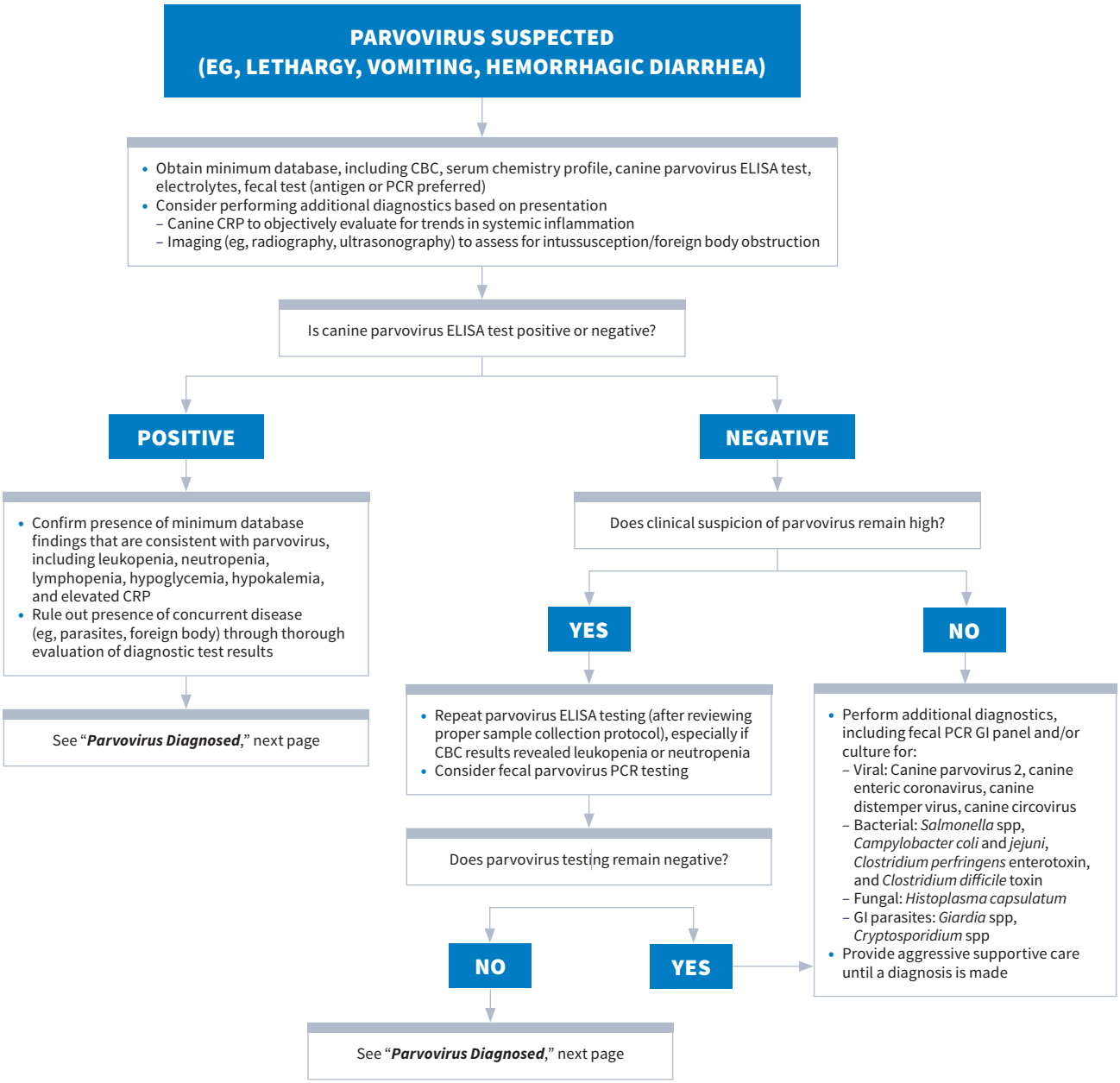
ALGORITHM Diagnostic/Management Tree

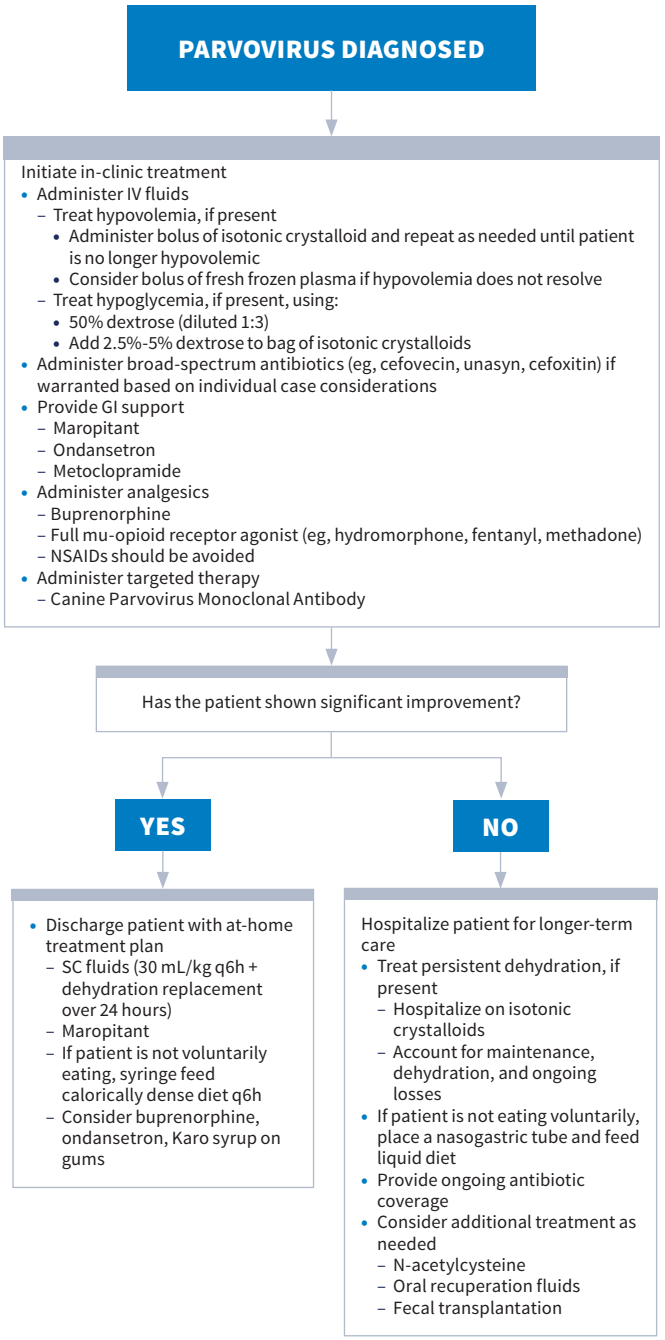
Sponsored by Elanco

Diagnosis & Treatment of Canine Parvovirus

Kristin Zersen, DVM, DACVECC
Colorado State University

Fred Metzger, DVM, MRCVS, DABVP
VCA Metzger Animal Hospital, State College, Pennsylvania





Canine Parvovirus Monoclonal Antibody (CPMA)

- CPMA is conditionally approved by the USDA for treatment of canine parvovirus in dogs 8 weeks of age and older.
- CPMA is administered IV at a dose of 0.2 mL/kg (0.2 mL/2.2 lb) given at the time of diagnosis.
- CPMA is delivered in a unique freezer package that allows for proper storage until the time of use.
- In a treatment efficacy study, dogs receiving CPMA experienced faster resolution of vomiting, inappetence, and lethargy, and no dogs in the study died of CPV.

Clinical Considerations For Parvovirus

- Special consideration must be given to evaluate for concurrent disease in cases of parvovirus, especially GI parasitism.
- Salmonella and sepsis should be strongly considered in ELISA-negative patients with leukopenia.
- Fecal PCR testing should be considered for patients with negative ELISA results.
- Monitoring serial CBC and CRP values may be useful in informing the prognosis and guiding timing of patient discharge.
- In a study, the virus was not detected in the stool of dogs that had recently received the parvovirus vaccine, suggesting false-positive ELISA tests are uncommon.[1]

CPMA = Canine Parvovirus Monoclonal Antibody

CRP = C-reactive protein

Reference

1. Schultz RD, Larson LJ, Lorentzen LP. Effects of modified live canine parvovirus vaccine on the SNAP ELISA antigen assay. Paper presented at: International Veterinary Emergency Critical Symposium; September 18-21, 2008; Phoenix, AZ.

Clinician's Brief®