

## Killer Disease of Puppies (Canine Parvo Virus)

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**Definition:** A viral infection that destroys the crypt cells of the villous epithelium of the small intestine together with lymphocyte depletion and neutropenia with high morbidity and mortality.

**Suspected age:** Puppies (<8 months old) + unvaccinated adults.

**Forms:**

- Intestinal form: Most common affects the GIT system CPV-2.
- Cardiovascular: Less common affects the heart CPV-1.

**Risk factors:**

1. Unvaccinated puppies.
2. poor maternal immunity.
3. Immunosuppression.
4. Exposure to high viral load.

**Infection by fecal-oral transmission**

Destruction of intestinal crypt epithelium, causing sloughing of intestinal mucosa.

**Clinical signs:**

1. Bloody hemorrhagic diarrhea.
2. Vomiting.
3. Fever 40 or above.
4. Dehydration.
5. Lethargy.
6. Prolonged CRT.

### Diagnosis:

1. Case history.
2. Clinical signs (Bloody diarrhea).
3. Fast Fecal Elisa test (Snap test idexx) Take care from False +Ve and -Ve.
4. Serology and viral isolation and Fecal PCR.

### Differential diagnosis DDx

- Any severe acute gastroenteritis.
- Canine distemper.
- Salmonellosis.
- Coronaviral enteritis.
- *Campylobacter*.
- Severe parasitic or protozoal infestation.
- Foreign body/intussusception.

### Treatment

1. Fluid therapy IV (Glucose/Ringer Lactate). Aim is to assess (rehydration/maintenance/ongoing loss).
2. Anti-emetics: (Metoclopramide (Primperan) 0.2 - 0.4 mg/kg or Zofran/Danset 0.5 mg/kg every 12h.
3. Antibiotics for secondary bacterial infection: (Ceftriaxone/Augmentin/Metronidazole 15 - 30 mg/kg).
4. Ulcer medications as Zantac and Controloc
5. Vit B complex.

### EEN (Early enteral nutrition)

8h-12h after start the treatment \*Start to feed The animal as fast as you can\*.

If dog refuse to eat use nasopharyngeal tube.

### Notes:

1. Disinfection: Household bleach.
2. You can use cortisone in case of septic shock
3. There is no zoonotic importance.

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