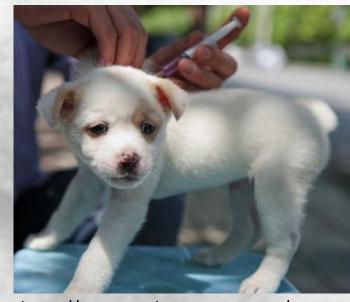
Priorities in veterinary preventive healthcare for dogs and cats under COVID-19 pandemic restrictions



- Routine prophylactic vaccines
- Parasite control measures
- Other preventive or health monitoring measures

Prioritizing is key

Risk-benefit analyses have always been relevant to our vaccination consultations but have never been more pertinent than they are today



https://www.northcotevet.com.au/puppyvaccinations-dog-need/

TRIAGE

What we recommend in future to our clients about preventive healthcare is going to depend on how long this goes on...

Fundamental priorities based on a good understanding of preventive healthcare apply now and will apply in future regardless of how long this goes on.



PM gets support on December reopening plan

CORONAVIRUS NEWS LIVE: Scott Morrison says it's unrealistic to get 100 per cent National Cabinet consensus, while outlining agreements on hotspots, travel and easing of restrictions.







Yes, you can take an animal to the vet if there is a genuine animal welfare issue.

You should stay close to home where possible, but you may travel beyond 5km to the nearest provider.

You should check in with your veterinary clinic ahead of your appointment as clinics are operating with new rules to ensure they meet physical distancing requirements. You are also required to wear a face covering.

If you are unwell, or are in quarantine or isolation, contact your veterinary practitioner by phone for advice on what to do to ensure your animal gets the care it needs. You must not leave home.

During curfew hours (8pm-5am) you may only leave home to seek emergency veterinary care for your animal.

https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/emergency-management/coronavirus-covid-19/covid-19-faqs-for-animal-carers#h2-15





CONGRESS *





The outbreak of COVID-19 is causing fear and uncertainty. It is also a significant threat to companion animal welfare as some owners are concerned that pets could spread the virus. On this page we have collated information and resources for use by our members and all companion animal veterinarians. The situation is evolving rapidly so our One Health and Scientific Committees will continue to monitor the situation with COVID-19 and provide regular updates.

If you would like to contribute information or need advice, please contact admin@wsava.org



The transcript of the webinar is available in the following languages: 🕻 中文, 🕻 Español, 🕻 Français, 🕻 Italiano, 🕻 日本語 , 💪 Português, 🚨 русский



ADVICE FOR VETERINARIANS ABOUT ROUTINE PROPHYLACTIC VACCINATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

In recent weeks, veterinarians across the world have had to confront major and rapidly escalating changes in practice related to the COVID-19 pandemic. WSAVA has provided upto-date advice to our community about key scientific facts related to SARS-COV-2 and COVID-19 and how veterinary practices should respond. This information is centralised on a resources page on the WSAVA website (https://wsava.org/news/highlighted-news/the-new-coronavirus-and-companion-animals-advice-for-wsava-members/).

Top Priority – youngsters and core vaccines

- Protection of young puppies and kittens using "core" vaccines
 - Puppies: CDV, CAV-2, CPV-2, ± rabies
 - Kittens: FHV-1, FCV, FPV, ± rabies
- Number of doses required to protect depends on type of vaccine in use
 - e.g. Modified live virus (MLV) vs Inactivated (or "killed")
 - A single dose of MLV vaccine at or after 16 weeks of age is sufficient for pups, two doses 2-4 weeks apart are recommended for kittens. Consult product data sheet.
- Last (or only) dose recommended to be given no earlier than 16 weeks of age because of persistent maternal antibody interference in some individuals
- "Boost" (or catch non-responders) at 26 52 weeks (rabies 52 weeks)
- Get informed owner consent if using vaccines off-label

Print

LET US NOT FORGET ABOUT THIS...

- Critical socialisation period for puppies is about 4 -16 weeks of age
- Good socialization can affect and encourage good behaviour for the rest of their lives
- Sights, objects, surfaces, sounds, physical handling, going in cars, toys – make it fun
- Some excellent advice on this site



Home > Companion Animals > Dogs > Puppies > How can I socialise my puppy during the COVID-19 pandemic?



How can I socialise my puppy during the COVID-19 pandemic?



There are many ways that you can make sure that your puppy has lots of different and positive experiences that will help them grow into a happy and confident adult dog, despite the current COVID-19 pandemic.

Contents

Socialisation

Socialisation with people and other puppies/dogs

Other forms of socialisation

Further information and resources

Resources

Acknowledgement

Categories

Choosing a Pet

Pet Ownership

Cats

Dogs

Fish

Next Priority – protection against potentially life-threatening diseases prevalent in your area using non-core vaccines

- E.g. Leptospirosis in dogs
- Annual revaccination recommended in regions where the disease is seen, although protection lasts over a year for some non-core vaccines
- If it is >15 months since last leptospira vaccination, VGG recommends two doses, 2 – 4 weeks apart. If <15 months, a single dose.
- Puppies whose primary course is interrupted will need to be "restarted" (two doses 2 – 4 weeks apart)
- FeLV and FIV: consider if the cat cannot be kept indoors during "lockdowns". Multi-cat households with population flux. FeLV vaccines' Dol reportedly 2 – 3 years

Much Lower Priority – Annual revaccination of adult dogs and cats with MLV core vaccines



- In dogs, MLV core vaccines provide very long-lasting protection, typically well over 3 years. Also true of FPV vaccines in cats.
- In cats, unless the risk of respiratory virus infection (FHV-1, FCV) is high, 3 years of protection from severe disease can be expected



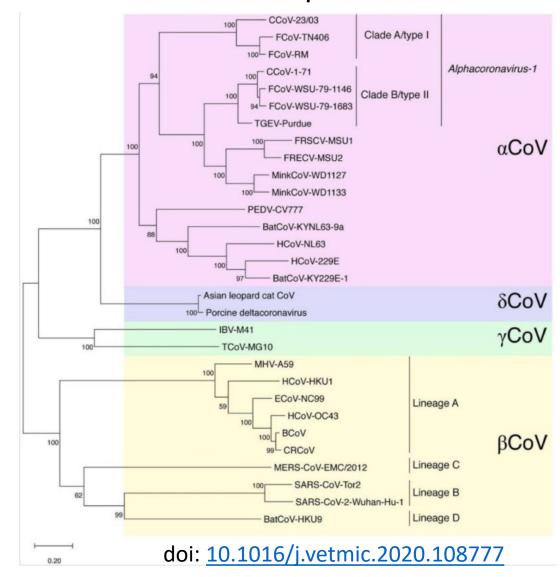




Not indicated and not appropriate – Use of coronavirus vaccines in hopes they will provide substantial protection

to the pet against SARS-CoV-2

- Coronaviruses are highly divergent
- Although in the same virus family, CCoV and FCoV (α CoV) are only distantly related to SARS-CoV-2
- There is no reason to believe the existing FCoV and CCoV companion animal coronavirus vaccines would protect pets (or their owners) against SARS-CoV-2
- These are "not recommended" vaccines according to VGG



A SPECIAL REPORT

American Heartworm Society
Recommendations for Heartworm Testing,
Prevention, and Treatment During the



https://www.heartwormsociety.org/covid-19

American Heartworm Society Recommendations for Heartworm Testing, Prevention, and Treatment During the COVID-19 Crisis

- Annual HW testing is recommended. The annual HW test can be delayed for up to 6 months and the vet can prescribe up to 6 months' worth of preventive medication, assuming:
 - 1. there is a valid veterinarian client pet relationship; and
 - 2. the pet has been receiving appropriate doses of HW preventive medication since the most recent test
- After a lapse of 3 to 6 months in HW preventive dosing, testing should be strongly recommended. The veterinarian may decide to prescribe a preventive medication while waiting for test results. In such a situation, mosquito control, in addition to the HW preventive, can minimize the risk of a microfilaremic dog leading to infection of others. If the lapse is > 6 months, preventive medication should not be restarted until test results are known. Mosquito mitigation again recommended.

Other preventive or health monitoring measures



https://www.dogviously.com/best-dog-toothbrush/



