

What Is Parvo

Parvo is a viral disease that attacks the intestinal tract and immune system. It has been known and identifiable since 1978 and can be transmitted by direct or indirect contact with vomit or diarrhea from an infected dog. The Parvovirus can cause vomiting, diarrhea, lethargy, depression, dehydration, high fever and sudden death.

The Parvovirus is hard to kill and is shed in large numbers by infected dogs. One ounce of feces can carry millions of particles of the virus. This means a fly can land in an infected area then land in your yard and infect that space. Some kennel owners ask that their visitors bleach the bottom of their shoes, wash their hands in bleach water and put gowns on before allowing contact with the puppies. These are excellent precautions to take, and reduce the risk, but they are not a guarantee that the puppies will be protected from the Parvovirus. Many kennel owners who have taken these precautions still end up occasionally contracting Parvo in their kennel. We have seen this situation many times.

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Parvo is often fatal and strikes suddenly causing your pet to become extremely ill. Without treatment the animal often dies within a few days.

Dehydration is the number one cause of death with the Parvovirus. They can also pass away from loss of blood, major organ failure, infection and low blood sugar.

Treat your puppy at home. Download our Self Help Guide to Treating Your Dog with Parvo **FREE!!!!**

Symptoms

The symptoms may not appear in order. Every dog is different and will begin the symptoms in different stages.

- You may notice your dog is not playing as much and seems to be lying around a lot more.
- Vomiting - The vomit is yellow froth (bile)
- Diarrhea - Diarrhea has a very foul odor (worse than any smell you have encountered). It starts out with a yellowish or greenish looking stool then turns into a dark-brown-runny stool.
- Depression
- Your dog may or may not have a fever
- They will dehydrate very quickly becoming skin and bones in a very short time.

Very few dogs survive without intervention of some kind.

Watch out for the Parvo imitators! Download our Self Help Guide to Treating Your Dog with Parvo **FREE!!!!** And learn more about the imitators of Parvo.

If your Parvo puppy has been recently vaccinated or wormed use Amber Technology's Vaccination and Wormer Detox to help increase the chance of survival.

Exposure

Parvo is extremely contagious. It is passed in the feces or vomit of an infected dog. It can be brought into your yard on your tires, on your feet or clothing after handling an infected animal. It can be passed from yard to yard by birds carrying the virus on their feet or people going “kennel-hopping” carrying the virus on clothing or shoes.

Incubation

The usual incubation time for Parvo is three to fifteen days. When the virus is introduced into the body, it finds its way into the lymph glands of the animal and incubates. Eventually the virus will leave the glands and work its way into the intestinal tract where it will begin the process of eating away the intestinal lining bringing on the Parvo symptoms. It will also go into the marrow of the bones causing the puppy’s immune system to be compromised. This can cause infection, which makes an antibiotic extremely necessary. Again, this process usually takes anywhere from 3 to 15 days, so the number of days between exposure and your puppy showing symptoms is quite variable.

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Duration of Parvo?

Parvo puppies treated with Parvaaid are generally ready to eat on their own within 2 days (less than ½ the time than those not treated with Parvaaid and Vibactra Plus).

If the puppy has recently been vaccinated or wormed before becoming sick the time frame will be longer, up to 1 week, depending on the puppies immune system. We recommend using Amber Technology’s Vaccination and Wormer Detox to help increase the survival rate.

When a puppy is trying to overcome more than 1 obstacle (Parvo and worms, Parvo and Coccidia etc.) it can take over a week. If treated early the average is 4 – 5 days.

Be patient, CALM and consistent with your puppy. If you are stressed and upset your puppy will feel this too. Try to keep the environment as quiet and relaxed as you can, so that your puppy feels safe and secure. A calm and soothing environment supports their immune system, as much as it can support ours.

Treatment Options

Here is a list of options you have in caring for your Parvo infected puppy (there may be other options available):

- Veterinarian Care – Your Veterinarian will treat the symptoms of Parvo by giving fluids, supportive care and antibiotics. If your puppy is very ill your veterinarian may suggest that you end your puppies life. (you may opt to give your Vet the Parvaaid to use in addition to Veterinarian treatment)
- Home care with veterinarian supportive care – It may be an option to treat your puppy at home and transport him or her to the Veterinarian for daily IV fluids.

- A third option would be to treat your puppy at home. Download our Self Help Guide to Treating Your Dog with Parvo **FREE!!!!**

The Importance of Antibiotics

An antibiotic is recommended by Veterinarians for the treatment of Parvo (**due to the lack of white blood cells the body is producing**) to prevent secondary infections. <http://www.veterinarypartner.com/Content.plx?P=A&C=189&A=579&SourceID>. The Parvo is also in the intestinal tract **EATING THROUGH THE LINING**, which can also cause secondary infections. The infections, if not treated, will cause the puppy to become extremely ill and can cause death.

Because of the changes with Parvo and its imitators over the last few years **we recommend giving Vibactra Plus (Amber Technology's antibiotic) in addition to Parvaid. Vibactra Plus has been designed to help your dog fight off parasites, viral and bacterial infections.**

Other antibiotics can be used in addition to Vibactra Plus if given at half strength. Keep in mind that antibiotics will take out both the good and bad bacteria in the intestinal tract. It is necessary for the health of the intestinal tract that the good bacteria remain. You MUST give some acidophilus (also known as probiotics) at least once a day in order to replenish the good bacteria that the intestinal tract needs. Do not give the probiotics at the same time as the Vibactra Plus or antibiotic (give at least 1 hour before or after).