

Vaccination Schedule

- ❖ 6 to 7 weeks of age: Give first combination vaccine. (Distemper, Hepatitis, Para influenza, Parvovirus)
- ❖ 9 weeks of age: Give second combination vaccine. (Distemper, Hepatitis, Para influenza, Parvovirus, Corona virus, (Leptospirosis if needed)
- ❖ 12 weeks of age: Give third combination vaccine. (Distemper, Hepatitis, Para influenza, Parvovirus) (Leptospirosis if needed) (Possibly a LYME Vaccine inoculation. Generally a LYME vaccine is then repeated two weeks later, then once a year.)
- ❖ 16 weeks of age: Give the last combination vaccine. (Distemper, Hepatitis, Para influenza, Parvovirus, Corona virus (Leptospirosis if needed)
- ❖ 12 to 16 weeks of age: Rabies vaccine is given. (Local and State laws apply regarding Rabies vaccine since this can be a human disease, too. Your veterinarian will tell you the proper time intervals for booster vaccines for Rabies.)

CAUTION! If your puppy has any trouble breathing after a vaccination, or seems weak, staggers, has pale gums or seems at all unresponsive... get back to your veterinarian immediately!

Why so many? Good question! The reason is that no one can be sure that the pup will actually mount a good antibody response to the disease just from one vaccination. The age of the pup and just how much immunity it has received from its mother will complicate the "probability of protection". So... if the pup has lots of immunity (called PASSIVE IMMUNITY) that was borrowed from the mother during early nursing, this immunity will actually interfere with the pup's ability to make its own immunity from the vaccine challenge. The idea is to get the vaccine into the pup just as soon as the mother's passive immunity wears off (NOW the pup is very susceptible to sickness if it is exposed to the disease!) so that the pup can make more lasting immunity of its own. The precise time when a pup can respond well to a vaccine is variable... it might occur at 6 weeks of age or might be 12 weeks. So to be as safe as possible, why not start vaccinating at 6 weeks and end at 16 weeks? Almost 99 per cent of puppies will develop a good immune level to the various diseases from a vaccine schedule similar to the one above.

On very rare occasions any animal or human may have a reaction to a vaccination. These are just like the reactions that can occur after an insect sting or medication hypersensitivity. This kind of reaction can be very serious and life threatening and thankfully is very uncommon. If your pup simply seems a little tired or slightly uncomfortable where it was vaccinated, that is an entirely different and mild response to the vaccination. If you are not sure that your pup is OK, call your veterinarian for advice.

Victorian Danes

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Vaccination Information

"Danes are like Lay's Potato Chips, You Can't Just Have One"

If You Ever Have Any Questions, Please Don't Hesitate To Ask.



Description of Dog Diseases

"D" stands for distemper. Distemper is a highly contagious disease caused by a virus that often results in the death of the dog. It affects the gastrointestinal tract and respiratory system. If the dog survives the initial infection, the illness often spreads to the nervous system, causing death. There is no specific treatment except supportive care, and over half the infected dogs die. Additionally, many more have to be euthanized due to seizures and other chronic problems. Vaccination is the key to prevention and all dogs that are able to be vaccinated should receive distemper vaccinations.

"P" typically stands for parainfluenza. Parainfluenza is a virus that causes respiratory infections in dogs. It is also one of the culprits involved in infectious canine bronchitis, commonly called 'kennel cough'. Vaccination with parainfluenza vaccine is important to protect dogs from respiratory disease. All dogs that are able to be vaccinated should receive parainfluenza vaccine as part of their vaccination regime.

"B" - BORDETELLA BRONCHISEPTICA - one of the most common causes of Canine Upper Respiratory Disease Complex, known as "Kennel Cough". Bacterial illness. The symptoms include a harsh, dry cough, aggravated by activity or excitement. The cough is followed by retching or gagging in an attempt to clear small amounts or mucus from the throat. Body temperature

may be elevated as secondary bacterial infection takes place. Highly contagious, this disease is readily transmitted to susceptible dogs. Most common among dogs that congregate at dog shows, kennels, etc.

"H" and **"A2"** stand for hepatitis and canine adenovirus type 2. The disease that both these vaccines protect against is infectious canine hepatitis. This illness is caused by a virus, the canine adenovirus type 1. Both canine adenovirus type 1 and type 2 are used to make vaccinations, so you may see both in the name of the vaccine. Canine infectious hepatitis can cause liver and blood vessel disease. Dogs may recover from the disease, die rapidly, or develop chronic liver problems. There is no specific treatment, except supportive therapy. Vaccination is highly effective at protecting dogs from this illness and all dogs that are able to be vaccinated should receive canine infectious hepatitis vaccinations.

"CV" and **"CVK"** stand for coronavirus disease. This contagious viral disease causes intestinal illness that can be mild or severe, and has been associated with death, especially in young puppies. It is especially dangerous if it infects a dog at the same time as canine parvovirus. As with the other viral diseases, there is no specific therapy that eliminates the virus. Animals are treated with supportive and nursing care. It is often included in the vaccinations given to young dogs, as well as older animals.

"PV", **"Pv"**, **"CPV"**, and sometimes **"P"** stand for canine parvovirus. This highly contagious viral disease is a well-known cause of gastrointestinal disease and death

in many dogs. It is especially lethal to young dogs or those with inadequate immune systems. Because there is no specific cure, treatment is primarily intensive in-hospital nursing and supportive care. Vaccination can be highly effective at reducing the disease. Canine parvovirus vaccination should be included in the vaccination regime of all dogs that are able to receive vaccinations.

"L" and **"4L"** stand for a leptospirosis. Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease that can cause several problems, including liver and kidney disease. The illness may be acute or chronic, inapparent or severe, and can cause death. The bacteria exist in many different subtypes, called serovars. Several of these serovars are known to cause disease in dogs. Most available vaccines protect against two of these serovars, *L. canicola* and *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*. A few vaccines protect against two additional serovars, *L. grippityphosa* and *L. pomona*. It is important to read the vaccine label carefully to identify which serovars are present in the vaccine. Although vaccination against leptospirosis is very important for many dogs, not all dogs should receive this vaccine. Discuss the use of leptospirosis vaccine with your veterinarian.