

## **Bellevue Animal Hospital, PC**Dog Disease Risk Assessment

In an effort to help keep your pet as healthy as possible, we want to provide you with some information that can help us decide the best vaccination protocol and schedule. The core vaccinations we provide on a routine basis are Distemper, Hepatitis (Adenovirus), Parainfluenza, Parvo (DHPP) and Rabies. DHPP vaccination is given in a series for puppies and then every 1-3 years as your dog ages. Rabies is given at 4 months of age, boostered in one year and then given every 2 years or every 3 years according to the ordinances in your city of residence. There are also non-core vaccines that may be given if your pet is considered at risk for these diseases. The three non-core vaccinations are listed below:

residence. There are also non-core vaccines that may be given in diseases. The three non-core vaccinations are listed below:  Please answer the questions in each section below for (write	f your pet is considere	,	se
Kennel Cough (Bordetella) - Most kennels require this vaccinal vaccine does not prevent all strains of the disease. Should be d			
<ol> <li>Goes to a groomer or a boarding facility.</li> <li>Goes to obedience classes or dog shows.</li> <li>Owner travels frequently and sometimes on short notice</li> </ol>	Yes □ Yes □ . Yes □	No □ No □ No □	
Leptospirosis - This is a bacterial infection that spreads when y by wildlife, others dogs, or livestock. Leptospirosis generally cau progress to kidney and liver failure. Humans can also become in coming in contact with the bacteria that is shed in the urine. In the of vaccination reactions when this vaccination was given (particularly breed dogs). The reactions included a swollen face and necessare currently available have decreased the risk of vaccination reactions are the from other vaccines. Lepto requires an initial vaccination in the prevent all strains of Leptospirosis. Lepto is required at some	uses flu-like symptoms rected by skin or mois re past, there was an elarly in puppies less to k, hives, and/or vomiti rections. It is still safer on followed by a boos annual booster. The o	s in your pet and st tissue (eyes, observed increased in 12 weeks ong. The vaccing to give this vactor in 2-3 weeks	d may mouth) ased risk of age and es which ecination s (this
1. Goes outside to urinate and defecate.	Yes □	No □	
2. Goes hunting, camping or to parks.	Yes □	No □	
3. Has access to a yard with wildlife traffic (mice, rats, skunks, possums, raccoons or squirrels)	Yes □	No □	
<ul><li>4. Has an opportunity to drink from, swim in, or stand in water outdoors (lake/stream/backyard pond)</li></ul>	Yes □	No □	
5. Lives in a rural area or a new housing development (developed within the past 10 years)	Yes □	No □	
6. Lives near or visits wooded areas	Yes □	No □	
<b>Lyme Disease -</b> This is a rickettsial disease transmitted by the <i>I.</i> fever, muscle aches and pains, and/or lameness. Although Lymarea, there are a few cases reported every year. Vaccination recannual vaccination.	e disease is not extre	mely common ir	n this
1. Has a high number of ticks when goes outside?	Yes □	No □	
2. Goes hunting, camping, to parks or wooded areas.	Yes □	No □	
3. Travels out of the state of Nebraska.	Yes □	No □	
4. Uses a tick control product (i.e. Frontline Gold.)	Yes □	No □	
Signature	Date		

<sup>\*</sup>Please inform us at any time if your pet's lifestyle or environment changes, so that we may review their current vaccination schedule and advise you of our recommendations.