WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT

CANINE PARVOVIRUS

BLUEPEARL: WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT CANINE PARVOVIRUS

A highly contagious, potentially deadly disease,

the canine parvovirus attacks the stomach and intestines and is found in all canines, including puppies, dogs, coyotes, wolves and foxes. BLUEPEARL: WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT CANINE PARVOVIRUS

The disease is spread through stool and can remain infectious in high-traffic areas, such as dog parks, for months in various temperatures.

Unvaccinated or partially vaccinated dogs and puppies are at greatest risk.

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Parvovirus symptoms include

- Vomiting and diarrhea
- Depression
- Fever
- Abdominal pain
- Decreased appetite, water intake
- Weakness
- Weight loss

Call your primary veterinarian immediately if your pet shows any of these symptoms.

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If you suspect parvovirus, bring your dog to a veterinarian immediately. With early treatment, survival rates can approach 90%.

Without treatment, most deaths occur within 48 to 72 hours.

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Intensive intravenous treatments and hospitalization may be required.

Because parvovirus is highly contagious,

pets are isolated from other pets — and their owners during treatment. BLUEPEARL: WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT CANINE PARVOVIRUS

Puppies need to be vaccinated at 6, 8 and 12 weeks. To prevent exposure, avoid taking your dog to dog parks or other high-traffic areas until fully vaccinated.

Completing the full set of vaccines is crucial to prevention.

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Dogs start shedding the virus within four to five days of exposure but are often contagious before showing any symptoms.

If you suspect parvovirus, isolate your pet and contact your primary veterinarian.

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During the COVID-19 pandemic, BluePearl has seen a 70% increase in parvovirus cases across our 90 hospitals nationwide.

This is relative to ER cases in 2020 as compared to the same time periods in the past five years (2015-19).

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BluePearl continues to analyze the data, but initial conclusions suggest the pandemic playing a role.

Financial hardships, lack of access and increased exposure outdoors (i.e., dog parks) could be factors.



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