

PET'S NAME _____

VACCINES FOR YOUR DOG

DATE _____

Vaccines recommended by Southside Animal Hospital follow guidelines put forth by The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) and The American Animal Hospital Association (AAHA). Vaccinations are divided into two broad categories: core and non-core.

Core Vaccines - All dogs should receive these vaccines, regardless of lifestyle and exposure to other dogs.

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Rabies is a core vaccine required by Law. Initial rabies vaccine is administered around 4 months of age and repeated one year later. Additional Rabies immunizations are repeated every 3 years for the rest of your pet's life. Tennessee state and local laws require dogs receive Rabies vaccinations and that pet owners maintain a current Rabies license and tag.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Distemper/Hepatitis/Parainfluenza and Parvovirus (abbreviated DHPP or DA2P) are core vaccines and they are combined into one injection. Shots to protect against these viral diseases begin as a series of puppy vaccinations. A booster shot is given one year after the last puppy immunization. Additional booster shots are administered every 3 years throughout your dog's life.

Non-Core Vaccines: Vaccines considered important for dogs with certain lifestyles. Although diseases in this category often occur sporadically, occur in specific geographic regions or are new and emerging diseases, they can be life threatening or cause significant illness. This handout is intended to educate you about these diseases and invite you to begin a discussion regarding whether or not your pet should receive any non-core immunizations.

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Bordetella or "kennel cough" Vaccine: This vaccine helps protect dogs against some forms of contagious bronchitis. It is recommended (usually required) for dogs that stay in boarding facilities, go to groomers, visit dog parks, attend dog shows or obedience classes or day care facilities, or frequently contact large numbers of dogs. Immunization is recommended every 6 months. Vaccine is placed in the nose or in the mouth.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Dog Flu (Influenza): An emerging viral disease. Currently there are two strains of dog flu virus, H3N8 and H3N2. The original strain, H3N8 was first reported in Florida in 2008. A second flu strain, H3N2, was seen for the first time in Chicago in 2015. Risk of exposure to this virus is essentially the same as Kennel Cough risk. Approximately 80% of dogs exposed to the virus will become sick. Symptoms of infection usually begin about one week after exposure. Symptoms include a cough that often persists for several weeks, loss of appetite, fever, and pus-like nasal discharge. Up to 10% of dogs may develop a more severe form of illness, with high fever, rapid breathing, and secondary bronchopneumonia. The fatality rate related to pneumonia is reported to be around 5-8%. This vaccine is given for the first time, repeated in 3 weeks and repeated once each year. Protection from virus begins approximately 2 weeks after the second immunization has been given.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Leptospirosis (Lepto): This life threatening bacterial disease occurs sporadically across the United States. Infected dogs often have a fever and may suffer serious liver and kidney damage. This disease, even when treated, can be fatal. Leptospirosis is a zoonotic disease, meaning that infected dogs can transfer infection to humans. Infected dogs shed bacteria in urine. Human exposure to infected urine is one way people can become infected. Dogs considered at risk for contracting Leptospirosis have exposure to rodents, raccoons, skunks, deer, farm animals. Highest risk seems to be for urban dogs (exposure to rat urine) and dog's enjoying the outdoors (exposure to wildlife urine). A couple decades ago, Lepto was a core vaccine, but the vaccine had an unusually high risk of side effects and consequently most veterinarians quit vaccinating for this disease. Current Lepto vaccines have no higher risk of side effects than any other vaccine in use and thus, we now offer the vaccine again. Lepto is a complicated disease, and vaccination may not always prevent disease (serovars). The vaccine is given by injection, repeated in 3 weeks and repeated once each year.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Lyme Vaccine: Certain ticks, not generally prevalent in Tennessee, carry <i>Borrelia burgdorferii</i> , the bacteria that cause Lyme Disease. Infected ticks spread disease to your dog while attached and feeding from your dog. Although effective tick control remains the cornerstone for preventing a wide variety of diseases caused by tick bites, if your dog is traveling to a geographic region known for Lyme Disease, you may choose to vaccinate for this condition. Vaccine is given by injection, repeated in 3 weeks and repeated once each year.

General Risks (Side Effects) of vaccines: In general, vaccines may cause localized pain or swelling, low-grade transient (short-term) fever, allergic reactions such as swelling of lips and eyelids, and mild lethargy. With any vaccine, anaphylaxis (a rare but potentially fatal allergic reaction) may occur. In general, risk of vaccine side effect is small compared to risk and symptoms of disease.

A word about Annual Examinations..... We recommend your pet receive a physical examination by a veterinarian once a year. Certain patients, especially the older dog, may benefit from more frequent examinations. Many topics are discussed during annual visits, including internal (heartworm, intestinal worms, etc.) and external (fleas, ticks, etc.) parasite control, weight, nutrition, and many more.

The Doctors and Staff at Clovercroft Veterinary Hospital

Owner Signature: _____