Acute Canine Gastroenteritis

### Signs of Acute Canine Gastroenteritis:
- Diarrhea
- Vomiting
- Dehydration
- Lethargy
- Depression
- Inappetence
- Fever

### Signs of Canine Parvovirus:
- Diarrhea
- Vomiting
- Dehydration
- Lethargy
- Depression
- Inappetence
- Fever

#### Frequent or severe vomiting/diarrhea with one or more of the following:
- Dehydration
- Abdominal Pain
- Fever/Depression
- Enlarged Liver
- Icterus
- Nasal/Ocular Discharge
- Cough
- Shock

#### Diagnosis:
- In-clinic parvovirus test
- In-clinic fecal examination
- Serum chemistries

#### Stabilization and Management:
- Supportive therapy
- Antibiotics
- Diet modification
- Fluid therapy
- Electrolytes

#### Important Points:
- Parvovirus is severe and contagious.
- Early detection and treatment are crucial.
- Vaccination is essential for prevention.

### Pathogenesis of Canine Parvovirus

**Day 1**
- Ingestion of infectious Virions

**Day 2**
- Marked viremia, manifested by intestinal disease

**Day 3**
- Viral replication in the bone marrow, and intestine

**Day 4**
- Enormous amount of Viruses spread via bloodstream

**Day 5**
- Bloody diarrhea and not always, manifested by systemic gastroenteritis

**Day 6-10**
- The virus 3 weeks after infection can continue to shed

**Day 10-21**
- Clinical signs begin 4-10 days after infection

**Day 12**
- The virus 3 weeks after infection is rarely recovered in the feces.
Pathogenesis Of Canine Parvovirus

Ingestion of minimal amount of infectious Parvovirus

Viral replication in oropharynx and then spread via bloodstream to lymph nodes, bone marrow, and intestine

Enormous amount of viral shedding in the feces begins

Marked viremia, usually, but not always, manifested by enanthema disease

Possible shedding of non-infective Parvovirus due to vaccination with modified live Parvovirus vaccine 4-10 days previously; false-positive ELISA possible

Clinical signs begin 4-10 days after exposure. Some dogs can continue to shed the virus 3 weeks after onset of clinical signs

Amount of Parvovirus being shed by an infected dog begins to decline 6-10 days post-infection; chance of false-negative ELISA possible.

"Only up to 50 percent of patients present with bloody diarrhea and not all patients show characteristic changes in the leukogram. Diagnostic testing is therefore, warranted in all patients with signs of systemic gastroenteritis with unknown etiology."

Dr. Richard B. Ford DVM, MS, Professor of Medicine, Dip. ACVIM

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• There are many causes for acute onset diarrhea and vomiting in dogs. Canine Parvovirus is one of the most common causes of acute gastroenteritis in young dogs.

• Some result in a sudden onset of symptoms (acute), while others create persistent or recurring problems (chronic).

• Determining the underlying cause is critical!!

• Your veterinarian can determine the cause of diarrhea or vomiting

• Treatment options, expenses, and outcome vary

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• Treatment options, expenses, and outcome vary