

Press Pause on the Parvo Panic!

Preventing a <u>Case</u> from Becoming an <u>Outbreak</u>

Brian A. DiGangi, DVM, MS



Diplomate, ABVP (Canine & Feline Practice, Shelter Medicine Practice) Clinical Associate Professor of Shelter Medicine

Disclosures

The speaker is a consultant for Elanco Animal Health.

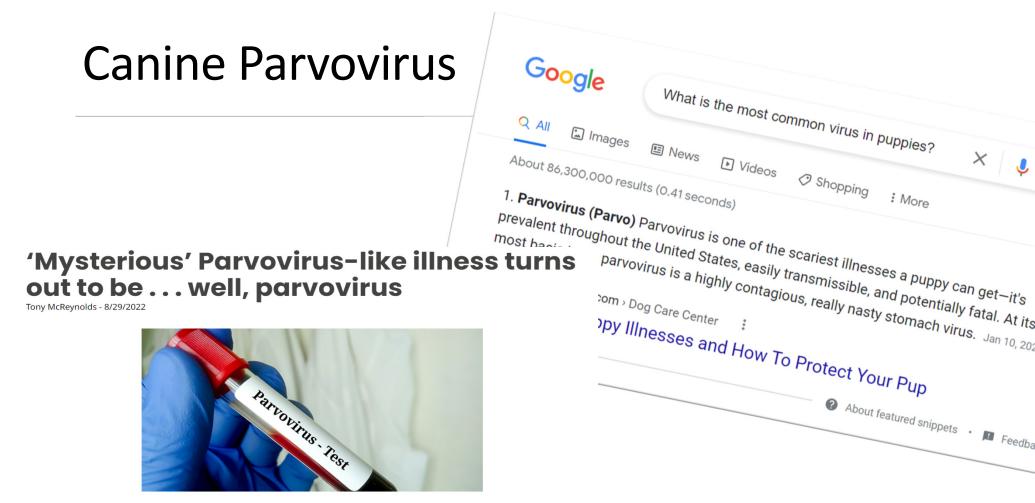
Learning Outcomes



List resources needed to manage CPV in shelters

Identify gaps in preventive care and biosecurity that increase risk

Understand impact of treatment options on disease course



When more than 30 dogs in Northern Michigan died from an undiagnosed illness recently the first news reports called it "mysterious" and "parvo-like." When poll is active, respond at pollev.com/briandigangi409
 Text BRIANDIGANGI409 to 37607 once to join

When was your last parvovirus case?

5 minutes ago

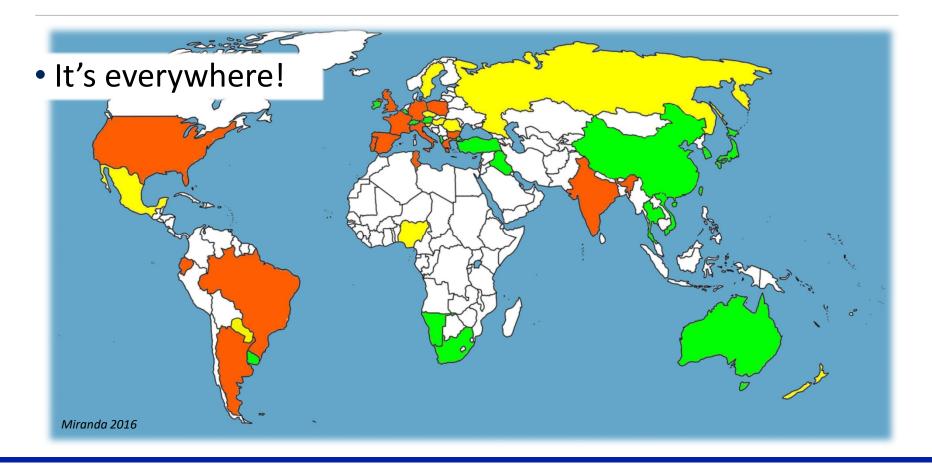
Last week

Last month

Last year

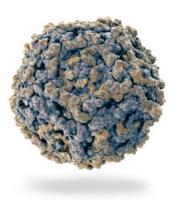
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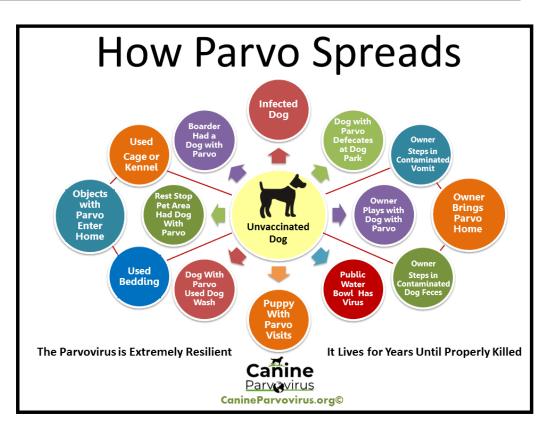
What is the problem?



What is the problem?

- Highly contagious
- Hard to kill





https://thenativeantigencompany.com/products/canine-parvovirus-2-vp2-capsid-protein/

What is the problem?

- Treatment is
 - Expensive
 - Intensive
 - Time-consuming



Resources



Staff

- Vet support
- Number
- Training

Time

- Monitoring
- Treatment
- Healthy pop

Money

- Staff
- Supplies
- Referral



Resources - Facility

• Facilities

Separate isolation areas **must** be provided for animals with different highly contagious diseases....

For example, dogs with parvovirus infection need to be separated from those with respiratory disease.



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Who belongs in isolation?

A puppy with vomiting and diarrhea

A puppy that came into the shelter on the same day as a parvovirus puppy

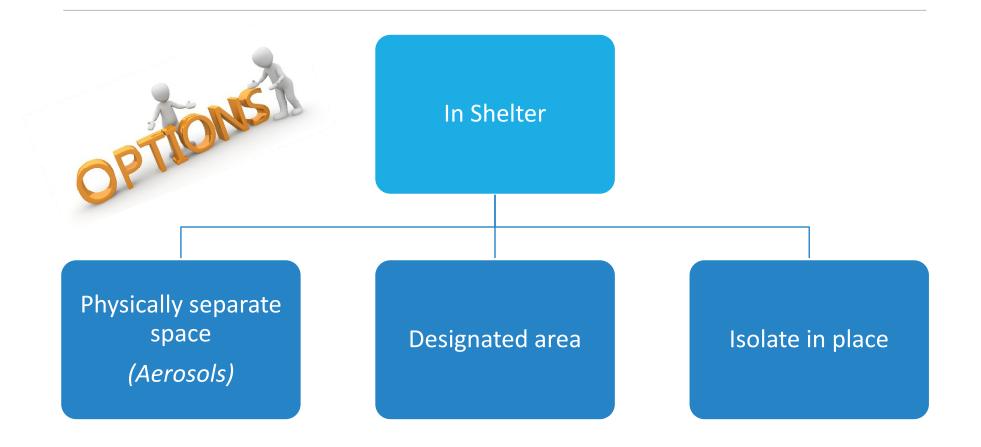
Every puppy that comes into the shelter

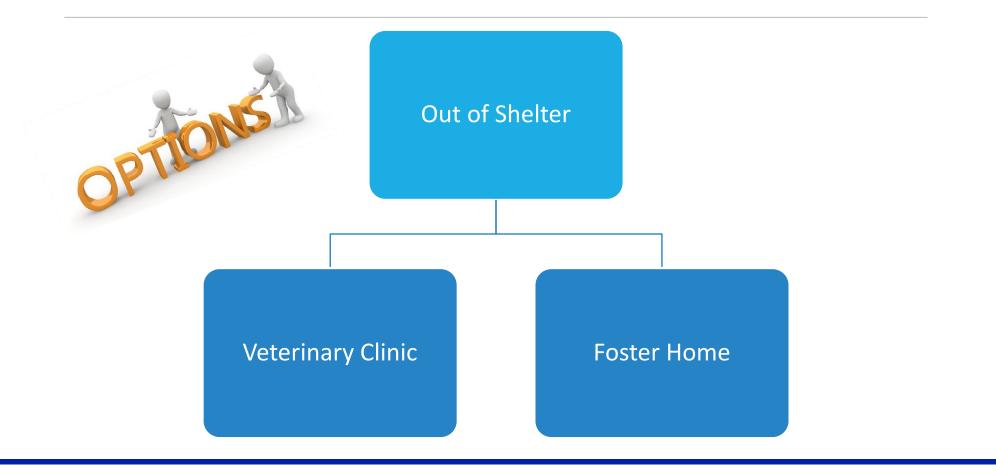
A puppy that has only received one parvovirus vaccine

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- Who?
 - Animals diagnosed with or showing signs of contagious illness
- Why?
 - Prevent further transmission
 - Allow for individual care





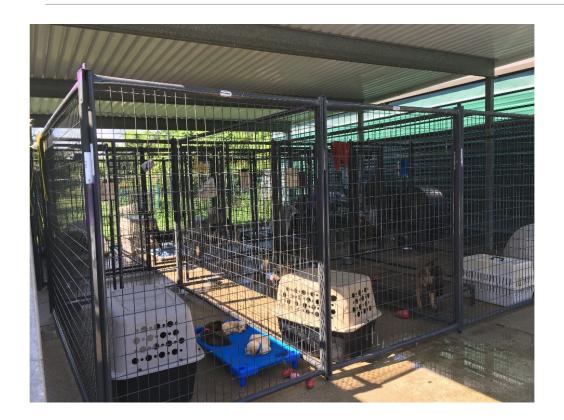


- How?
 - Strict biosecurity
 - Designated staff, equipment, supplies
 - Personal protective equipment
 - Sanitation
 - Mode of transmission
 - Respiratory Aerosol (Dogs), Fomite (Cats)
 - Gastrointestinal Fomite, vector
 - Dermatologic Fomite, vector, environment





















Resources – Staff & Time

Population Management

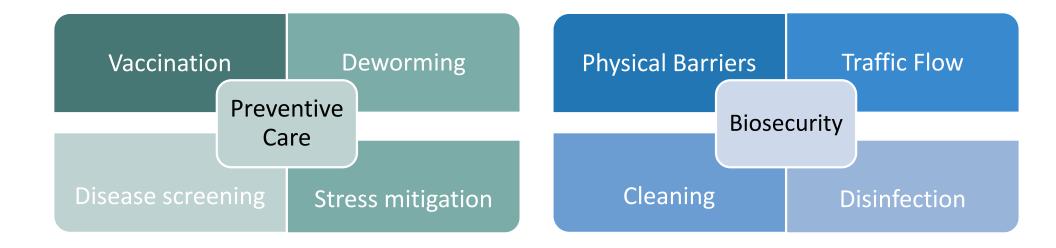
The time and skills of shelter personnel is another critical component of a shelter's capacity for care.

Trained personnel **must** be scheduled to meet daily animal care needs and efficiently and effectively accomplish each critical task.

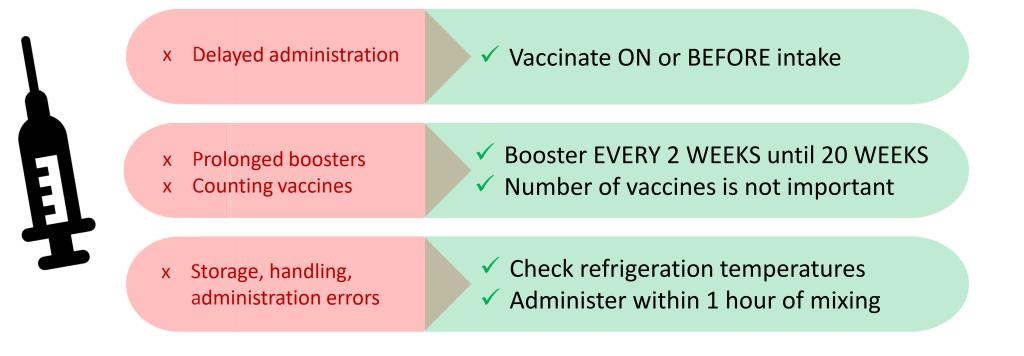
Animals with medical and behavioral challenges may need more care time per day and may also require services from personnel with advanced skills or credentials.



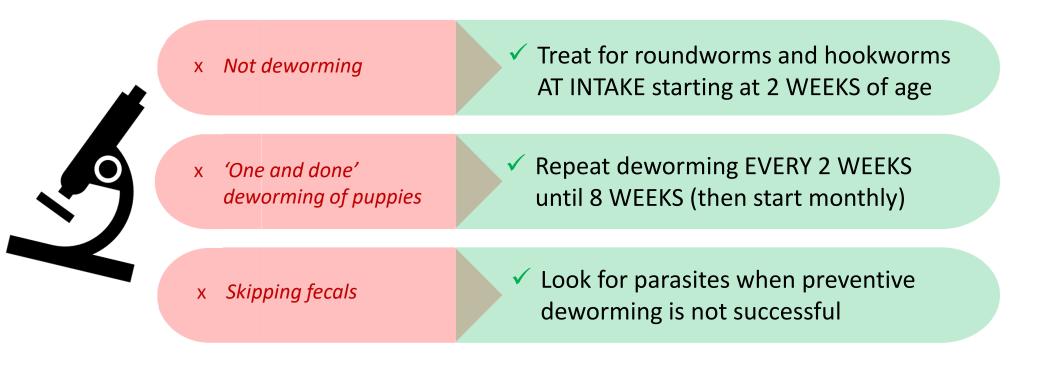
Preventive Care & Biosecurity



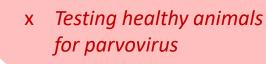
Common Mistakes - Vaccination



Common Mistakes - Deworming



Common Mistakes – Diagnostics

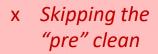


Only test animals with clinical signs
 Be aware of vaccination timing

• FALSE POSITIVEs may occur

- In 1 out of every 10 positive test results in healthy puppies
- Within 1 week of modified live virus vaccination

Common Mistakes – Sanitation



 Cleaning is ALWAYS required before disinfection

Common Mistakes – Sanitation

x Relying on a "quat"

 Quaternary ammonium compounds DO NOT reliably kill parvovirus



TOOLS & JOB AIDS	B AIDS			ASPCA pro	
			nt Quick		
Disinfectant	Accelerated Hydrogen Peroxide	Potassium Peroxymono- sulfate	Quaternary Ammonium Compounds (Quats)	Calcium Hypochlorite	Regular Household Bleach* (Sodium Hypochlorite)
Effective against non-enveloped viruses?	Yes, dilute 1:32	Yes at 1%	Not according to independent published research	Yes	Yes, dilute 1:32 (1/2 cup per gallon)

Common Mistakes – Physical Barriers

x Not using PPEx Contaminating PPE

during use

Use PPE based on the level of risk
Put on and remove PPE correctly



Personal Protective Equipment



ASPCApro.org – Personal Protective Equipment in an Animal Shelter

What 1 or 2 words come to mind when you think about treating parvovirus?



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Canine Parvovirus

- Treatment by the Book
 - 33 steps
 - 20 medications
 - 13 diagnostic tests



Canine Parvovirus



Venn 2017; Sarpong 2017; Perley 2020

- In-hospital vs. outpatient
 - 90% vs 80% survival
 - No difference in treatment duration
- Private practice
 - 75% survival
 - Cost \$300-400
- Shelter-based low-cost clinic
 - 83% survival
 - Avg. 3.8 days on SC fluids
 - Cost <\$500

In-Shelter Canine Parvovirus Treatment

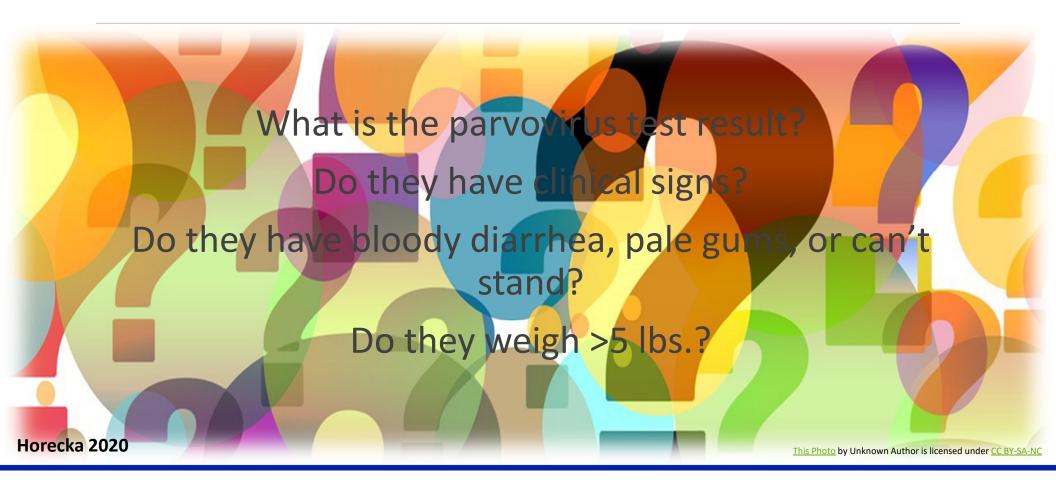
- Survival
 - 87% overall
 - 97% > 5 days

- Details
- ~\$56 supplies + 9 hrs. labor
- Low weight, males at higher risk



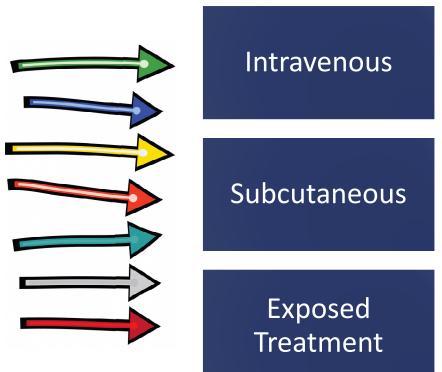
Horecka 2020

In-Shelter Canine Parvovirus Treatment



In-Shelter Canine Parvovirus Treatment

- What is the parvovirus test result?
- Do they have clinical signs?
- Do they have bloody diarrhea, pale gums, or can't stand?
- Do they weigh >5 lbs.?



Horecka 2020

Treatment for Canine Parvovirus

- ✓ Fluids
- ✓ Antibiotics
- ✓Anthelmintics
- ✓Anti-nausea medications
- ✓ Pain management
- ✓ Enteral nutrition



Treatment for Canine Parvovirus

Mixed results...

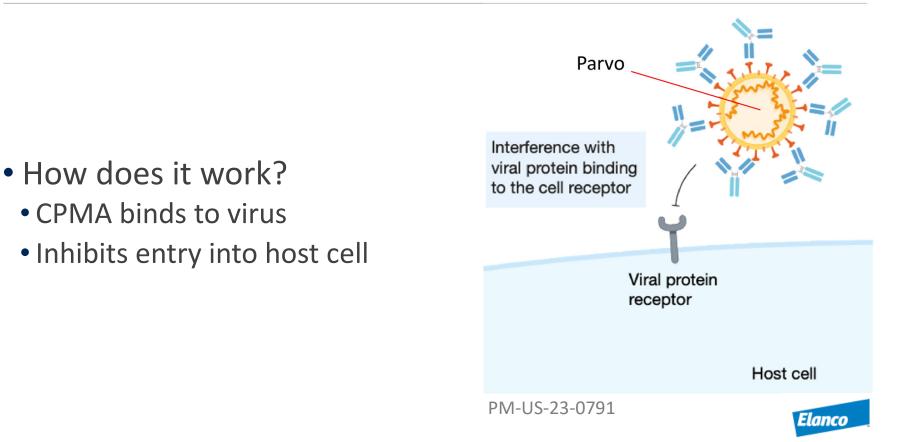
- N-acetylcysteine
- Antivirals
- Hyperimmune plasma

Novel and effective...

- Canine parvovirus monoclonal antibodies
- Oral recuperation fluids
- Fecal transplantation

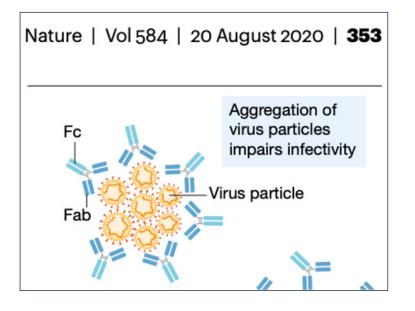


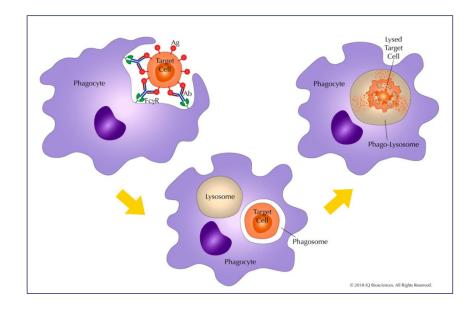
Canine Parvovirus Monoclonal Antibody



Hypothesized Activity

• Aggregates, sequesters, • Phagocytosis destabilizes virus particles





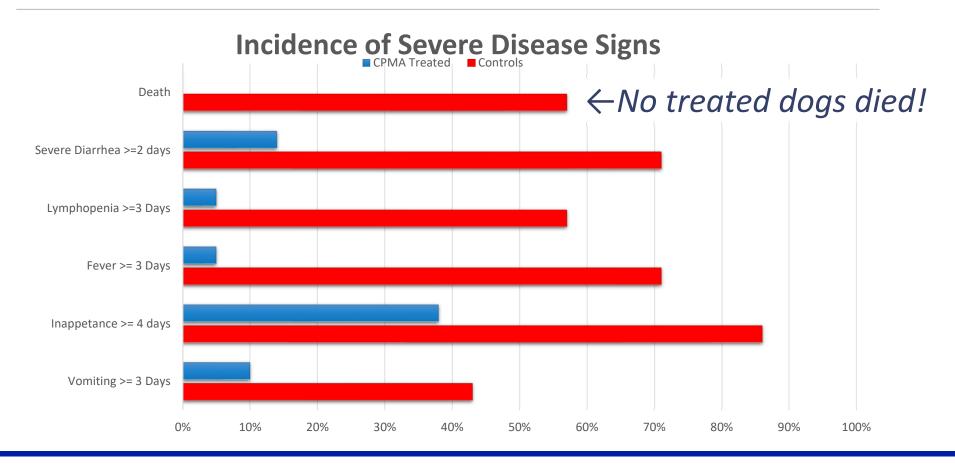


- 8-week-old puppies challenged with CPV (N = 21 treated; 7 control)
- Treated with IV CPMA alone on Day 4



- All dogs tested positive by time of treatment
- 15/21 dogs had clinical signs at time of + test
 - 6/21 dogs developed signs within 12 hrs of + test and treatment





CPMA Field Safety

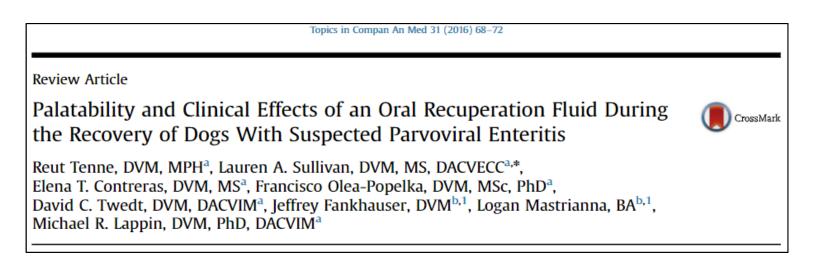
- Client-owned, healthy dogs
- No deaths
- Significantly faster times to resolution of:
 - Vomiting
 - Lethargy
 - Inapptance





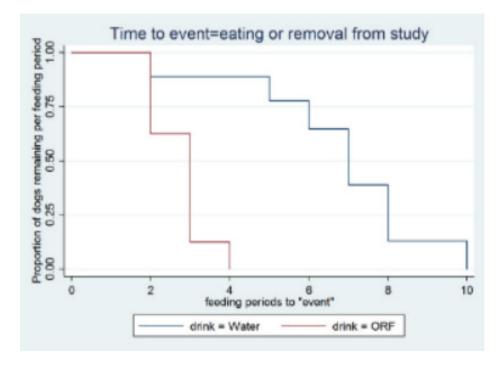
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Oral Recuperation Fluids



- 28 dogs with CPV, not eating or drinking
- Fluids, anti-emetics, antibiotics, gastrointestinal diet
- Offered water or ORF 2x per day

Oral Recuperation Fluids



- Palatability
 - 29% drank ORF
 - 32% drank water
- ORF Effects
 - More rapid appetite return (1-3d vs. 1.5-5.5d)
 - Greater calorie intake

Tenne 2016

Fecal Transplantation



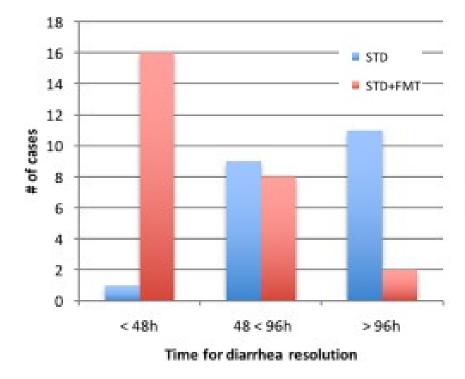
- 66 dogs, 2-12 mos., CPV+
- Fluids, anti-emetics, antibiotics, +/- fecal transplant

Fecal Transplantation

- Donor
 - Healthy, 6 yo, APBT
 - Commercial diet, UTD vaccines, deworming
 - CBC, chemistry, fecal normal
 - Neg. CPV, CDV, Ehrlichia
- Transplantation
 - 10 g diluted in 10 ml NaCl
 - Introduced anally with urethral catheter
 - Lying on side with pelvis raised x 2 minutes
 - Repeated every 48 hrs until resolution of diarrhea



Fecal Transplantation



- Faster diarrhea resolution (48 hrs.)
- Shorter hospitalization (3d vs. 6d)
- Mortality 21% vs 36% (No diff.)

Pereira 2018

Which of these treatments would you be most likely to try?

Canine Parvovirus Monoclonal Antibody

Oral Recuperation Fluids

Fecal Transplantation

I want to try them all!



Key Takeaways

Assess your resources, align your protocols



Don't forget the basics: preventive care & biosecurity



• Focus treatment on speeding up clinical recovery



Thank you! digangib@ufl.edu

