

Acute Canine Gastroenteritis



Snap® Parvo

Signs of Acute Canine Gastroenteritis:	VS.	Signs of Canine Parvovirus:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diarrhea <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scant or profuse • watery or bloody • Vomiting • Dehydration • Lethargy • Depression • Inappetence • Fever 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diarrhea <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scant or profuse • watery or bloody • Vomiting • Dehydration • Lethargy • Depression • Inappetence • Fever

– they can appear the same! –

Mild vomiting/diarrhea in otherwise normal animal



Known history of foreign body ingestion

YES

NO

- Physical Examination
- CBC
- Serum Chemistries
- +/- Radiographs

- Physical Examination
- Fecal Examination
- CBC
- Serum Chemistries
- **SNAP® Parvo test**
- +/- Radiographs

Treat according to results and to material ingested

Rule out:

SURGERY

Treat conservatively and observe

- Diet
- Parasites
- Bacteria
- Dietary Indiscretion
- Drugs:
 - NSAIDs
 - Corticosteroids
 - Other
- **Parvovirus**



Frequent or severe vomiting/diarrhea with one or more of the following:

- Dehydration
- Abdominal Pain
- Fever/Depression
- Enlarged Liver
- Icterus
- Nasal/Ocular Discharge
- Cough
- Shock



Known history of foreign body ingestion

YES

NO

- Physical Examination
- CBC
- Serum Chemistries
- Electrolytes
- Radiographs

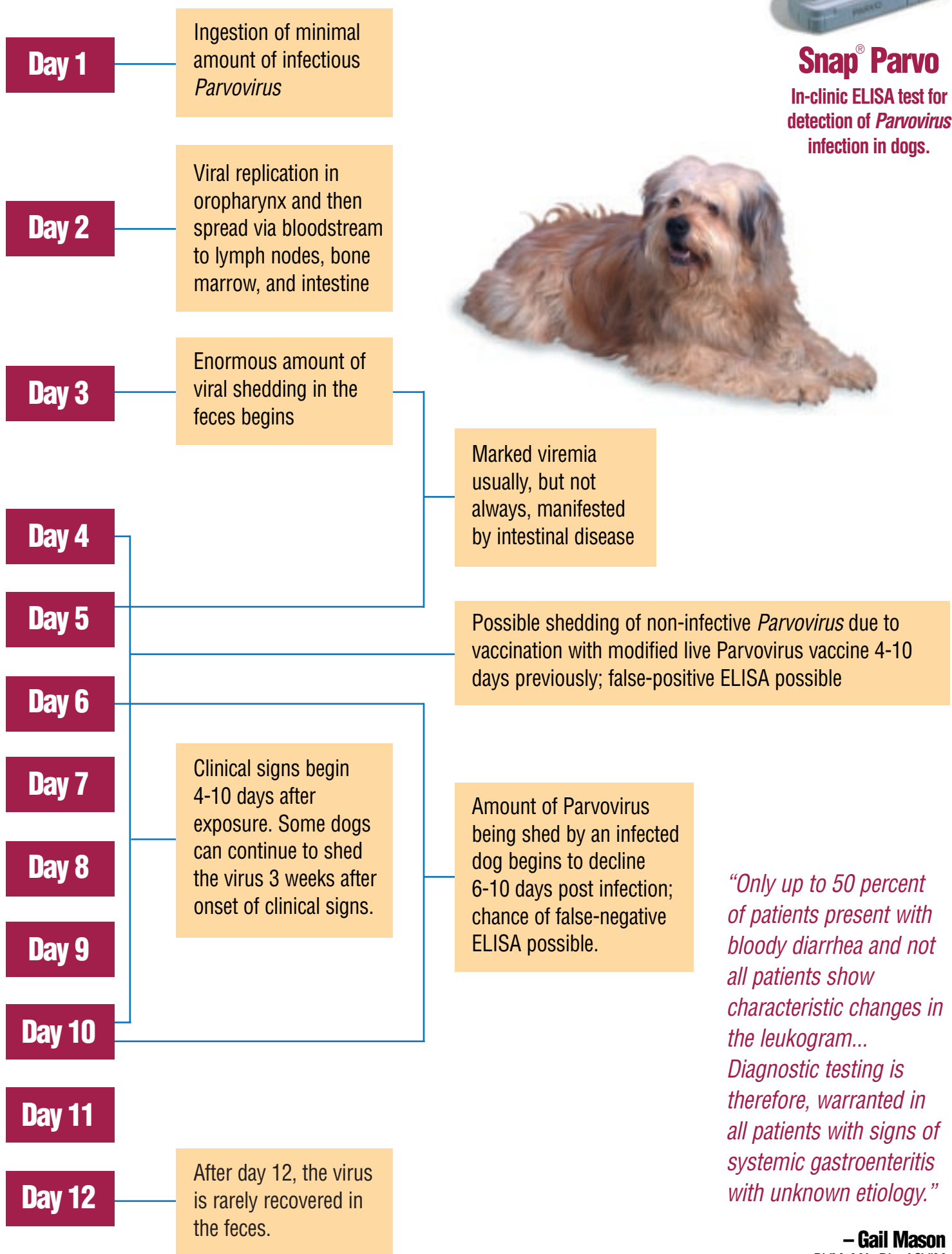
- Physical Examination
- CBC
- Serum Chemistries
- Lipase/Amylase
- **SNAP® Parvo test**
- Urinalysis
- Radiographs
- Fecal Examination
- Fecal Culture

Stabilize for surgery

Rule out:

- Dietary Indiscretion
- Severe Parasitism
- Viral
 - **Parvovirus**
 - Distemper
- Bacterial
 - Salmonella
 - E. coli
 - Clostridium
 - Campylobacter
- Acute Pancreatitis
- Hemorrhagic Gastroenteritis
- Intussusception
- Foreign Body
- Neoplasia
- Toxins
- Liver Disease
- Drugs:
 - NSAIDs
 - Corticosteroids
 - Other

Pathogenesis Of Canine Parvovirus



“Only up to 50 percent of patients present with bloody diarrhea and not all patients show characteristic changes in the leukogram... Diagnostic testing is therefore, warranted in all patients with signs of systemic gastroenteritis with unknown etiology.”

— Gail Mason
DVM, MA, Dip. ACVIM

“Use diagnostics to help confirm parvo”
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Acute Canine Gastroenteritis

- There are many causes for acute onset diarrhea and vomiting in dogs.
 - *Canine Parvovirus is one of the most common causes of acute gastroenteritis in young dogs.*
- Some result in a sudden onset of symptoms (acute), while others create persistent or recurring problems (chronic).
- Determining the underlying cause is critical!!
- Your veterinarian can determine the cause of diarrhea or vomiting and the necessary treatment options using a combination of the following:
 - Detailed history and information
 - Thorough physical examination
 - Blood and laboratory tests:
 - Serum chemistries
 - CBC
 - Electrolytes
 - In-clinic parvovirus test
 - In-clinic fecal examination
 - Other
 - Imaging—radiographs and/or ultrasound
- Treatment options, expenses, and outcome vary depending on what is causing the diarrhea and vomiting, how long the problem has been going on, and how sick your dog is when presented for diagnosis and treatment.



Some Common Causes of Acute Diarrhea or Vomiting in Dogs

Viral or Bacterial Infections	Parasitic Infections	Dietary Indiscretion	Drug or Toxin Ingestion	Systemic Disease	Intestinal Obstruction
Parvovirus	Roundworms	Garbage	Anti-inflammatory drugs	Pancreatitis	Foreign material
Coronavirus	Hookworms	Diet change	Antibiotics	Liver disease	Intussusception
<i>Clostridium</i>	Whipworms	Overeating	Other drugs	Kidney disease	Volvulus
<i>Campylobacter</i>	<i>Coccidia</i>	Table scraps	Plants	Others	“Bloat”—gastric dilatation-volvulus
<i>E. coli</i>	<i>Giardia</i>	Foreign material	Poisons		
Hemorrhagic gastroenteritis	Others				
Distemper virus					
Others					

- Some of the above causes are LIFE-THREATENING diseases, while others may become self-limiting or chronic. Chronic disease can sometimes become life threatening.
- Canine Parvovirus is a highly contagious virus and most commonly affects puppies. Parvovirus is spread through feces, and the virus can live in contaminated soil for up to five months. That means your pet can be exposed to parvovirus anywhere dogs congregate.
- **It is therefore important to identify and treat the specific underlying cause for the best possible outcome.**



This diagnostic chart prepared through a combined effort of Dr. Richard B. Ford DVM, MS, Professor of Medicine, Dip. ACVIM and IDEXX Laboratories, Inc.
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