

your shoes with a solution of one half cup (four ounces) bleach in a gallon of water (to make a 1:30 solution of bleach water). This will kill the virus.

*** If a visiting puppy or dog that has or may have the virus has an “accident” in your home, promptly remove any fecal material and disinfect the area and everywhere that animal has been with 1oz bleach to 30oz of water solution as a precaution, you can also use a product called RESCUE it will not stain or ruin any surfaces or fabrics.**

*** Use 1oz bleach to 32oz of water or a RESCUE solution as a part of a general cleaning process for your entire house especially before bringing your new puppy home and after anyone has entered your house with shoes on.**

Finally please do not take your new puppy out on walks or set the puppy on any ground that has not been properly sanitized or cleaned before hand until the puppy has been fully vaccinated at 16 weeks old. Not even your own floor or backyard is safe unless you have sprayed it down with bleach water, the virus can live for up to 6 years on a surface.

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Canine Parvovirus

**PLEASE TAKE THE TIME
TO READ THIS ENTIRELY
BEFORE
TAKING YOUR PUPPY
HOME!
IT IS CRITICAL
YOU UNDERSTAND THE
RISKS YOU MAY UNKNOWINGLY
PUT YOUR PUPPY IN.
YOUR PUPPY COULD DIE
IF YOU DO NOT READ AND LEARN
ABOUT THIS VIRUS!**



*Brought to you by your veterinarian and
the American Veterinary Medical
Association*

What is canine parvovirus?

Canine parvovirus is a specific kind of virus that attacks the intestinal tract of dogs and wild canines such as (foxes, wolves, and coyotes). The virus is a serious deadly threat to unvaccinated puppies and dogs. The virus is extremely hearty; it can survive searing heat and subzero temperatures on surfaces for up to 6 years!

How is parvovirus spread?

The most common route of exposure to this virus is sniffing or ingesting an infected dog's feces (bowel movement's). The virus is so hardy, a surface that had infected feces on it will still contain live virus even after the feces have been removed. It is also extremely possible for people's clothes and shoes to pick up and carry the virus home to the dog. That is why it is so important to properly sanitize and keep the area clean where ever your puppy will be placed until the puppy is fully vaccinated. It is even recommended to clean your shoes with a bleach water solution or to not wear them inside at all.

What dogs are at risk?

All dogs are at risk, but puppies less than four months old and dogs that have not been vaccinated against canine parvovirus are at increased risk of becoming infected, ill, and even die. Exposure can occur in parks, pet shops, kennels, animal shelters, and any areas where wild or domestic canine animals may walk or live.

What are the symptoms of parvovirus infection?

Physical signs of the virus generally appear five to seven days after ingestion / inhalation of the virus, with vomiting and diarrhea being the most common. Other physical signs related to the virus are abnormalities of the heart, liver, and nervous system. It is absolutely essential that you take your puppy into the vet immediately if you suspect a parvovirus infection. A delay of only a few hours can significantly reduce his chances of survival.

- * Vomiting
- * Severe diarrhea, often with blood
- * Depression
- * Loss of appetite
- * High fever (body temperature of 104-106 F)
- * Low body temperature

How is canine parvovirus diagnosed and treated?

No treatment exists to kill parvovirus in dogs. However supportive treatment is available to control the physical signs and complications of the disease. A veterinarian can confirm the virus is apparent with a fecal test. Treatment for this virus is intended to support the dog's body systems until the dog's immune system can fight off the viral infection itself. Treatment should be started immediately and consist primarily of efforts to combat dehydration by replacing electrolyte and fluid losses, controlling vomiting and diarrhea, and preventing secondary infections. Treatment can be very expensive, and the dog may die despite aggressive treatment. The death toll among

parvovirus victims is significantly lower now than in the past, particularly when the disease is diagnosed and treated promptly. Early recognition and aggressive treatment are very important in successful outcomes.

How can I keep my dog from getting parvovirus?

Vaccination and good hygiene are critical components of canine parvovirus prevention. Your vet will recommend a series of parvovirus vaccinations for the growing puppy in order to establish protective immunity against the illness followed by a booster every other year to maintain the immunity. It is vitally important that you vaccinate your dog or puppy!

Here are a few tips to keep your dog safe:

- * Be sure that all of your puppies and dogs are vaccinated properly against the disease.
- * Don't skip or delay any of your puppy's vaccinations in the initial immunization series.
- * Ask your veterinarian to remind you when your dog needs booster vaccines.
- * Do not make contact with other dogs or puppies unless absolutely necessary until the puppy is fully vaccinated at 16 weeks of age. Avoid visits anywhere if possible, try and keep the puppy at home as much as you can, again until fully vaccinated. It is completely unnecessary to take a puppy out and risk exposure to the virus.
- * If one of your puppies or dogs has parvovirus keep it physically separated from the others.
- * If you are worried that you may have walked through areas where feces of unvaccinated dogs were present (even if feces were never visually seen or if the fecal matter was removed promptly), wipe off the soles of