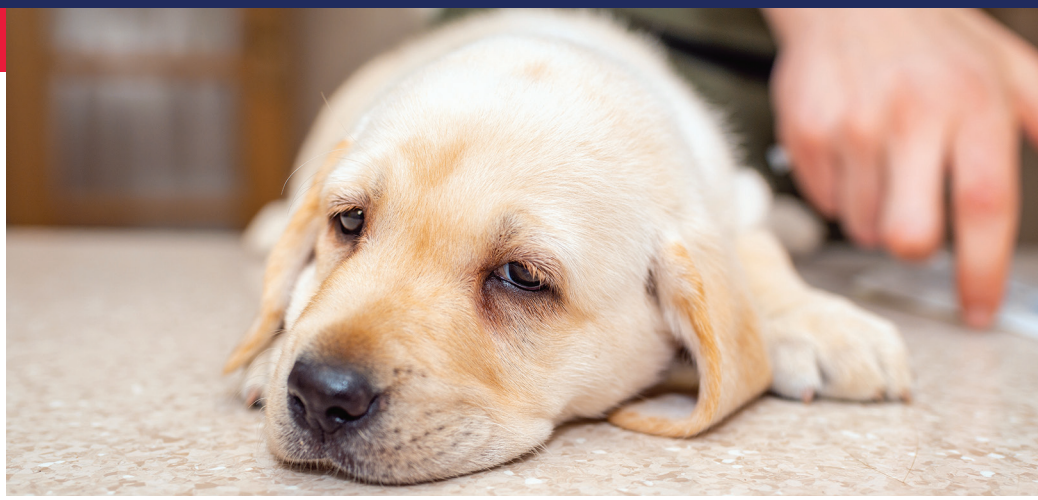
PET OWNER HANDOUT



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What to Expect from Canine Parvovirus Treatment

Canine parvovirus is a highly contagious and serious disease that causes severe vomiting and diarrhea in puppies and unvaccinated dogs. Aggressive treatment is the best tool for improving the chances of a full recovery, as dogs with parvovirus have the potential to develop fatal complications.

Treatment is aimed at controlling your pet's symptoms and providing supportive care (eg, fluid administration, antinausea medication) until their immune system is able to eliminate the virus. Although historically there have been no medications available to directly treat canine parvovirus, a new treatment option, Canine Parvovirus Monoclonal Antibody (CPMA), is now available and may help improve recovery times and chances of survival.

In-Patient (ie, Hospitalization) vs Outpatient (ie, Care Administered at Home) Treatment

What Hospitalization Looks Like

- Pet stays in the clinic, isolated from other pets to prevent disease spread.
- Fluids are given through an IV to correct dehydration and manage glucose and electrolyte levels.
- Antinausea medications, pain medications, and antibiotics can be given intravenously throughout your pet's stay as needed.
- If your pet is not eating, nutritional support can be provided through a feeding tube or intravenously.
- All parameters and blood work are closely monitored by the veterinary team.
- The option to administer targeted treatment (CPMA) is available.

What Outpatient Care Looks Like[1]

- Pet stays at home, ideally returning for daily rechecks by the veterinarian.
- After an initial round of IV fluids are given at the clinic, fluids are sent home to be given subcutaneously (ie, under the skin). Glucose and electrolytes are supplemented orally at home.
- Antinausea medications, pain medications, and antibiotics are given once at the initial evaluation and repeated at rechecks as needed.
- If your pet is not eating, syringe feeding can be tried.
- Body temperature is monitored by the pet owner.
- The option to administer targeted treatment (CPMA) is available.

If your pet is worsening despite at-home care, hospitalization will be required.

Comparing Canine Parvovirus Treatment Protocols

	With CPMA	Without CPMA
Hospitalization	**Option 1** Estimated hospitalization time: 3 days Survival rate: 93%[3] Estimated recovery time: 3 to 5 days Estimated cost: _____	**Option 3** Estimated hospitalization time: 5 days Survival rate: 81%[3] Estimated recovery time: 5 to 7 days Estimated cost: _____
Outpatient Treatment	**Option 2** Estimated hospitalization time: 0 days Survival rate: 93%[3] Estimated recovery time: 5 days Estimated cost: _____	**Option 4** Estimated hospitalization time: 0 days Survival rate: 61%[3] Estimated recovery time: 7 days Estimated cost: _____

> **“Having your pet stay in the hospital during recovery to receive ongoing care is the most effective way to provide aggressive treatment and is associated with the best outcomes.**

Having your pet stay in the hospital during recovery to receive ongoing care is the most effective way to provide aggressive treatment and is associated with the best outcomes. However, outpatient care options are possible when hospitalization is not an option for reasons such as financial or logistical roadblocks.

CPMA: Targeted Canine Parvovirus Treatment

CPMA is the first and only USDA conditionally approved treatment for targeting canine parvovirus. Dogs infected with parvovirus and treated with CPMA have a higher chance of survival and experience faster resolution of vomiting, inappetence, and lethargy.[2] CPMA, a monoclonal antibody therapy, binds to the parvovirus, blocking the virus from entering and destroying cells in the gastrointestinal tract, thus fighting the infection directly.[2] CPMA is given as a one-time IV injection, making it compatible for your pet whether they are treated in the hospital or as an outpaient.[2]

References

1. Venn EC, Preisner K, Boscan PL, et al. Evaluation of an outpatient protocol in the treatment of canine parvoviral enteritis. *J Vet Emerg Crit Care*. 2017;27(1):52-65.
2. Larson L, Miller L, Margiasso M, et al. Early administration of canine parvovirus monoclonal antibody prevented mortality after experimental challenge. *J Am Vet Med Assoc*. 2024;262(4):506-512.
3. Elanco. Data on file.