



Parvovirus



A Presentation



What is “Parvo”?

- Viral disease emerged in 1978
- Transmission via feces, fecal-oral, and fomites.
 - One sniff/lick is all it takes
- Targets intestinal lining and bone marrow
- Leads to dehydration, sepsis, and hypoglycemia
- Tough to kill!



How to Identify it

- Clinically
 - “SNAP” tests
 - PCR lab test
- Visible symptoms
 - Vomiting
 - Diarrhea
 - Fever
 - Lethargy
 - Dehydration



Prevention

- Boosters
 - Vaccinating from 6 weeks of age until 20 weeks of age
- Limiting exposure
 - Shedding: Within 3–5 days of exposure (often before clinical signs develop), throughout the period of illness (7-10 days)
- “Herd Immunity”



Cleaning

- Disinfectant products that kill Parvo:
 - Bleach 1:30 dilution or 1/2 cup per gallon of water (diluted is stable for 30 days in light-proof container, or for 4 hours in exposed light.)
 - Accel/Rescue (Accelerated Hydrogen Peroxide)
 - Trifectant (Potassium peroxymonosulfate)
 - Prolonged high heat >120 F for 30 min.



Treatment options

- Hospitalization
 - Traditionally limited providers and high costs
- At home treatment
 - Colorado State University published study 2016
- Typically 10-14 day quarantine



This is a puppy in quarantine at a local shelter, spending up to 14 days without its family

Our option

- Outpatient-based
- Teach client how to administer medication and subcutaneous fluids
- Support with secondary supplies
 - Bland diets/potty pads
- Educate family on how to monitor basic vitals
 - hydration/skin elasticity
 - CRT/"checking gums"



How Can We Help

- Raise awareness
- Puppy/Kitten patrols
- Limit exposure for clients/pets



Needed Supplies

- IV lines
- IV Catheters
- Bags of fluids
- Needles/syringes
- Bland food diets
 - i/d prescription diet
- Monetary donations for anti-nausea medication and antidiarrhetics

