replace the need for yearly flea and tick control, as there are other forms of tick-borne diseases that your pet can contract.**

Vaccine Schedule

Core Vaccines:

6-8 weeks: DHPP (Initial) + Bordetella Oral (Annual)

9-12 weeks: DHPP (Booster) + Leptospirosis (Initial)

13-15 weeks: DHPP (Booster) + Leptospirosis (Booster) + Rabies (Annual)

16-20 weeks: DHPP (Annual) + Leptospirosis (Annual)

Non-Core Vaccines:

8-14 weeks: +/- Lyme (Initial) or Canine Flu (Initial)

11-17 weeks: +/- Lyme (Annual) + Canine Flu (Annual)

**Discuss with your pets veterinarian if you have any questions regarding your pets risk for exposure to any of these diseases, and which vaccines your puppy should receive.*

***Please note that this is a tentative schedule. The total number of DHPP vaccines given may differ based on the age of presentation, but it is vital that the series continue until at least 16 weeks (4 months) of age.*