

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# PUPPY PROTECTION THROUGH YEAR 1



Newborn puppies ingest antibodies from their mother while nursing. These antibodies provide early protection from infection but gradually decrease over the first several months of life. A series of vaccine boosters are required to protect the puppy as the antibodies from the mother naturally wane. This increases the possibility of protection from vaccination as soon as maternal antibody levels fall below the protective level.

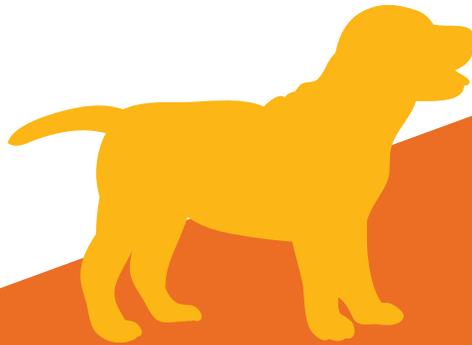
3 Weeks If High Risk	6-8 Weeks	10-12 Weeks	14-16 Weeks	18-20 Weeks If High Risk	1 Year From Last Booster
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Bordetella</b> intranasal	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>DAPPL4</b> +/- CV	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>DAPPL4</b> +/- CV	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>DAPP</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>DAPP</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>DAPPL4</b> +/- CV
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Bordetella* intranasal, injectable</b> (injectable initial series 2, booster 2-4 weeks apart)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Bordetella*</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Based on risk factors, the following vaccinations are recommended

\*May be combined with parainfluenza and canine adenovirus-2 depending on local risk factors. \*\*When living in, near, or traveling to a Lyme endemic region.

**Rabies (1 Yr)**  
Minimum age 12 weeks

**Rabies (3 Yr)**  
as allowed by law



\*AHA's canine vaccination guidelines. American Animal Hospital Association. [https://www.aaha.org/pet\\_owner/aaha\\_guidelines/aahas\\_canine\\_vaccination\\_guidelines.aspx](https://www.aaha.org/pet_owner/aaha_guidelines/aahas_canine_vaccination_guidelines.aspx). Accessed November 9, 2018.

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**ZOETIS  
PETCARE**

## GET A PERSONALIZED VACCINATION PLAN

Talk to your veterinarian about putting together a vaccination plan tailored for your dog. And stay on schedule by following your veterinarian's recommendations.

For more information about canine vaccination and up-to-date guidelines, visit the American Animal Hospital Association at [aaha.org](http://aaha.org)

## DOES YOUR DOG NEED MORE THAN CORE?

According to the American Animal Hospital Association: "Vaccinations are designated as either **core**, meaning they are recommended for every dog, or **noncore**, which means they are recommended for dogs at risk for contracting a specific disease.

However, your veterinarian may reclassify a noncore vaccine as core depending on your dog's age, lifestyle, and where you live — for instance, in a region like New England where Lyme disease is prevalent, that vaccine may be considered core."<sup>1\*</sup>

# A DOG OWNER'S GUIDE TO VACCINES



Just like people, dogs need vaccines to help keep them safe from highly contagious and sometimes deadly diseases. This brochure is meant to provide you with information regarding common canine diseases and the vaccines that help prevent them, as well as a convenient reference for your dog's vaccination schedule.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# CANINE PROTECTION YEAR 2 AND BEYOND



Respiratory infections in dogs may be from multiple organisms at the same time. This co-infection may increase the severity of illness or increase the likelihood of death. Not all infections are able to be prevented with vaccines. This is why vaccinating for the infections we can prevent becomes so important.

	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	AND BEYOND...
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	L4	DAPP14 +/- CV	L4	L4	DAPP14 +/- CV	L4	L4	DAPP14 +/- CV	L4	L4	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bordetella*	Bordetella*	Bordetella*	Bordetella*	Bordetella*	Bordetella*	Bordetella*	Bordetella*	Bordetella*	Bordetella*	Bordetella*	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Canine Flu	Canine Flu	Canine Flu	Canine Flu	Canine Flu	Canine Flu	Canine Flu	Canine Flu	Canine Flu	Canine Flu	Canine Flu	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lyme**	Lyme**	Lyme**	Lyme**	Lyme**	Lyme**	Lyme**	Lyme**	Lyme**	Lyme**	Lyme**	
<input type="checkbox"/>			Rabies (3 yr) as allowed by law			Rabies (3 yr) as allowed by law			Rabies (3 yr) as allowed by law			

Based on risk factors, the following vaccinations are recommended

\*May be combined with parainfluenza and canine adenovirus-2 depending on local risk factors. \*\*When living in, near, or traveling to a Lyme endemic region.

## COMMON CANINE DISEASES AND THE VACCINES THAT HELP PREVENT THEM

DISEASE	VACCINE	DISEASE SPREAD BY	DISEASE CLINICAL SIGNS	DISEASE COMPLICATIONS
<b>Canine Distemper Virus (CDV)</b>	The “D” of DAPP	Aerosol, droplets	Spreads throughout the body. Signs may include fever, lung infection, seizures, skin lesions, immune suppression	Death, long term damage to the nervous system, damage to teeth and bones
<b>Canine Adenovirus 1 (CAV-1)</b>	Considered the “A” of DAPP, as CAV-2 cross protects	Contact with fluids, contaminated surfaces, entry via mouth or nose	Fever, vomiting, diarrhea, spreads to liver, kidney and eyes	Death, damage to liver and kidneys
<b>Canine Adenovirus 2 (CAV-2)</b>	The “A” of DAPP	Aerosol, droplets	Cough, runny nose, difficulty breathing, fever, poor appetite, lung infection	Severe pneumonia (lung infection) leading to death. Severe disease if more than one infection or very young puppy
<b>Canine Parainfluenza Virus (CPIV)</b>	One of the “P’s” of DAPP	Aerosol, droplets	Cough, runny nose, difficulty breathing, fever, poor appetite, lung infection	Severe disease if more than one infection or very young puppy
<b>Canine Parvovirus (CPV)</b>	One of the “P’s” of DAPP	Entry via mouth or nose from contaminated feces	Fever, vomiting, bloody diarrhea, bone marrow suppression, heart damage	Severe illness leading to death
<b>Canine Coronavirus (CCoV)</b>	The optional “CV” addition to DAPP	Entry via mouth or nose from contaminated feces	Diarrhea	May worsen parvovirus infection
<b>Leptospirosis (L4) 4 types</b>	The “L4” stand alone or in combination with DAPP, covers 4 subtypes of leptospirosis in the US	Direct contact with infected urine or tissue via broken skin, intact mucous membranes of the mouth, nose, eyes; or ingestion. Indirect by contaminated water, soil or food	Fever, lethargy, vomiting, may progress to liver damage, kidney damage, or affect the eyes	Death, zoonotic (contagious to people)
<b>Bordetella bronchiseptica</b>	May be referred to as “kennel cough” vaccine	Aerosol, droplets, contaminated surfaces	Cough, runny nose, difficulty breathing, fever, poor appetite, lung infection	Severe pneumonia (lung infection) leading to death. Severe disease if more than one infection or very young puppy
<b>Canine Influenza Virus (CIV) 2 types</b>	Bivalent CIV H3N2/H3N8 covers for both known strains of dog flu	Aerosol, droplets, contaminated surfaces	Cough, runny nose, difficulty breathing, fever, poor appetite, lung infection	Severe pneumonia (lung infection) leading to death. Severe disease if more than one infection or very young puppy
<b>Borrelia burgdorferi (Lyme*)</b>	There are different types of Lyme vaccine, ask for the broadest coverage	Tick bite	Joint pain and inflammation, lameness, may be long lasting	Severe kidney disease called “Lyme nephritis” leading to death
<b>Rabies</b>	Rabies vaccines are killed virus vaccines	Bite from infected animal or through infected saliva contact with mucous membranes	Spreads through the nerves to the brain with progressive disease resulting in death. Signs may appear as restlessness, irritability, inability to swallow, paralysis, death	Fatal, zoonotic (contagious to people)

\*When living in, near or traveling to a Lyme endemic region