

Recommended Vaccine Protocol

Vaccinations protect your dog from many common infectious diseases – which can be serious or even fatal. By helping avoid disease, vaccinations enhance your dog's quality of life. In addition, some infectious diseases like rabies and leptospirosis can affect people, so vaccinating your dog also helps keep you and your family safe.

8 weeks

- 🐾 1st DA2PP Vaccine (*Distemper, Hepatitis, Parvovirus, Parainfluenza*)
- 🐾 +/- Bordetella (Kennel Cough) Vaccine
- 🐾 1st Dewormer
- 🐾 Flea/Tick Prevention (*season dependent*)
- 🐾 Fecal sample

10 weeks

- 🐾 1st Leptospirosis Vaccine
- 🐾 +/- 1st Lyme Vaccine (*may elect to split*)
- 🐾 2nd Dewormer

12 weeks

- 🐾 2nd DA2PP Vaccine
- 🐾 3rd Dewormer
- 🐾 Flea/Tick Prevention (*season dependent*)

14 weeks

- 🐾 2nd Leptospirosis Vaccine
- 🐾 +/- 2nd Lyme Vaccine (*may elect to split*)

16 weeks

- 🐾 Final DA2PP Vaccine
- 🐾 +/- Rabies Vaccine (*may elect to split*)
- 🐾 Dewormer & Flea/tick Prevention

1 Year

- 🐾 Annual Physical Examination
- 🐾 Rabies & DA2PP booster (both become a 3 year vaccine)
- 🐾 Leptospirosis/Lyme Booster (annual vaccine)
- 🐾 Bordetella (Kennel Cough) Vaccine (*annual vaccine, as directed by vet based on individual dog's lifestyle & risk factors*)

Deworming is to be administered every 2 weeks until 3 months of age, then once monthly until 6 months of age

Heartworm prevention (includes deworming) is to be started by June 1st & continued on the 1st of every month until November

Flea/Tick Prevention is recommended year round or a minimum of 10 months (March – December)

Vaccine Reactions

- 🐾 Lethargy
- 🐾 Poor Appetite
- 🐾 Tenderness at the site
- 🐾 Vomiting/Diarrhea
- 🐾 Facial Swelling/Hives
- 🐾 Anaphylaxis

What is....?

Canine Distemper

Distemper is a very serious viral disease that causes symptoms such as fever, loss of appetite, diarrhea, nasal discharge, skin disease, and even seizures. The virus can be airborne and enter the body through the nose or mouth, or it can be spread by direct dog-to-dog contact. Dogs who survive a distemper infection can have lifelong complications. Fortunately, a vaccine is available and part of routine vaccination protocols.

Canine Adenovirus (Hepatitis)

Depending on which adenovirus a dog is infected with the complications can vary from mild (cold/flu-like) symptoms from which they will recover with supportive therapy, to serious liver disease. A vaccine has been developed to protect against both Type-1 & Type-2 adenovirus.

Canine Parainfluenza

Another common vaccine our dog may receive is for parainfluenza, a highly contagious disease which results in upper respiratory infections. This virus does not generally cause severe disease. However, it can make your dog more susceptible to secondary bacterial and viral infections which can ultimately lead to more severe implications.

Canine Parvovirus

Typically, parvovirus attacks the lining of the small intestine and leads to anorexia, severe vomiting and diarrhea, which can sometimes be bloody. Another form of parvo-viral infection in very young puppies can lead to damage to the heart and sudden death. Primarily, the virus is spread through contact with or infection of an infected animal's stool. But it can also be spread by contact with contaminated animals, insects or objects. Puppies 6 weeks to 6 months old are most commonly affected, though any age of unprotected dog can be infected. Vaccination is important because even with aggressive treatment parvovirus is often fatal.

Canine Leptospirosis

Leptospirosis is currently a growing concern in Canada. It is a serious infectious disease of both animals and people caused by *Leptospira* bacteria. The early stages of leptospirosis appear as flu-like symptoms which can be easily confused with other diseases. If not detected early in the course of disease, the bacteria can damage the liver and kidneys and potentially be fatal. Puddles, ditches, and slow-moving streams are all environments that can harbour *Leptospira* and can indirectly infect your dog.

Canine Cough ("Bordetella", "Kennel Cough")

Canine cough (a highly contagious disease that is commonly caused by *Bordetella bronchiseptica* bacteria) is transmitted through close contact with infected dogs. For this reason, the dogs at greatest risk of contracting canine cough include those who visit dog's parks, daycares, kennels, training classes, shows, etc. Two forms of the vaccine are available – intra-nasal or injectable.

Rabies

Rabies is an infectious disease caused by a virus that attacks the nervous system. Following a bite from an infected animal, the disease develops slowly over days to months. In Canada, wildlife such as raccoons, skunks, foxes, and bats pose an ongoing risk of rabies. Because of the potential risk to humans, rabies vaccination is required by law in most jurisdictions. In unvaccinated dogs, rabies is fatal.

Lyme

Lyme disease is becoming more prevalent in the Ottawa area and we expect this trend to increase in the next few years. Lyme disease is spread through deer ticks. When ticks feed, they transmit bacteria called *Borellia* which causes Lyme disease. The vaccine offers additional protection by targeting multiple subtypes of a second protein as well. It can also prevent the organism from entering joints, potentially reducing joint damage. Your dog would require a booster 3-4 weeks after receiving his/her first dose of the vaccine. Once boosted the vaccine will be done at an annual interval.