### Vaccination

**Rabies**

This highly contagious viral disease is found wherever dogs are found. It affects the respiratory and nervous systems and is often fatal. Primary vaccination should begin at 6 to 12 weeks of age, and then every year thereafter.

**Canine Distemper**

This highly contagious viral disease is found wherever dogs are found. It affects the respiratory and nervous systems and is often fatal. Primary vaccination should begin at 6-12 weeks of age since dogs often contract the disease at an early age.

**Canine Parvovirus (CPV)**

This contagious viral disease usually causes severe diarrhea and vomiting in dogs of all ages, but it is especially deadly in puppies.

**Canine Coronavirus (CCV)**

Coronavirus is highly contagious and can cause vomiting and diarrhea in dogs. Parvo-like poisoning is often masked by contagious parovirus vaccines.

**Canine Adenovirus Type 1 and Type 2**

Canine Adenovirus Type 1 causes severe respiratory infections which may lead to severe gastrointestinal disease. Type 2 can be a complicating factor in kennel cough.

**Canine Leptospirosis**

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease carried by many wild animals. A dog can contract the disease from infected animals or by drinking contaminated water. Yearly vaccination limits your dog’s chances of acquiring the disease.

**Canine Bordetella**

Frequently, all cell-inoculated common cold, its bacterial infection may occur simultaneously with chlamydia, adenovirus Type 2 inflection, parainfluenza and other respiratory infections.

**Canine Borreliosis (Lyme Disease)**

Borreliosis, or Lyme Disease, is an infection caused by a bacterium which is spread primarily by the bite of an infected tick. Symptoms of Lyme disease in the dog include fever, fatigue, swollen lymph nodes and a ring-like rash. It is worth noting that there is no vaccine for Lyme disease. Prevention is the best course of action.

**Feline Panleukopenia**

Feline Panleukopenia, sometimes called “feline distemper,” causes severe vomiting, diarrhea and dehydration. It is the most widespread disease of cats and causes high death loss, especially among kittens. The disease is caused by a virus and is highly contagious.

**Feline Calicivirus**

Calicivirus infection causes a variety of symptoms including fever, excess salivation and mouth or tongue ulcers. It is usually less fatal than rhinotracheitis or panleukopenia.

**Feline Pneumonitis**

Respiratory infection with symptoms resembling feline viral rhinotracheitis. The disease is caused by the organism Chlamydia psittaci and can be complicated by associated bacterial infections.

**Feline Leukemia**

Feline Leukemia is a form of cancer in cats which is usually fatal. The disease, caused by a virus, can lead to tumor formation in various parts of the body. The younger the cat is when the disease is diagnosed, the more likely it is to succumb to cancer.

**Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP)**

FIP is a disease caused by a coronavirus. The virus is spread by cats and is carried on the coat of infected cats and by contact with contaminated surfaces. There are 2 manifestations of the disease, wet and dry, and both have nonspecific symptoms such as intermittent inappetence, depression, rough coat, weight loss, fever. There is no cure and the disease is considered fatal.

### Vaccination Record

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**Other**

- Lyme Disease
- Distemper
- Adenovirus 2
- Parainfluenza
- Parvovirus
- Leptospira
- Coronavirus
- Bordetella
- Canine/Feline Giardiasis
- Leukemia Virus
- Panleukopenia
- Rhinotracheitis
- Pneumonitis
- FIP
- Rabies
- Other
To The Pet Owner

To live a long, healthy life, all pets require regular medical attention. This health folio provides a written record of your pet's medical background. It will be helpful if you have it available to update when you bring your pet to the veterinarian for vaccinations or medical exams.

Although brief, here are several topics that will certainly arise throughout the life of almost every pet.

Feeding

- Your veterinarian may recommend a feeding program. A complete and balanced diet including protein, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals is necessary for proper growth and disease resistance. Here are some guidelines:
  - Peppers or kittens should be fed small amounts 3-4 times per day. At 6 months, reduce to twice per day and once per day for mature pets.
  - Nasoni brand commercial pet food is carefully balanced to meet your pet's nutritional requirements. However, your veterinarian may recommend vitamin/mineral supplements.
  - Table scraps disrupt your pet's balanced diet and should be avoided. Bones should never be fed.
  - During pregnancy and nursing, your pet has special dietary needs. Check with your veterinarian for feeding instructions.
  - Fresh water should be available at all times.

Vaccination

- A routine vaccination program significantly increases your pet's likelihood of living a normal, healthy life. Some important diseases that should be considered for prevention appear in this health record under the section "Vaccination." For maximum protection, follow your veterinarian's advice and make sure your pet receives vaccinations and boosters when scheduled.

Spay-Neuter

- There are many myths about spaying or neutering that should be dispelled. First, an animal does not have to produce "at least 1 litter of offspring" to lead a normal life. Second, animals will not always gain weight after spay or neuter. Although the tendency may be there, proper nutrition and exercise will reduce that likelihood. Third, it is not inhumane to sterilize an animal. The procedure is safe and effective.

Animal shelters and pounds across the country are burdened with unwanted animals. Responsible pet owners must take the lead in reducing the number of free-roaming animals and unwanted pets.

Parasite Control

- A variety of parasites affect a pet throughout its lifetime. Treatment is usually simple but requires medications that must be used carefully and according to instructions. Proper sanitation will reduce likelihood and severity of many parasite infections, but regular medical exams and treatment are necessary for best control. Among the most important parasites that affect pets and require routine treatment are heartworms, worms of the gastrointestinal tract, fleas and ticks.

Surgery

- Besides spay or neuter, it is not uncommon for your pet to require surgery at some point in its life. Accidents or other injuries as well as internal disorders may require surgical procedures.

Modern anaesthesics and life-support agents similar to those found in human hospitals are available to your veterinarian and minimize risks of surgery. Pre-and post-surgical care require attention, and you should follow the instructions of your veterinarian. Withholding food or water the day the surgery is scheduled and continum during recovery may be recommended. Medications could be prescribed after the surgery, and animals may require removal.