

Quick facts about canine influenza



Canine influenza is a highly contagious viral infection that affects dogs, and cats too!

There are two strains of canine influenza:

STRAINS

Canine
H3N8
influenza



Originated in
HORSES

- Discovered in **2004 in Florida**
- Found in **racing greyhounds**
- Has been diagnosed in dogs in **most U.S. states**
- **Cannot** infect humans

Canine
H3N2
influenza



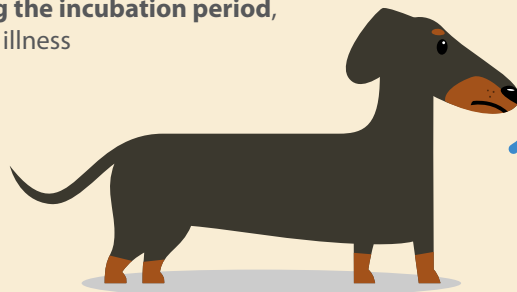
Originated in
BIRD MARKETS

- Discovered in **2015 in Illinois**, but thought to have come from Asia
- As of 2017, has been diagnosed in dogs in many states including **Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Louisiana and Illinois**
- **Cannot** infect humans

TRANSMISSION

How does it spread?

- Respiratory secretions from **coughing, barking and sneezing**
- Incubation period is **1 to 5 days**, clinical signs appear **2 to 3 days** after exposure
- Dogs **can spread the virus during the incubation period**, even when not exhibiting signs of illness
- Approximately **80% of dogs exposed to canine influenza will develop signs of disease**; if the dog does not develop signs of the disease, he can still spread the infection



THE VIRUS CAN SURVIVE FOR...

48
HOURS
on surfaces

12
HOURS
on hands

24
HOURS
on clothing

Where is an increased risk?

- Kennels
- Groomers
- Daycare Facilities
- Shelters
- Dog parks

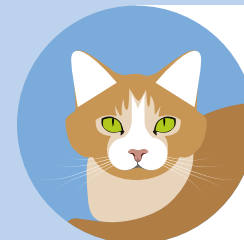
SYMPTOMS

What are the symptoms in dogs?



- **Persistent cough for 10-21 days** despite treatment with antibiotics and cough suppressants
- **Soft, moist cough** or a **dry cough** similar to kennel cough
- **Nose or eye discharge**
- **Sneezing**
- **Lethargy**
- **Resistance to eating**
- **Fever**

And in cats?



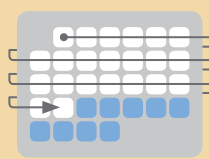
- **Nasal discharge**
- **Congestion**
- **Malaise**
- **Lip smacking**
- **Excessive salivation**

DIAGNOSIS & TREATMENT

How is it diagnosed?

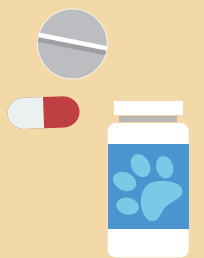
To accurately diagnose canine influenza, **tests must be run** to rule out clinical signs also present with other respiratory illnesses.

How is it treated?



When treated properly, most dogs recover within **2 to 3 weeks**. Treatment can include:

- Isolation
- Antimicrobials
- Anti-inflammatory medications
- Fluids



PREVENTION

How is it prevented?

- 1** Veterinary, boarding and shelter facilities should implement biosecurity protocols; including, but not limited to:



HAND WASHING



DISINFECTANTS



PROTECTIVE CLOTHING



ISOLATING INFECTED DOGS

- 2** Veterinarians can administer vaccines such as Nobivac Canine Flu Bivalent by Merck to reduce the risk of disease or severity of infection.



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