



Vets on tapp™

Vaccination Overview for Dogs

Core Vaccinations

Core vaccines are vaccines that ALL dogs should receive to protect them against potentially deadly diseases. These vaccinations may be required by law, and are to protect against diseases which are often prevalent worldwide.

Canine Parvovirus:



Parvovirus is a highly contagious virus that is spread by contact with infected stool.

The virus affects the immune system and damages the walls of the intestines leading to diarrhoea and vomiting.

Distemper Virus



Distemper virus is a highly contagious virus spread via aerosols and droplets but it is present in nearly all bodily fluids of affected animals.

The virus affects the respiratory tract, brain and the gastrointestinal system leading to coughing, eye/nose discharge, vomiting, diarrhoea and tremors/twitching.

Infectious Canine Hepatitis



Infectious canine hepatitis is caused by Canine Adenovirus-1 (CAV-1). It is spread via contact with stool, urine and saliva.

The virus affects the liver leading to vomiting, diarrhoea, fever, weakness, lack of appetite, jaundice etc.

Rabies

Rabies virus is spread via the bite of an infected animal or when broken skin comes into contact with infected saliva.

The virus affects the brain and results in behavioural changes. Dogs infected with rabies can either have the **Furious form** or **Dumb form**:

Dumb form:
dog loses the ability to swallow, starts to salivate and has changes in vocalisation

Furious form:
dog becomes anxious, aggressive, incoordinated and shows erratic unpredictable behaviour

Vaccination protocol: 4-in-1 polyvalent vaccination (DA2P)

Initial vaccination:

< 3 months of age: Total of 3 - 4 doses depending on starting age

- ✦ Administer from **6 - 8 weeks** of age
- ✦ Repeat every **2 - 4 weeks** until the puppy is **over 16 weeks**

This prevents the antibodies from the puppy's mother (**maternal antibodies**) from interfering with the vaccination and ensures the puppy is actually protected by the vaccine

> 3 months of age: Total of 2 doses

- ✦ 2 doses **4 weeks** apart

Booster:

- ✦ Should be done **within 1 year** of the initial vaccination series
- ✦ Then **every 1 - 3 years** depending on geographic requirements
- ✦ Alternatively a blood test to check for **vaccination titres** can be done to see if re-vaccination is required

Vaccination protocol: Rabies

Initial vaccination: Total of 1 - 2 doses

- ✦ Administer from **12 weeks** of age
- ✦ Repeat within **2 - 4 weeks** (high risk areas)

Booster:

- ✦ Should be done **within 1 year** of the initial vaccination series
- ✦ Then **every 1 - 3 years** depending on the vaccine product used, location and local laws

Note:

Governments set the rabies protocol to be followed, often enforcing yearly vaccines in locations with rabies and boosting the dogs during outbreaks.

Public health concern

Rabies is **100% fatal** in both animals and humans and causes numerous deaths worldwide.

If a person living in a Rabies area is bitten by a dog they should seek immediate medical attention and begin **post-exposure prophylaxis** which is highly effective at preventing Rabies infection in people.

Non-core vaccinations

Non-core vaccinations are vaccines that only **SOME** dogs require to protect them against diseases to which they could be exposed to. The need for these types vaccines is based on geographic location, the risk of exposure, and the pet's lifestyle.

Leptospirosis



Leptospira is a spiral-shaped bacteria (spirochete) spread via contact with infected urine. Rats play an important role in spreading the disease.

It affects the kidneys and liver causing fever, vomiting, drinking a lot, lack of urine, clotting problems, jaundice.

A dog that hikes and swims frequently may benefit from a leptospira vaccination.

Kennel Cough (Canine Infectious Tracheobronchitis)



Caused by a variety of contagious viruses and/or bacteria spread in respiratory secretions.

They affect the respiratory system leading to a dry-hacking cough. Ongoing infections in young, old or immunocompromised animals can lead to complications such as pneumonia.

A dog that goes to the dog park, grooming and kennels may benefit from a kennel cough vaccine.

Other

- Borrelia (Lymes disease)
- Canine herpesvirus
- Leishmania
- Babesia

Vaccination Protocol: Leptospirosis (L2/L4)

Subcutaneous (Under the skin)

Initial vaccination: Total of 2 doses

- ✦ Administer from **8 weeks** of age
- ✦ Repeat within **2 - 4 weeks**

Booster:

- ✦ **Every 12 months**

Chat to your veterinarian about your geographic location and your dog's risk of leptospirosis exposure.

Vaccination Protocol: Bordetella bronchiseptica

(different forms available)

Subcutaneous (Under the skin)

Initial vaccination: Total of 2 doses

- ✦ Administer from **6 - 8 weeks** of age
- ✦ Repeat within **2 - 4 weeks**

Booster:

- ✦ **Every 12 months**

Intranasal (in the nose)

Oral (in the mouth)

Initial vaccination: Total of 1 dose

- ✦ Administer from **8 weeks** of age (can be as early as 3 weeks of age for the intranasal form)

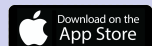
Booster:

- ✦ **Every 12 months**

Public health concern

Both Leptospira and Rabies are **zoonotic diseases** meaning they can spread to humans

Log your pet's vaccination with Pets on tapp™ and share with your veterinarian



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