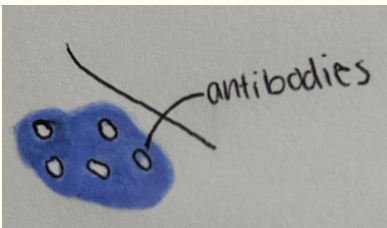
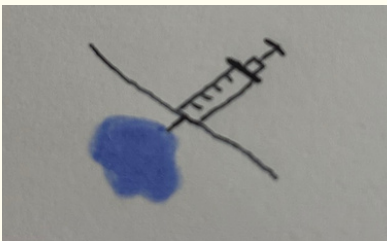


PET VACCINATIONS

By: Anagha Nair

HOW DO VACCINES WORK?

Vaccines are used to insert agents that train the animal's body to make its own antibodies. When a pet is still nursing from its mother it receives those antibodies from her milk. Once the animal weans of the mother's milk it must receive antibodies from a different source. This is where vaccines come in.



CORE VS. NON-CORE VACCINES

Dogs:



Core: Recommended

Name:	Type/ Affected Areas:	Symptoms:	Transmission:
Rabies	Zoonotic virus: affects the nervous system	Behavioral changes, drooling, loss of appetite, seizures	From bites, scratches, or saliva of an infected animal
Distemper	Viral disease: affects the respiratory, digestive, and nervous system	Seizures, paralysis, pneumonia, fever, lethargy, nasal discharge, vomiting	Through the air (cough, sneeze, or bark) or bodily fluids (nasal discharge, saliva, or feces) Where: shelters or dog daycare
Adenovirus (Hepatitis)	Viral disease: affects Upper respiratory tract and liver	Fever, lethargy, vomiting/ diarrhea, thirst	Contact with feces or urine, or through the air (cough and sneeze)
Parvovirus	Viral disease: affects white blood cells, digestive tract, and sometimes heart muscles	Lethargy, vomiting, severe, bloody diarrhea, abdominal pain, fever/ low body temperature	Direct contact with infected dog, feces, contaminated kennels and bowls Where: dog parks, pet stores, dog daycare
Parainfluenza	Respiratory virus	Cough, fever, nasal discharge, lethargy	Through the air (cough, sneeze, bark) Where: kennels or shelters
Leptospirosis	Zoonotic virus: affects the liver and kidney	Fever, vomiting/ diarrhea, lethargy, stiffness, increased thirst/ urination, decreased appetite	Urine-contaminated soil, food, or stagnant/ slow-moving water Where: lakes, puddles, or ponds

DHPP (Distemper, Hepatitis, Parvo, parainfluenza) **Vaccine**

- one vaccine that vaccinates against all these diseases

Cats:



Core: Recommended

Name:	Type/ Affected Areas:	Symptoms:	Transmission:
Rabies	Zoonotic virus: affects the nervous system	Behavioral changes, drooling, loss of appetite, seizures	From bites, scratches, or saliva of an infected animal
FVR (Feline rhinotracheitis virus)	Virus: affects upper respiratory system	Sneezing, nasal discharge, pink eye, pneumonia	From direct contact with saliva or eye/ nose discharge
FCV (Feline Calicivirus)	Virus: affects upper respiratory system and mouth	Sneezing, nasal discharge, mouth ulcers	From direct contact with saliva or eye/ nose discharge
FPV (Feline Panleukopenia)	Virus: affects white blood cells	Less energy, low appetite, vomiting/ diarrhea	From direct contact with saliva, urine/ feces, or nasal secretions
FeLV (Leukemia)	Virus: suppress immune system, affect lymph nodes	Pale gums, weight loss, poor fur condition, large lymph nodes	From direct contact with saliva, urine, or feces

FVCRP (FVR, FCV, FPV) **Vaccine**

- one vaccine that vaccinates against all these diseases

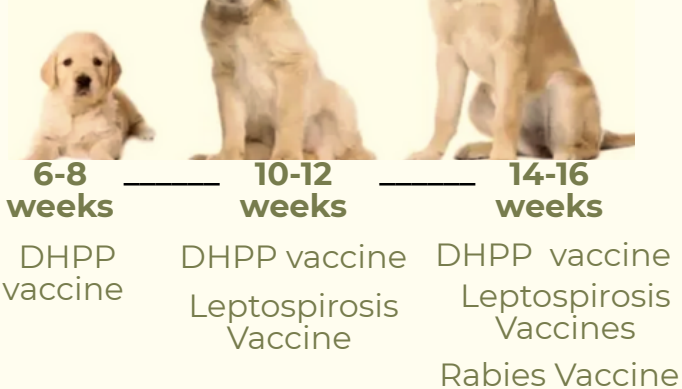
Non-Core: Sometimes Recommended

Name:	Type/ Affected Areas:	Symptoms:	Transmission:
Lyme Disease	Bacterial infection: affects joints, kidneys, liver	Swollen lymph nodes, lameness, kidney complications	From blacklegged ticks in vegetation (common in northeast or north-central US)
Bordetella	Bacterial infection: affects upper respiratory system	Coughing, sneezing, loss of appetite, lethargy, fever	From close contact (dog daycare, boarding kennels, shelters)
Canine Influenza	Virus: affects respiratory system	Cough, nasal discharge, fever, lethargy, loss of appetite	From direct contact (licking), air (cough/ sneeze)

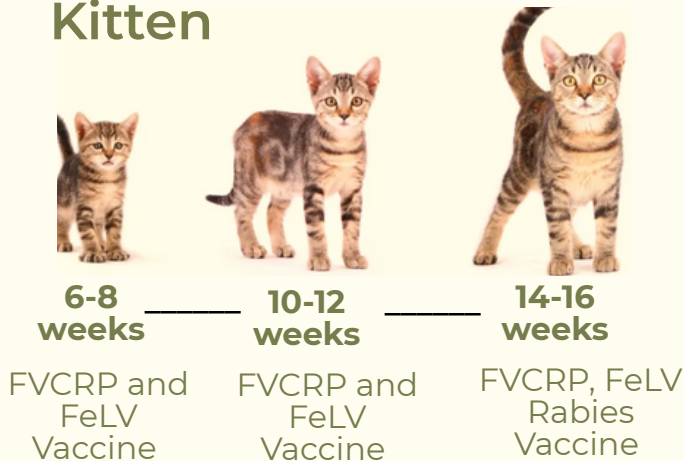
Name:	Type/ Affected Areas:	Symptoms:	Transmission:
Bordetella	Bacterial infection: affects upper respiratory system	Sneezing, nasal discharge, fever, coughing	Direct contact (for multi-cat houses and shelters)
Chlamydia	Bacterial infection: affects upper respiratory system and the eye	Sneezing, nasal discharge, fever, pink eye	Direct contact (for multi-cat houses and shelters)

VACCINE SCHEDULE FOR CORE- VACCINES

Puppy



Kitten



Dogs and Cats (Annual)



VACCINE TITERS



Titers are a measure of the antibody concentration in the blood. First, a blood sample is analyzed to see if the antibodies for a specific disease are present. The result of the analysis is a number called a titer. If the number is high that means there is a lot of antibodies. If the number is low then there isn't sufficient immunity and revaccination is needed

Cost: titers vs. vaccines

Vaccine Costs Estimations:

DHLPP Vaccine: \$20-\$60
Rabies Vaccine: \$20-\$30
Non-Core Vaccine: less than \$100

Titer Cost Estimates :

- usually cost more than vaccines but the price depends on the specific titer and the clinic
- Estimated range: \$70-\$200

VACCINE SIDE-EFFECTS

mild reactions: discomfort and swelling, mild fever, lethargy (normal in the first 24 hours)

Severe Reactions (Rare):

- vomiting
- diarrhea
- swelling in the face/ neck
- hives
- difficulty breathing

FAQS



1. What happens if I miss a vaccination?

- may need to restart the series of vaccinations if a lot of time has passed

2. Can pets still get sick even with the vaccine?

- may still get sick because vaccines aren't 100% full proof but it decreases the chances and severity of the symptoms

3. Are vaccines required by the law?

- rabies is required in most states but the other core-vaccines are required for travel and grooming or boarding services

THANKS



- Information from American Animal Hospital Association