

Canine Vaccines

DHPP

- **“D” Distemper**—A highly contagious viral disease that affects a dog’s respiratory, gastrointestinal and nervous systems. It can be spread through the air or by contact with an infected animal, its feces or urine and can be fatal. Symptoms include coughing, sneezing, nose and eye discharge, fever, loss of appetite, vomiting and diarrhea.
- **“H” Infectious Canine Hepatitis**—This viral disease is spread by contact with infected animals, their feces, urine or saliva. It affects the liver, kidneys, and the cells lining the blood vessels. Symptoms include high fever, thirst, diarrhea, abdominal pain and tenderness, loss of appetite and depression.
- **“P” Parvovirus**—A highly contagious viral infection spread by contact with an infected dog’s blood, feces or vomit. This disease strikes quickly, causing damage to the intestines and can be fatal. Symptoms include severe (often bloody) diarrhea, fever, vomiting and depression.
- **“P” Parainfluenza**—A highly infectious air borne virus that spreads quickly among dogs kept in close quarters. This disease attacks the respiratory systems and can be fatal. Symptoms include a dry, hacking cough, loss of appetite, runny eyes and nose and depression.

Bordetella—An airborne bacterial infection that is extremely contagious and increases your dog’s susceptibility to other upper respiratory infections. A dog may catch this disease through contact with other dogs at places such as kennels, groomers, dog parks or dog shows. Symptoms include persistent coughing, sneezing, gagging and nasal discharge.

Rabies—This is an infection of the central nervous system that is always fatal. It is usually transmitted through the bite of an infected animal, but can be spread when the saliva of an infected animal comes in contact with broken skin. Rabies is a serious public health threat and your dog is required in the state of Oregon to be vaccinated against the disease.

Leptospirosis—A bacterial disease that can be found in most wildlife. The bacteria are passed via the urine into water sources, where they can reside. Dogs can become infected with Lepto by drinking, swimming in or walking through contaminated water. The organism quickly spreads through the bloodstream leading to fever, depression, loss of appetite and general malaise that can last up to a week. The organism settles in the kidneys and begins to reproduce, leading to further inflammation and then kidney failure. Depending on the type of leptospire involved, other organ failure (especially liver) can occur. People can be infected too.