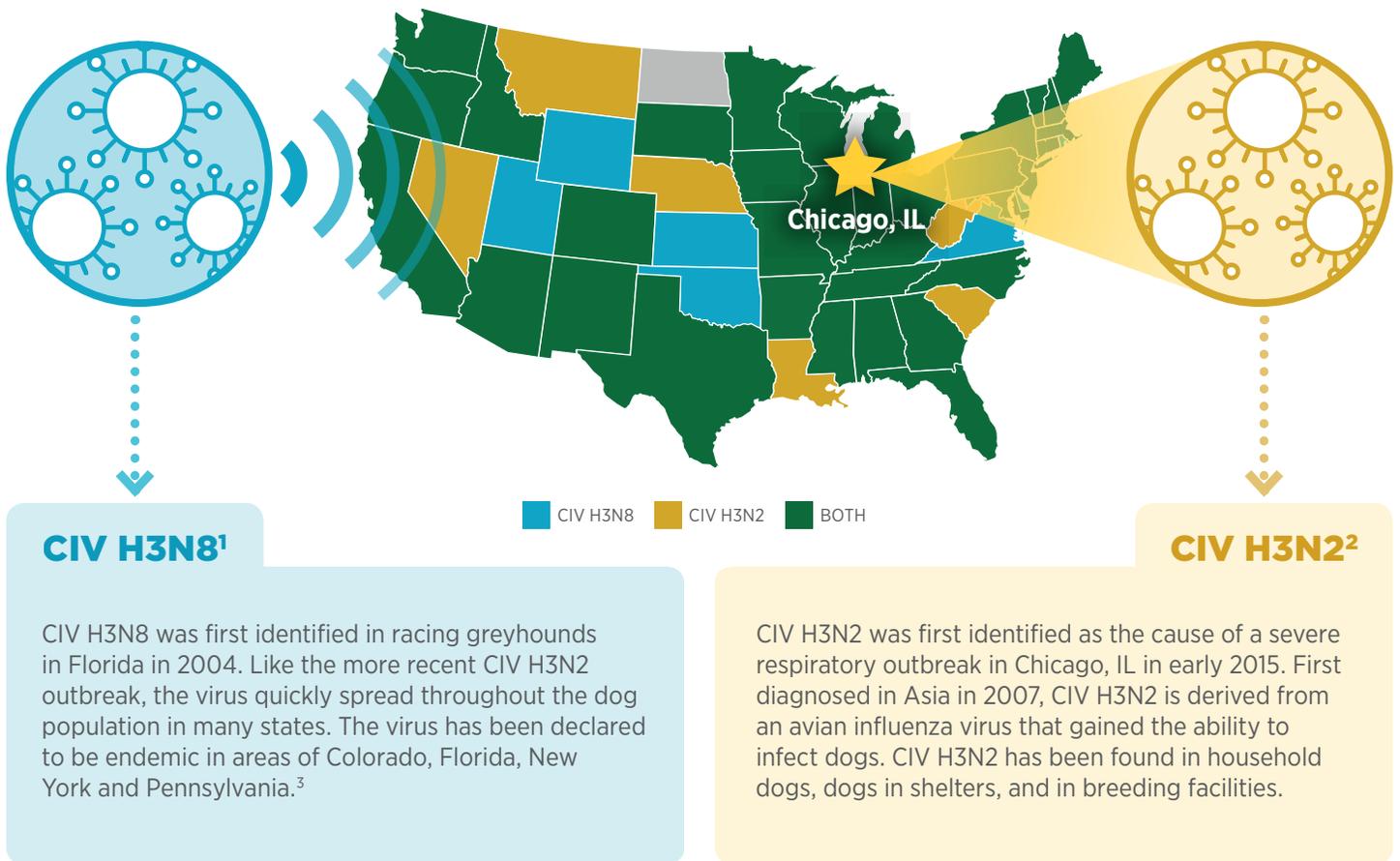


CANINE INFLUENZA

WHAT IS IT?

Canine influenza virus (CIV) causes respiratory symptoms similar to those experienced by humans with the flu, including coughing, sneezing, lethargy, fever, and discharge from the nose and eyes. There are two known influenza virus types that can infect and spread between dogs in the United States.



IS THERE A VACCINE FOR CANINE INFLUENZA?

There are now vaccines available in the United States for both CIV H3N2 and CIV H3N8. Although both types of CIV are H3 viruses and share some traits in common, it is important to understand that they are different viruses requiring separate vaccinations. To date there is no information indicating that dogs vaccinated for one type will be protected against the other.

CANINE INFLUENZA



CAN CANINE INFLUENZA VIRUSES INFECT HUMANS?

There have been no known cases of these influenza viruses infecting humans.



CIV TRANSMISSION

CIV is spread via aerosolized respiratory secretions and contaminated objects.

Most importantly, when dogs are infected with CIV they will go through an incubation period of approximately 2-5 days.³ During this time they may appear to be healthy; however, they can be shedding virus and are capable of infecting other dogs.



WHAT ARE THE CLINICAL SIGNS?

Clinical signs include coughing, sneezing, lethargy, fever, and discharge from the nose or eyes. Most dogs infected with CIV will experience a mild upper respiratory tract illness and recover within a few weeks. Dogs with more severe cases of influenza develop pneumonia and may often suffer from additional viral or bacterial infections. Mortality rates range from 5-10%.^{4,5}



Coughing



Sneezing



Lethargy



Fever



Discharge from Eyes and Nose



WHAT SHOULD I DO?

If your dog becomes ill, please call your veterinarian. Many different viruses and bacteria can cause clinical signs similar to those of canine influenza. If your dog is ill, keep it away from other dogs. Vaccination for both strains of influenza is available. Isolation from other dogs may be up to four weeks.⁶

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1. These data are compiled from publicly-available information furnished by Idexx, Antech, WebMD, and Cornell University and from information collected in connection with the Zoetis Petcare Immunization Support Guarantee (ISG) program. 2. Canine influenza H3N2 updates. Animal Health Diagnostic Center at Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine. https://www.ahdc.vet.cornell.edu/docs/CIV_Monitoring.pdf. Accessed 3/15/2018. 3. Canine influenza natural distribution. American Veterinary Medical Association. <https://www.avma.org/KB/Resources/Reference/Pages/Canine-Influenza-Backgrounder.aspx>. Accessed 3/15/2018. 4. Spickler, A.R., (2016). Canine Influenza. Center for Food Security and Public Health. 1-10. http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/canine_influenza.pdf. 5. <https://www.avma.org/KB/Resources/Reference/Pages/Canine-Influenza-Backgrounder.aspx> accessed 11/13/18. 6. Newbury, S., et al. (2016). Prolonged intermittent virus shedding during an outbreak of canine influenza A H3N2 virus infection in dogs in three Chicago area shelters: 16 cases (March to May 2015). JAVMA, 9, 1022-1026.