



## VACCINATING YOUR DOG

- It protects your dog against serious and even fatal infectious diseases.
- It is the best and least-costly method to help prevent disease.
- It provides your dog with an optimal quality of life.



### WHAT ARE THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH VACCINATION?

Vaccine recommendations always take into consideration the health and lifestyle of your dog.

Though vaccination can result in adverse effects, they are generally mild, of short duration and resolve on their own, often without treatment. The health benefits of vaccination far outweigh any risks.



### WHEN VACCINATING YOUR DOG AGAINST RABIES, ASK YOUR CLINIC ABOUT OUR QR RABIES TAG



- Help keep your pet safe: register online, attach the tag to your dog's collar and you are good to go!
- If your dog gets lost, the person who finds your dog scans the QR tag and can easily reach you!



### ASK YOUR VETERINARIAN FOR MORE INFORMATION



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MM-03331 • 18VACCLB00492E

# YOUR DOG IS COUNTING ON YOU!

A QUICK GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING THE DISEASES THAT AFFECT YOUR DOG AND THE VACCINES AVAILABLE TO PROTECT AGAINST THESE DISEASES.





## DISEASE

### RABIES

### LYME DISEASE

### CANINE COUGH (Kennel Cough or Bordetella)

### CANINE DISTEMPER (CDV)

### CANINE ADENOVIRUS (CAV-1 or Infectious Canine Hepatitis)

### CANINE ADENOVIRUS (CAV-2 or Respiratory Adenovirus)

### CANINE PARAINFLUENZA (CPIV)

### CANINE PARVOVIRUS (CPV or Parvo)

### CANINE LEPTOSPIROSIS (Lepto)

Attacks the nervous system. The disease develops slowly over days to months. Rabies infection will likely be fatal in unvaccinated dogs.

Lameness, joint inflammation, kidney failure, lack of appetite, weight loss.

Hacking cough, sneezing, runny nose, eye discharge, loss of appetite and fever.

Fever, loss of appetite, diarrhea, nasal discharge and even seizures. Dogs that survive distemper infection can have lifelong complications.

Fever, loss of appetite, diarrhea, liver disease and corneal clouding (also known as "blue eye").

Hacking cough, sneezing, runny nose, eye discharge, loss of appetite and fever.

Loss of appetite, severe vomiting and diarrhea (usually bloody). Can damage heart and lead to sudden death in puppies.

Loss of appetite, fever, vomiting, diarrhea, muscle pain, progressing to severe liver and kidney disease. Can permanently damage liver and kidneys and can be fatal.



## SYMPTOMS AND CONSEQUENCES

Bite from an infected animal: often raccoons, skunks, foxes and bats.

Tick bite by an Ixodes tick (also known as a Deer tick). This tick transmits a bacteria called *Borrelia burgdorferi* which causes Lyme disease.

Close contact with infected dogs (e.g. dog parks, day care, boarding, training classes, shows).

Enters the body through the nose or mouth and can be spread by direct dog-to-dog contact.

Ingestion of urine, feces, or saliva of infected dogs.

Close contact with infected dogs (e.g. dog parks, day care, boarding, training classes, shows).

Contact with an infected animal's stool. The virus is easily spread indirectly, often on shoes and clothing. Puppies 6 weeks to 6 months old are most commonly affected, though any age of unprotected dog can be infected.

Dogs drinking and swimming in outdoor water, as well as contact with urine from an infected animal, often raccoons, skunks and rodents.



## HOW DOES YOUR DOG GET EXPOSED?



## RISK TO HUMANS FROM INFECTED DOGS

YES

NO

NO

NO

NO

NO

NO

YES

**MANDATORY**  
Initial dosing schedule:  
1 dose at the age of 12 weeks or older.  
Adult dosing schedule:  
1 year after initial dose and then every 3 years.

Initial dosing schedule:  
2 doses 3 to 4 weeks apart at the age of 8 weeks or older.  
Adult dosing schedule:  
1 year after initial dose and then once a year.

Initial dosing schedule:  
Single dose or 2 doses, depending on the vaccine used, at the age of 8 weeks or older.  
Adult dosing schedule:  
1 year after initial dose and then once a year.

Initial dosing schedule:  
2 to 3 doses 3 to 4 weeks apart at the age of 6 weeks or older.  
Adulting dosing schedule:  
As directed by your veterinarian based on your dog's lifestyle and risk factors.

Initial dosing schedule:  
2 doses 3 to 4 weeks apart, at the age of 6 weeks or older.  
Adulting dosing schedule:  
1 year after initial vaccination and then once a year.



## VACCINATION