

Luv 4 Paws Fund

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These “Virus Definition” guidelines are presented as a courtesy and are not intended to be any endorsement or preventive treatment. You should contact your own vet for treatment or to diagnosis any illness of your pet....

Adenovirus (canine) Adenovirus is a virus that causes hepatitis (inflammation of the liver) and pneumonia. It is often severe to fatal and treatment is difficult. Vaccinate at 8 weeks, 12 weeks, 16 weeks, and then yearly.

Calici Virus (feline) Calici virus attacks the upper respiratory tract and conjunctiva (tissue surrounding the eye). Calici virus can cause pneumonia and eye damage. Vaccinate at 8 weeks, 12 weeks, 16 weeks, and then yearly.

Chlamydia (feline) Chlamydia is a bacteria that can cause severe upper respiratory problems, pneumonia, and eye damage. Vaccinate at 8 weeks, 12 weeks, 16 weeks, and then yearly.

Corona Virus (canine) Corona is a virus that attacks the cells lining the intestine of puppies. It does not affect dogs older than 2 years of age, but may be carried by them. Vaccinate at 6 weeks, 8 weeks, 12 weeks, and 16 weeks.

Distemper Virus (canine) Distemper is a virus that affects many organs in the young animal and causes seizures in old animals that were previously infected. The seizures are very difficult to control and may kill the animal. Vaccinate at 8 weeks, 12 weeks, 16 weeks, and then yearly.

Feline Leukemia Virus (feline) FeLV is a virus that causes a cancer of the white blood cells known as lymphocytes. It was estimated that over 75% of lymphocytic leukemias in cats were caused by FeLV. FeLV is transmitted through salivary secretions. Cats that share food and water bowls are at an increased risk. One study has demonstrated transmission via hissing and spitting through a window screen. Vaccination is recommended for cats living with an infected cat or that may be exposed by roaming.

Feline Infectious Peritonitis (feline) FIP is caused by a mutated corona virus. The non-mutated virus transmits from cat to cat readily but does not cause disease. The mutated virus causes disease but cannot transmit between cats. The vaccine prevents infection with the un-mutated virus. The vaccine is squirted into the nose at 16 and 20 weeks and then annually.

Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (feline) FIV is like HIV in cats. It CANNOT transmit to humans. In cats it causes a fatal immune system failure much like AIDS in humans. The virus is transmitted by bite, so intact toms have the highest rate of infection. Cats that get into fights with infected animals may then become infected. Kittens can acquire the virus from their mother at birth or shortly thereafter. Three vaccinations at 8, 12, and 16 weeks and annually thereafter are recommended for cats with a high exposure risk.

Giardia (canine) Giardia lamblia is a protozoan intestinal parasite that causes a very smelly watery diarrhea. It is acquired by drinking infected water. Vaccination is recommended for dogs having poor immune systems, if exposure is likely.

Kennel Cough Complex (canine) Kennel cough/canine cough/infectious bronchitis is caused by several agents (bacteria and viruses) working in concert to produce a severe cough with fever and lethargy. In young puppies and animals with poor immune systems, the disease can progress to fatal pneumonia. The main causes of kennel cough are Bordetella bronchiseptica and parainfluenza virus. There are 2 types of vaccine available: the intranasal vaccine is squirted into the nose, and the injectible is injected under the skin between the shoulder blades. Akron Animal Clinic recommends the injectible at 12 weeks and the intranasal at 16 weeks and the every 6-12 months depending on exposure.

Leptospirosis (canine) Lepto is a bacterium that causes damage to several organs and can transfer to humans. Organs commonly affected include kidneys, liver, and spleen. Lepto can be fatal in both humans

and animals. Vaccinate at 8 weeks, 12 weeks, 16 weeks, and then yearly.

Lyme Disease (canine) Lyme disease is caused by the spirochete *Borrelia burgdorferi*. This bacteria is carried by rodents (rats, mice, voles, squirrels) and rodent-like mammals (rabbits and hares), then is transmitted to dogs, deer, and humans by ticks that acquired the bacteria during an early stage of life. The vaccine must be given every year to be protective. Vaccination is highly recommended for dogs that commonly travel in areas with tall grass and weeds such as hunting dogs and dogs that roam. Vaccines are at 12 and 16 weeks then annually.

Panleukopenia Virus (feline) Panleukopenia is the feline parvo virus. In cats, it causes a fatal reduction of white blood cells by attacking the bone marrow. Vaccinate at 8 weeks, 12 weeks, 16 weeks, and then yearly.

Parainfluenza Virus (canine) Parainfluenza is a virus that contributes to the kennel cough/canine cough complex. By itself it can cause a severe viral pneumonia. Vaccinate at 8 weeks, 12 weeks, 16 weeks, and then yearly.

Parvo Virus (canine) Parvo is a virus that kills rapidly growing cells. The cells that line the intestine and make new blood cells in the bone marrow are the most rapidly growing cells in the body. Parvo virus attacks these cells producing high fever, diarrhea to bloody diarrhea, vomiting, and quite often death. Parvo affects young animals mostly, but can infect older animals. Vaccinate at 6 weeks, 8 weeks, 12 weeks, 16 weeks, and then yearly.

Rabies (canine) Rabies is a virus that attacks the brain and nerves of mammals. Rabies can be transmitted to humans through saliva contamination of bites, cuts, sores, and mucus membranes (eyes, nose, mouth, etc.). Rabies is nearly always fatal in humans. By law, rabies vaccination is required at 3-4 months of age and should be boosted at 1 year then and then yearly or every three years as determined by vaccine used.

Rhinotracheitis Virus (feline) Rhinotracheitis is a virus that affects the nose, eyes, and upper respiratory system. In kittens and cats that have poor immune systems the virus can cause fatal pneumonia. Vaccinate at 8 weeks, 12 weeks, 16 weeks, and then yearly.

Ringworm Vaccinates for 1 of 4 of the organisms that can cause ringworm. Occasionally used when an animal is not responding to normal treatment for ringworm. Ringworm vaccination is rarely used otherwise