

**HOW DOES THE NEW VACCINE PROTOCOL
AFFECT YOUR PET?**

Actually, you won't notice too much of a difference. Your pet will still need to come in for a yearly checkup (older pets need one every 6 months). This visit is the most important thing we can do to ensure that your pet stays healthy. Besides a thorough physical exam, we will discuss many aspects of your pet's life, from diet and exercise to behavior and training issues and anything else that has an impact on your relationship with your pet.



One of the new things we will be discussing is your pet's "risk-factor analysis." This brief survey will tell us what diseases are likely to affect your pet due to his/her lifestyle. Such issues as boarding, grooming, traveling, living indoors or out, near water or woods, or on a farm all have a bearing on what organisms may infect your pet. These factors may change over time, so a risk-factor analysis should be done at least once a year.



If you have any questions or concerns about the new vaccine protocol, please feel free to call our office.




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**WHAT YOU SHOULD
KNOW ABOUT
VACCINATIONS**



Indian Walk Veterinary Center, P.C.



*Caring for Pets and the
People Who Love Them*

A VERY BRIEF HISTORY OF VACCINES:

Before the late 1950's and early 60's Rabies was the only vaccine available for pets. Since that time vaccines have been developed for over 20 different disease organisms, many of them within the past 25 years. In an effort to improve efficiency and decrease the number of injections given, more and more antigens have been packed into "multivalent" vaccines. Even single antigen vaccines contain more antigen than ever before.

About 20 years ago several things began to be noticed among the pet population:

- A significant decrease in the frequency of infection by the various diseases being vaccinated against

BUT ALSO

- An increase in vaccine reactions
- An increase in allergic conditions
- An increase in auto-immune diseases
- An increase in cancer located at vaccine injection sites in cats, associated with the adjuvant in certain vaccines



More recently researchers have associated many of these negative conditions with the high level and frequency of vaccine antigen administered to pets. In addition, studies have been completed that prove that at least some of the vaccinations we give are effective for much longer than previously thought.

OUR NEW VACCINE PROTOCOL:

PURPOSE:

- To protect our patients from infectious diseases while minimizing negative effects on the immune system.
- To administer only those vaccines required by the lifestyle and environment of each pet rather than all vaccines to all pets.
- To use the safest and most effective formulations available for each vaccine.



DESIRED EFFECTS:

- Better patient care
- Fewer pets with allergies, vaccine reactions and other associated conditions

The following table lists the diseases for which we recommend vaccination to at least some of our patients.

DISEASES OF CONCERN / VACCINATION FREQUENCY

Canine Distemper Virus (CDV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puppies most at risk • Widespread • Often fatal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runny eyes and nose • Pneumonia • Seizures • Paralysis
All dogs every 3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Diarrhea 	
Infectious Canine Hepatitis (ICH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caused by Canine Adenovirus Type 1 (CAV-1) • Worldwide • Often fatal • May become chronic • Fever 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in white blood cells causing decreased immunity • "Blue eye" inflammation of eyes • Inflammation of liver, kidneys, spleen and lungs • Bleeding of gums and other tissues
All dogs every 3 years		
Canine Parvovirus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worldwide since 1978 • Puppies most at risk of fatal disease • Severe diarrhea and vomiting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dehydration
All dogs every 3 years		
Canine Respiratory Disease Complex (Kennel Cough)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caused by combination of CAV-2, CPI, Bordetella • Upper respiratory (cough, sore throat) • Can progress to pneumonia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAV-2 virus is closely related to CAV-1 so vaccine protects against both viruses. • Vaccination protects against severe disease, not infection.
At-risk dogs every year		
Lyme Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacterial infection • Caused by Borrelia burgdorferii • Transmitted by ticks • Outdoor dogs at highest risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lameness • Kidney failure • Heart disease • Fever
At-risk dogs every year		
Leptospirosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacterial infection • Acquired from contaminated water (puddles, streams) or food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor dogs at highest risk • Fever, pain • Inflammation of kidneys and liver
At-risk dogs every year		
Canine Influenza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viral respiratory infection • All ages, sexes and breeds • Highest risk in kennels, shelters, dog shows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cough, fever, nasal discharge • Up to 10% of dogs can develop more severe signs like pneumonia • Mild cases are self-limiting
At risk dogs before boarding if required		
Rabies virus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquired through bite wound from infected animal. • Outdoor dogs and hunting cats most at risk • Affects nervous system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incoordination, seizures • Behavioral changes • Once signs develop disease is ALWAYS fatal!
All dogs every 3 years		
All cats every year		
Feline Panleukopenia Virus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also called Feline Distemper • Kittens and young cats most at risk • Usually rapidly fatal • Fever • Vomiting, diarrhea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dehydration • Weakness, tremors, Incoordination • Closely related to Canine Parvo virus; may be the same virus.
All cats every 3 years		
Feline Respiratory Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caused by Feline Rhinotracheitis Virus and/or Feline Calicivirus • Possibly Bordetella as well • Fever • Runny eyes and nose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cough, sore throat • Ulcerations in mouth • Can progress to pneumonia • Vaccination protects against severe disease, not infection.
All cats every 3 years		
Feline Leukemia Virus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmitted by close, continuous contact with an infected cat • Sharing food, water and litter box • Bite wounds • Sexual contact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-utero infection • Suppresses the immune system, leading to infections and certain cancers
At-risk cats every year		