

Less stress for you and your pet



Vaccine Protocol: Canine

DHLPP (distemper): Distemper, Hepatitis, Leptosporosis, Par influenza, Parvo

- Distemper, hepatitis, par influenza and parvo are all viruses that are contracted from various interactions with other dogs. These vaccinations are recommended for all dogs that have not had a previous reaction to this vaccine, and that do not have any other conditions where vaccination might be contraindicated.
- Leptosporosis is contracted from contact with wild animal (mostly rodent) urine. This virus can be passed to humans. This vaccination is recommended for most dogs that have not had a previous reaction to this vaccine, that do not have any other conditions where vaccination might be contraindicated, like chronic disease, cancer or very old age.

RABIES: This vaccination is required by law for all dogs. If there is a medical contraindication identified by a veterinarian, some animals may qualify for an exemption. Because this virus can be passed to humans it is considered the most important vaccine to keep current.

LYME: This vaccination is recommended for all puppies and young animals that have a reasonably low risk of past exposure that have not had a previous reaction. Lyme disease is contracted from a bite from a deer tick and is VERY prevalent in this area! Proper tick control is important in preventing this disease. Products like frontline help to prevent exposure.

BORDETELLA (kennel cough): This virus is similar to bronchitis in humans and is contracted through close contact with an infected dog usually in a kennel, groomer, or dog park setting. This vaccination is recommended for any dog that will be boarding, going to a groomer or that visits a dog park regularly, or for any dog that will possibly participate in any of the activities mentioned.

HEARTWORM/LYME/EHRlichia/ANOPLASMOSIS TEST (4DX test): Though not a vaccine, this is a very important part of preventative care. This is a blood test performed in house yearly to screen for heartworm infection as well as the various tick borne diseases prevalent in our area.

*In planning a vaccine protocol for your pet, many factors will be considered. Exposure risk, environment and your pet's health are important factors. Every pet is different, you and your veterinarian will review all factors involved and establish a plan that is best for your pet.

Common Vaccine Schedule: Canine

DHPP (without lepto):

First vaccination given at 8 weeks and repeated every 3-4 weeks until 12 weeks of age.

- If the dog has a reaction to the leptospirosis vaccine in the past this vaccine will continue to be given in place of the DHLPP. (See DHLPP schedule for frequency)

DHLPP (with lepto):

- First vaccination given at 12 weeks of age and repeated every 3-4 weeks until last one is given at 16 weeks or greater.

This is because as a puppy, your dog has immunity from his/her mother. At some point between 8 and 16 weeks of age this immunity is lost. The exact time is variable for each dog. We give the vaccine frequently during this time to ensure that when that happens your puppy is protected by the vaccine.

- This vaccine is most effective when given at least 2 weeks prior to any possible exposure through kenneling, grooming or exposure to dogs with unknown medical history.
- The leptospirosis vaccine will be boosted yearly. Depending on your dog's age this entire vaccine may need to be boosted yearly or every 3 years.

Lyme disease:

- The first lyme vaccine is given at 12 weeks or older with a booster given 3-4 weeks later.
- The vaccine is then given yearly.

Rabies :

- A rabies vaccine is given at 16 weeks of age. This vaccine will be boosted 1 year later.
- After the 1 year booster, revaccination will occur every 3 years.

*It is recommended that each new vaccine be given separately to ensure a proper immune response and lower the risk of serious reaction. Also, if reaction occurs, we can easily determine which vaccine caused the problem and use the information to formulate your pet's future vaccine protocol.