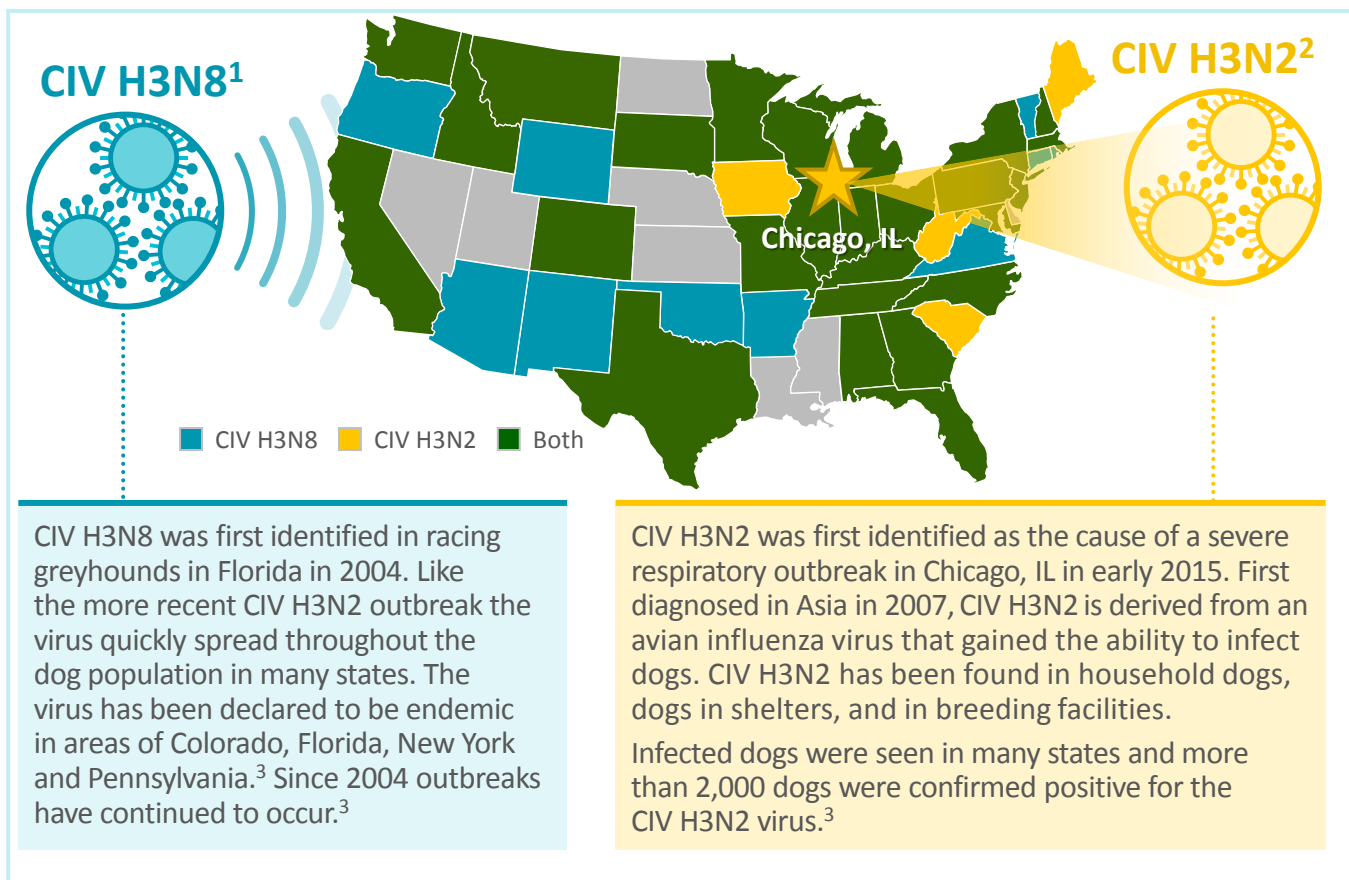


WHAT IS IT?

Canine influenza virus (CIV) causes respiratory symptoms similar to those experienced by humans with flu, including cough, 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 US 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 for the other.



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 only experience a mild upper respiratory tract illness and recover within a few days. Dogs with more severe cases of influenza are often suffering from additional viral or bacterial infections.



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 canine influenza. If your dog is ill, keep it away from other dogs. Voluntary quarantine for 5-7 days will help prevent transmission of most causes of canine respiratory illness, including canine influenza.

1. This map was produced using H3N8 data that was made available to Zoetis (Study Report No. BLOR 40813) and updated in 2014. Data was not obtained from all national and regional veterinary laboratories. We do not know what the actual percentage of actual cases are captured in this map and could represent a fraction of confirmed CIV cases.
2. Canine influenza H3N2 updates. Animal Health Diagnostic Center at Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine. https://ahdc.vet.cornell.edu/docs/CIV_Monitoring_20160202.pdf. Accessed 2/3/2016.
3. Canine influenza natural distribution. American Veterinary Medical Association. <https://www.avma.org/KB/Resources/Reference/Pages/Canine-Influenza-Backgrounder.aspx>. Accessed 2/3/2016.