

Vaccine and Deworming

Whenever possible the preferred "brand" for Parvo is NeoPar. It is the Safest and the most Effective parvovirus vaccine for puppies in the world. NeoPar protects your puppy from all strains of the parvovirus. It is a low passage, high titer modified live vaccine. NeoPar is as much as 700-6500% more potent than any other canine parvovirus vaccine available.

Neopar is the most costly. But, can be obtained by bulk amounts for discount.

Health Records need to be shared with your Vet. When you take your new puppy to your veterinarian, be sure and take along the vaccination and medication records we provide for you. Your puppy's doctor will know exactly what kinds of canine pediatric care your puppy has already received. This will create a medical record for the doctor to use for referral when treating your new puppy.

When its time to re-vaccinate your puppy, we suggest to use a combo vaccine of Vanguard Plus 5 or Galaxy DA2 Ppv. We are convince the Makers "Pfizer and Schering-Plough" have a better Quality Vaccine than others.

Please ask your Vet if he/she doesnt mention it to give puppy a Bordetella Vaccine. The Bordetella Vaccine. (Kennel Cough). It's highly contagious. And, is required by most grooming salons, Puppy Classes, Doggie Parks, Petco, vets office... This is a good thing to do. We don't give that vaccine here as our dogs are groomed, trained, and stationed here with their own playgrounds. We do not allow outside dogs to interact with our dogs anywhere on our premises. Experience: A friend of mine had her pug to doggie parks several times, and always caught the Bordetella virus. Her pug was vaccinated 3x too. So, she had to stop going.

The other vaccines encouraged by Vets are: Lepto, Corona virus, Lymes...These may or maynot be necessary. These Virus's can be in your general Combo Vaccine. Or these are single doses that are added later. Maybe best to read below the information on them. If you have a urban city dog, the Lymes vaccines may not be needed. Ask your vet about the Corona virus and if it was common in your area. Some vaccines can be avoided per your area.

We hope this information will help you make a educated decision on your puppys vaccines.

Jenni

Vaccination Virus's.

Canine Distemper.

Transmitted by direct or indirect contact withe the discharges from an infected dog's eyes, nose, or urine. Widespread, highly contagious and usually deadly, even among older dogs. A primary killer of puppies.

Canine Parvo.

Highly resistant virus withstands extreme temperature changes and exposure to most disinfectants. May cause severe diarrhea and vomiting. A highly contagious disease and especially dangerous for puppies.

Canine Corona.

A highly contagious, but mild and self-limiting intestinal disease that occasionally will cause death. Causes vomiting and diarrhea in dogs of all ages, but is seen most often in young puppies.

Canine Leptospirosis.

Lepto is an infectious bacterial disease transmitted by contact with infected urine from rodents and other animals, Can be spread to humans as well as other animals and may cause permanent kidney damage.

Canine Bordetella Bronchisptica. (Kennel Cough) More info below per Dr. Roy

A bacterial respiratory tract infection transmitted by nasal secretions. Harsh, non-productive cough may last 1-3 weeks. Bordetella infections can occur alone or in combination with other respiratory problems.

Canine Parainfluenza.

Mild respiratory tract infection transmitted through contact with nasal secretions. Infection is more severe in young puppies.

Canine Adenovirus Type 1 & 2.

Hepatitis is caused by Adenovirus type-1 and attacks the liver. Transmitted through contact with objects contaminated by urine, saliva and feces. Early signs are similar to distemper. Adenovirus type-2 is a respiratory infection that may be associated with kennel cough.

Canine Borreliosis. (Lyme Disease)

Bacterial infection spread by a bite from an infected tick. Symptoms include fever, lethargy and muscle stiffness. Lameness can occur in more severe cases.

Canine Giardia.

A waterborne protozoal parasite found in rivers, streams, ponds, puddles and even swimming pools. Infected animals contaminated water sources by their feces. Symptoms can include persistent diarrhea, weight loss, abdominal pain and vomiting. Re-infection is common.

Rabies.

The most feared disease and is almost always fatal. Attacks the brain and central nervous system. Transmitted to humans through a bite or scratch by an infected animal. *Rabies Vacc. is required by Wisconsin Law

From Doc Roy's Clinic 2010

Bordetella Bronchiseptica AKA Kennel Cough

Kennel Cough is a coughing disease often associated with the bacterial organism Bordetella Bronchiseptica. It is estimated that up to 80-90% of the cases of kennel cough are due to this organism. The other 10-20% are caused by a variety of other infectious agents, including viruses (such as parainfluenza and adenovirus) and other bacteria. There are 14 organisms known to cause coughing in dogs....Bordetella, Parainfluenza, and Adenovirus are the most common.

Dogs with kennel cough usually have a very persistent dry hacking cough which can last for weeks. Antibiotics are effective treating cases caused by Bordetella, but the damage to the trachea may take weeks to totally heal. Left untreated, some dogs develop more serious pneumonia and scarring of the lungs. Kennel cough may be confused with Canine Influenza but dog flu usually causes a much softer, wet cough and is not susceptible to antibiotics treatment.

Dogs regularly exposed to other dogs should be vaccinated against Kennel Cough at least once a year....

Vaccine Controversy

(by petplace staff. From petplace.com)

Are Veterinarians Over-Vaccinating?

Are veterinarians really over vaccinating? Recently, claims of a class action lawsuit surfaced accusing veterinarians of vaccinating pets that don't need it.

The Law Firm of Childress Duffy Goldblatt, Ltd. of Chicago Illinois, is investigating the pursuit of a class action lawsuit arising from the misrepresentation of the need for pet vaccinations. The investigation claims that every year over 30 thousand dogs and cats in the U.S. die from adverse reactions from unnecessary vaccines.

Are Vaccines needed?

Over 10 years ago, some research was conducted that questioned the immunity resulting from vaccines and whether annual vaccinations should be required. There have not been any conclusions in this research. However, during this time, most veterinary schools in the U.S. have recommended a reduction in the number and frequency of required vaccination.

Some veterinarians believe that annual revaccination is an important and critical part of preventative health care. Others suggest that there is little scientific information to suggest that annual revaccination of older dogs is necessary for some diseases. There is insufficient information regarding the duration of immunity beyond a year. Of course, some vaccines (rabies) are required by law.

Vaccine "titers," a blood test that determine the presence of antibodies that develop in response to the vaccine, can be done to help determine if a pet really needs a vaccine prior to actually getting a vaccine. The problems associated with "titers" is that very few laboratories perform the test and titers are often more expensive than the vaccines.

According to several veterinarians interviewed, the biggest obstacle to vaccine titers is that pet owners don't want to pay \$100.00-\$200.00 for titer testing to determine if a vaccine is required when they can get the vaccine for a fraction of that cost.

What Vaccines are recommended?

Until recent years, annual vaccines were recommended in both dogs and cats. However in 1998, the American Association of Feline Practitioners published a report recommending vaccinating adult cats against panleukopenia virus, feline herpesvirus-1, and feline calicivirus, every three years, rather than annually.

In the spring of 2003, the American Animal Hospital Association Canine Vaccine Task Force released its vaccination guidelines that recommended three-year booster intervals in adult dogs for distemper virus, parvovirus, adenovirus-2, and parainfluenza virus.

The above recommendations may change as more information is being made available on a regular basis. The important factor is that the benefits must outweigh the risks. For example, if you have an outdoor cat the benefit of an annual vaccine to prevent some very deadly contagious diseases common in outdoor cats probably outweighs the risks of the vaccine in the eyes of most veterinarians.

Do vaccines actually cause harm?

Vaccines have been associated with minor allergic reactions such as facial swelling and itching to severe reactions associated with the formation of cancerous tumors in cats. Vaccines have also been linked to autoimmune diseases in dogs such as anemia, platelet problems, and joint disease.

The number of pets that experience a reaction is very low, although it is difficult to find accurate data as many reactions are not reported or either falsely-associated or not-associated with the vaccine.

Unfortunately, there is also no longer a national database in the United States that allows veterinarians to report adverse vaccine reactions or to obtain information about adverse reactions to particular products. The U.S. Pharmacopeia's Reporting Program lost funding and was discontinued in April 2003.

According to information published in the AVMA.org website, some vaccine reactions may be as frequent at 1:1,000 to 1:10,000.

Conclusion:

Vaccinations have saved the lives of millions of dogs and cats. Before the days of effective vaccines, dogs routinely died from distemper, hepatitis, leptospirosis, parvovirus and complications of upper respiratory infections. Current vaccination programs protect our dogs cats, and us from th ethreat of rabies.

Despite the well-known benefits of vaccination, the practice of annual vaccination of mature dogs and cats is a matter of debate. One fact is clear, pets should not be over-vaccinated. Vaccines can be associated with some insignificant problems and the benefit of the vaccine must outweigh the risk of the vaccine. To determine what vaccines your pet nees, your veterinarian should weight the risk-benefit relationship that is relevant to your pet and base o nthe most current research and recommendations available.

Until more research is done and better data is collected to definitively determine the needed frequency of vaccinations, choose a veterinarian you trust and ask them what they believe is best for your pet. Regardless, your pet should recieve an anual examination by your veterinarian.

Research Article:

Schultz: Dog vaccines may not be necessary by Emily Carlson

Professor Schultz, and chair of Pathobiological Sciences at School of Veterinary Medicine.

University of Wisconsin-Madison

News March 14, 2003

Deworming Information

Our Deworming Protocol:

Pyrantel Pamoate 50mg > Removal Of: Large Round, hookworms, pinworms.

Panacur (Fenbendazole 10%) in the **Safeguard** Brand form > Removal of: Round worms, hookworms, whipworms, and certain tapeworms. Giardia.

Optional Marquis (15% ponazuril) Removal Of: Sarcocystis neurona, coccidiosis.

Optional Heartwormer Ivermectin (Ivomec) Removal Of: Heartwormer

Optional:

Flaygl (metronidazole) Removal Of: Giardia, Coccidiosis

Valbenzin (11.36% Albendazole) Removal Of: Round worms, hookworms, whipworms, certain tapeworms

Albon. Removal Of: Coccidiosis, bronchitis, pustular dermatitis, anal gland infections and more

Herbal Dewormers/ Cloves, mustard seed, garlic, olive oil. All types of worms, Body Parasites.

Not for the new puppy owner. The clove's are very powerful.

After trial & error over the years, we settled on using the above as our Deworming Protocol for our puppy dogs. We feel this is the safest route to go and most effective.

Yet, **Treatment is not a absolute-effective way with 100% guarantee to kill all of what its labeled to do.**

Per the manufacturers labeled statement. For example: we can treat the whole litter with Panacur and one puppy may have a new egg hatch that wasnt caught. One Vet said, because its way up in the intestines.

If your puppy has worms when we treated puppy then Your Vet could use another brand or different type of wormer. Some puppies may not respond to the regular choice of treatment. Each puppy is different. But, the majority of puppies treated are worm free. We have no control over some puppies that did not respond or treatment didnt reach all their new eggs. Especially when the makers of the dewormer cannot guarantee 100% results. *special note for Teacups Size Puppies. Strong wormers can have side effects. We reduce dosages considerably for this reason. The process is the smaller dosages, will be given over longer periods of time.

Anyway, all our breeding dogs are treated 1-2x yearly with Valbenzin and Ivomec Year round, which covers all types of worms.... Also worth mentioning, with one puppy being positive for worms, some Vets make the statement that the entire litter must have worms. Since one puppy tested positive. But, tested littermates results have been found negative. There can be one puppy in a litter of 5 that could still have a new egg, or med did not reach all the eggs.

Same is true for all parasite treatments used for Coccidiosis or Giardia. Flaygl is used here often. Even for humans who travel abroad. Their doctors may perscribe Flaygl also called Metronidazole. Note: Giardia can be Contacted by water, rivers bend waters, foods, stools. We use it when needed, and as a cleasner of the stomach/intestines. As it also will clean out any bacterial, toxic, parasitic...issues in the stomach and intestines.

Also, some Vets can misdiagnois Coccidia for Giardia, and Giardia for Coccidia. Vet test results at one vet said Giardia, then results from a different vet say Coccidia both from the same stool. It's very easy to do, if you've ever seen how similar they are. Another problem with tests is that, vets will tell you that if one puppy in the litter has coccidia or whatever they all do. That is not true..we've had 1 puppy out of a litter of 5. So, we conclude that the wormer can cover all puppies or not be effective for some.

We do recommend a 1x yearly stool check for deworming for all dogs. Worms are microscopic and are easily caught from vet offices, petco, public parks... We don't recommend using the herbal remedies unless you use the natural dewormer from solidgoldhealth.com It's very dangerous to get the wrong portions per dog weight, breed....whereas the solidgoldhealth has it all mixed in a pill. Which should still be taken with caution. Cut down for puppy dogs. We've tried it and it works. But, we purchased cloves, and mustard in bulk for our situation having a number of puppy dogs to treat.

*Please note: we sometimes use treatments off label, adjust dosages and schedule treatments according to our discretion. Our first concern is over the safety of our puppy dogs. And, if the dosage or that specific brand is too harsh and cause's problems for certain puppies, we make necessary adjustments. Or use substitutes.

Worm Descriptions by Dog Owners Home Veterinary Handbook by D Carlson, D.V.M. and J.Giffin, M.D.

Roundworms: Adult roundworms, which live in the intestine, are one to seven inches long. A female may lay 200,000. eggs in a day. These eggs are protected by a hard shell. They are extremely hardy and can live for months or years in the soil. Puppy symptoms: Pot-belly, dull coat, vomiting (sometimes worms) diarrhea, loss of weight and failure to thrive. Worms may be passed in the stool. Typically, they look like white earthworms or strands of spaghetti .

Hookworms: Hookworms are small thin worms about one-fourth to one-half inch long. They faste to the wall of the small intestine and draw blood from the host.

Symptoms: Anemia, diarrhea. Stools: bloody, wine-dark, tarry-black. weight loss, and progressive weakness.

Tapeworms: Worms also live in the small intestine. Vary in length from less than an inch to several feet. Sypmtoms: Common tapeworm rarely causes signficiant ill effects. Severe infestations can cause a mild diarrhea, loss of appetite, or reduction in weight.

Whipworms: The adult whip worm is two to three inches long. It is thread-like for the most part but is thicker at one end...appearance of a whip. Symptoms: weight loss, appear unthrifty and frequently have diarrhea.

Threadworms: Threadworms are small round worms which live in the intestine. Symptoms: Profuse watery diarrhea and signs of lung infection. Might be mistaken for distemper.