

Parvovirus

(Canine & Feline)

Symptoms: Fever, vomiting, lethargy, bloody diarrhoea
Incubation can be up to 2 weeks

Vaccines are available but not a 100% effective therefore a risk factor remains

The mortality rate of parvo is not as great as it was when the virus first appeared on the scene in 1978. Even so, mortality rate can still be as high as 30%, even with aggressive treatment.

Sources:

<https://www.animalsheltering.org/magazine/articles/canine-and-feline-parvovirus-what-you-need-know>

<http://www.mpcoftexas.com/public/Ten Things You May Not Know About Parvo.cfm>

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Rabies

The signs of rabies may be sudden changes in behaviour, restlessness, loss of appetite, aggression

Transmitted through the bite, saliva of an infected animal.

Rabies can infect any warm-blooded animal.

Rabies virus is spread by contact with the saliva of an infected animal.

Transmission is usually through a bite wound, but the disease has been known to spread through a scratch or an existing open wound.

Vaccines are the most effective deterrent

Once symptoms appear it is almost always fatal

Source: <http://americanhumane.org/fact-sheet/rabies-facts-prevention->



Distemper virus

Feline distemper virus known as panleukopenia (FPV)

Feline distemper not typically infectious to humans or dogs, highly contagious not always fatal.

There is no medication to kill the virus. Hospitalisation with IV fluid therapy and antibiotics to prevent secondary infection are necessary to support the cat's health while its own body is fighting the infection. Not all will survive. (Source: ardmoreah.com)

Affects dogs & cats differently- refer here for a detailed explanation)

Source: <https://www.ardmoreah.com/pet-care/common-pet-health-issues/distemper/>

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Canine influenza virus

It is a respiratory diseases characterised by cough, runny nose, fever, lethargy, eye discharge, and reduced appetite, but not all dogs will show signs of illness.

Treatment largely consists of supportive care which helps to keep the dog hydrated and comfortable while its body then mounts an immune response to the infection to facilitate recovery.

Source : <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/other/canine-flu/keyfacts.html>



Streptococcus spp

S. canis is the most frequently isolated streptococcal species from dogs and cats. It colonizes the skin, genital and gastrointestinal tracts of healthy dogs and cats.

Appropriate shelter and kennel management and hygiene, as well as vaccination against other respiratory pathogens, may help to prevent streptococcal infections.

Source : <https://www.vin.com/apputil/content/defaultadv1.aspx?pid=20539&id=8506228>



Feline herpesvirus

Upper respiratory tract infection spreads via droplets, sneezing or a contaminated area – even such as a grooming area

The virus is readily transmitted between cats through: Direct contact – through contact with saliva, ocular or nasal secretions Inhalation of sneeze droplets Sharing of food bowls and litter trays

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Source : <https://icatcare.org/advice/feline-herpesvirus-fhv-infection/>

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Feline caliciviruses

Feline calicivirus is a highly contagious virus that causes a mild to severe respiratory infection and oral disease in cats.

FCV occurs most commonly in multi-cat environments.

The virus spreads through direct contact with the saliva, nasal mucus and eye discharge of infected cats and through aerosol droplets that spread when cats sneeze.

Source : <https://www.vet.cornell.edu/departments-centers-and-institutes/baker-institute/our-research/animal-health-articles-and-helpful-links/feline-calicivirus>



Feline infectious peritonitis virus

Cats infected usually do not show any symptoms during the initial viral infection, but may occasionally experience brief bouts of diarrhoea and/or mild upper respiratory signs from which they recover spontaneously.

Symptoms: Some cats may show mild upper respiratory symptoms such as sneezing, watery eyes, and nasal discharge, while others may experience mild gastrointestinal signs such as diarrhea

There is only one licensed FIP vaccine available, but this vaccine has questionable effectiveness in preventing FIP, and it is not routinely recommended by the American Association of Feline Practitioners Feline Vaccine Advisory Panel.

Source : <https://www.vet.cornell.edu/departments-centers-and-institutes/cornell-feline-health-center/health-information/feline-health-topics/feline-infectious-peritonitis>

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VOLUNTEER PROTOCOL

Wash your hands

Kennel clothes are sensible clothes

Show up on time - volunteering is a job not a hobby

IDEAL SHELTER PROTOCOL WORKFLOW

First deal with healthy and young pups & kittens

Older but still healthy

Problematic (behaviourally) still healthy

Mildly ill

Skin infections }

Infectious } only on the advice of your shelter manager

Leave the shelter after dealing with an infectious animal- or to the dedicated clean up/ changing room

In between each job, animal, and ward- wash your hands

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