



Canine Vaccines

<u>Age</u>	<u>8-10 weeks</u>	<u>11-13 weeks</u>	<u>15-16 weeks</u>	<u>4-6 months</u>	<u>8 months</u>	<u>1 year</u>
Distemper/Parvo(DAPP)	X	X	X			X
Leptospirosis		X	X			X
Bordetella	X					X
Rabies			X			X
Influenza		X	X			X
Fecal Screening	X				X	X
Heartworm/Tick Dz Test					X	
Bloodwork						X
Flea/HW Prevention	x	x	x	Monthly all year		

DAPP(distemper, adeno virus, parainfluenza, parvovirus)

Canine Distemper Virus: contagious and serious disease caused by a virus that attacks the respiratory, gastrointestinal and nervous systems of puppies and dogs. Can also be found in wolves, coyotes, foxes and other wildlife populations

Adenovirus(types 1 and 2): CAV-1 causes canine infectious hepatitis(liver disease) as well as inflammation of the eye; it is spread through urine, feces, or saliva.

CAV-2 is one of the causes of infectious tracheobronchitis, also known as canine cough(spread through respiratory droplets)

Parainfluenza: contagious virus that causes canine infectious respiratory disease(transmitted through respiratory droplets)

Parvovirus: highly contagious, and potentially life threatening virus that causes vomiting, diarrhea, sepsis. Transmitted through feces and vomited of infected animals-survives in soil for up to one year

Leptospirosis: Bacterial infection that causes liver and kidney failure in dogs. It is transmitted predominantly through the urine of infected animals(including local wildlife). This disease is transmissible to humans.

Bordetella bronchiseptica: Bacterial respiratory infection that can cause a cough, nasal discharge, eye discharge and is contagious to other dogs. It is transmitted through respiratory droplets.

Canine Influenza Virus(dog flu): Viral infection that can cause a cough, nasal discharge, pneumonia and eye discharge and is contagious to other dogs. It is transmitted through respiratory droplets

Rabies Virus: a virus that is fatal and causes neurologic symptoms such as wobbliness, excessive salivation, abnormal behavior. Vaccination is required by state law for all dogs, cats and ferrets. Transmitted through bite wounds(saliva)

Fecal screening: Fecal screening is recommended for all juveniles and again every 6-12 months lifelong. Juveniles have the highest rate of intestinal parasite infectious as they often become infected from the mother and environment. Fecal screening looks for predominantly 6 different parasites: roundworms, hookworms, whipworms, tapeworms, Giardia and coccidia. Not all parasites are shed constantly, so in some instances a test result may come back negative on an infected animal. These parasites each require a different medication for treatment.

Flea prevention: fleas are by far the most common parasite we see in this region. Flea eggs can survive up to 6 months in the environment. One adult flea can lay up to 200 eggs. Fleas transmit tapeworms, cat scratch fever and the bubonic plague

Heartworm disease: Heartworm disease is transmitted by mosquitos. The worms live in the heart chambers and cause life threatening cardiac and respiratory disease. Heartworm infections are detected on blood screening tests. Treatment in dogs is possible, but expensive and lengthy. Treatment options in cats are VERY limited and cats may have more severe symptoms.

Tick Borne illnesses: Babesia, Anaplasmosis, Lyme disease(and others) can cause anemia, fever, lethargy, chronic illness, arthritis and many other symptoms. These diseases are transmitted by ticks bites.

Annual Bloodwork: Annual bloodwork is indented to help your veterinarian detect disease early, which can result in a better health outcome for your pet. Additionally, annual bloodwork helps us establish as true baseline for your pet, as every pet is different. We can track trends in changes and better manage your pet's health with this information. Different levels of testing may be recommended dependent upon your pet's age and overall health status, as well as any symptoms they may be having.



Feline Vaccines

<u>Age</u>	<u>8-10 weeks</u>	<u>11-13 weeks</u>	<u>15-16 weeks</u>	<u>4-6 months</u>	<u>8 months</u>	<u>1 year</u>
Feline Distemper	X	X	X			X
Feline Leukemia		X	X			X
Rabies			X			X
Fecal Screening	X				X	X
FelV/FIV test	X					X
Bloodwork				At spay/ neuter		X
Flea/HW Prevention	x	x	x	Monthly all year		

FVRCP (feline distemper virus, Feline Calici Virus and Feline parvovirus vaccines) Feline viral rhinotracheitis caused by feline herpesvirus 1: upper respiratory infection of the nose, eyes and throat in cats. Transmitted through eye and nasal discharge
 Feline calici virus: highly contagious virus that causes a mild to severe respiratory infection, eye disease and oral disease in cats, it can also cause musculoskeletal disease and intestinal disease. Transmitted through saliva, eye and nasal discharge and sometimes feces.
 Feline parvovirus (pan leukopenia): highly contagious, severe infection that causes gastrointestinal, immune system, and nervous system disease. It is transmitted through respiratory secretions and feces.

Feline Leukemia Virus: a viral infection that can cause leukemia (altered white blood cell production) and immunocompromise. This can also increase risk of development of certain types of cancers. Transmitted through saliva and nasal excretions. Can be transmitted to kittens from their mother prior to birth and from nursing.

Rabies Virus: a virus that is fatal and causes neurologic symptoms such as wobbliness, excessive salivation, abnormal behavior. Vaccination is required by state law for all dogs, cats and ferrets. Transmitted through bite wounds (saliva)

FIV: Feline Immunodeficiency virus can cause immunodeficiency (weakened immune system) - this makes infected cats more susceptible to infection. They also are more likely to develop certain types of cancers and blood diseases. This is most commonly transmitted through bite wounds, however can occasionally be transmitted during birth and nursing from the mother to the kitten.

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