



VACCINATION RECOMMENDATIONS

61344 Parrell Road
Bend, Oregon 97702
541-617-1010
www.bendsnip.org

CATS

FVRCP protects against Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis, a highly contagious upper respiratory infection, Calici virus, a painful disease producing mouth ulcers, and Panleukopenia, also known as feline distemper, a deadly virus that survives in the environment for up to seven years. All three of these diseases are common, especially in feral and stray cat populations.

Feline **Leukemia** Virus (**FelLV**) is primarily contagious to kittens, and causes infection which may be unapparent in the early stages, but is usually fatal within 6 months. Vaccination effectively prevents this disease.

Rabies may affect many animal species, including cats, dogs, and man. This disease is uncommon in Oregon, except in bats. Rabies vaccination is required by law for all dogs in Oregon. While Oregon does not require cats to be vaccinated for rabies, vaccination is recommended, especially to prevent the rare but very serious consequences of human exposure.

The American Association of Feline Practitioners (AAFP) considers FVRCP and rabies "core" vaccines, which should be given to all cats; AAFP recommends all kittens be tested and vaccinated for feline leukemia, though it is classed as "non-core", or optional.

KITTENS The basic kitten vaccine, **FVRCP** should be started at 8 weeks and given every 3-4 weeks until 4 months. If you choose to give the Leukemia vaccine, pre-vaccination testing is recommended. Give the first vaccination at 12+ weeks, and give a second dose 3-4 weeks later, at 4 months of age.

Rabies vaccine is usually given as a single dose, at 4 months of age.

Boost FVRCP, Leukemia, and rabies in one year. FVRCP and rabies should then be boosted every 3 years. Indoor **ONLY** cats do not require more Feline Leukemia boosters, but indoor/outdoor and outdoor cats can be boosted every 1 to 3 years, depending upon risk of exposure.

ADULT CATS: For Cats with no known vaccine status, two doses of FVRCP should be given 3-4 weeks apart. Feline Leukemia and rabies vaccinations, and subsequent vaccines, are given as recommended for kittens.

BSNP does not administer or recommend Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV), or Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP) vaccinations.

DOGS

DHPP is a combination vaccine used to protect against distemper, hepatitis, parainfluenza, and parvovirus.

Bordetella refers to a vaccine for the prevention of Kennel Cough, a very contagious relative of human whooping cough.

Rabies vaccination (see above) is required by law for dogs throughout the United States. The American Animal Hospital Association regards DHPP and rabies as "core" vaccines, and Bordetella as "non-core".

PUPPIES: DHPP: start around 8 weeks of age, and give boosters every 3 to 4 weeks, with the last dose given at 16 weeks or older. Bordetella may be given as a single intranasal dose at 16 weeks of age or older. Rabies vaccination is usually given as a single dose at 3 months of age or older; vaccine response is usually better if given at 4 months of age.

Boost DHPP and rabies in one year, and every three years thereafter. Bordetella should be boosted annually, but note that some boarding kennels and animal hospitals require it within 6 months of admittance.

ADULT DOGS: Two doses of **DHPP** are sufficient, given 3 to 4 weeks apart. Bordetella and rabies vaccines are given as recommended above for puppies.

Under some circumstances, other non-core vaccines may be appropriate for diseases not mentioned above, such as leptospirosis, Lyme disease, or rattlesnake venom. Please consult your veterinarian about these vaccines.



PARASITE TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Parasites are common causes of disease in dogs and cats, but may also be present as unapparent infections. Some parasites may infect humans and cause serious disease, especially in children! Prevention and control of parasites is important both for pets and their owners.

KITTENS & PUPPIES:

Nematodes (**Roundworms**) are a very common intestinal parasite in young animals, they acquire them from their mother in utero and while nursing. Routine treatment with safe and effective deworming medications such as pyrantel or piperazine every three weeks— usually given at the same time as vaccinations – is recommended, until about 4 months of age. Some parasitic roundworm infections are with your pet for life, and regular treatments or fecal parasite tests are desirable for their control, even in indoor only pets.

Cestodes (**Tapeworms**) occur less frequently in young dogs and cats, and are usually only treated when infection is diagnosed.

External parasites, especially fleas and ear mites, are common. These can be treated with a variety of medications, but be careful with what you choose; many OTC medications can be toxic, especially in young animals and cats. Consult your veterinarian about diagnosing and treating these conditions.

ADULT DOGS & CATS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends de-worming four times a year, to help prevent zoonotic infections (infection of humans with animal diseases). Regular pet fecal exams and/or preventative parasite treatments are desirable for the health of adult pets and pet owners.

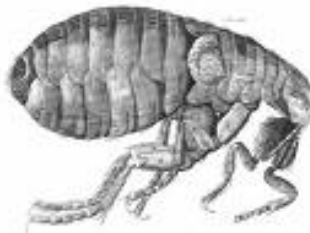
A variety of more obscure parasites are also of concern to veterinarians. **Heartworm disease** is common in parts of the U.S., and does occur locally, infrequently. This disease mainly affects dogs, though cats can be infected. A simple blood test will identify infected animals. Infection can be prevented with monthly doses of medication; some heartworm products also treat roundworm infections. See your veterinarian if heartworm is a concern, and especially if you travel with your dog to heartworm endemic areas.

Many other internal and external parasites may affect your pet; and once again, your veterinarian is your best resource for their diagnosis and treatment.

Earmite



Flea



Roundworm



Tapeworm

