

## What does The Paw do to protect my pet from Canine Cough?

The air at The Paw is cleaned with UV sterilization. We clean our daycare kennels, all of our walls, floors and suites by steam cleaning with water heated to 230 degrees. We use minimal cleaning chemicals for the safety your pets. We have floor drains throughout our suites which make cleaning and sterilization of pet areas much easier. All of our kennels and suites are stainless steel, and can be easily cleaned.

Dogs exhibiting signs of Canine Cough are kept away from other dogs. Parents are immediately called and asked to pick up their dog if they are showing symptoms.

However, no amount of supervision, sanitation, or personalized care is 100% effective in protecting your pet from catching Canine Cough.

## Can my dog come to visit The Paw if he/she has Canine Cough?

No. If your dog has Canine cough please keep them isolated at home. We do not want anyone else's dog to be exposed. They may remain contagious for 3 – 6 weeks. A general rule is to keep them at home until 1 week after their last cough.

## What can I do to prevent my dog from getting Canine Cough?

The Bordetella vaccine does help to prevent Canine Cough. However it is not 100% effective. As there are several different strains of Canine Cough, and Bordetella only protects against one. Just as the flu vaccine for humans does not protect against every strain of the flu. For more information regarding vaccinating your pet, please ask your veterinarian.

## Why doesn't The Paw require all dogs be vaccinated?

Although we recommend that dogs be vaccinated against Bordetella bronchiseptica, at this time we do not require it. Because the vaccination is not effective on all strains of Canine Cough, requiring the vaccine will not guarantee protection for our guests.

As with all medical illnesses and concerns, we recommend you consult your vet about any vaccinations and medications regarding their health.

### Reference List

<https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/dog-care/common-dog-diseases>

[http://www.dogsclubandkennelresort.com.au/uploads/1/6/6/4/16643752/dcckr\\_caninecough.pdf](http://www.dogsclubandkennelresort.com.au/uploads/1/6/6/4/16643752/dcckr_caninecough.pdf)

<http://www.peteducation.com/article.cfm?c=2+2102&aid=452>

[http://www.petmd.com/dog/general-health/evr\\_dg\\_kennel\\_cough\\_an\\_indepth\\_look](http://www.petmd.com/dog/general-health/evr_dg_kennel_cough_an_indepth_look)

<https://www.whole-dog-journal.com/news/Kennel-Cough-Treatment-and-Prevention-21591-1.html>



*The* **PAW**

**Mankato's Pet Resort**

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# CANINE COUGH

**www.thepawmankato.com**



Lobby Hours:

Monday-Friday: 6:30 a.m.—5:30 p.m.

Saturday: 8:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.

Sunday: 1:00 p.m.—4:00 p.m.



**507-625-7070**

**1741 Premier Drive • Mankato, MN 56001**



# What is Canine Cough?

Canine Cough is tracheobronchitis. It is often improperly referred to as “Kennel Cough” as it is often spread in enclosed areas where dogs come in contact with each other. It can be viral or bacterial. The most common organism associated with Canine Cough is a bacteria called *Bordetella bronchiseptica* and two viruses called the Parainflueza virus, and the Adenovirus. An organism called *Mycoplasma* also causes Canine Cough. This highly contagious upper respiratory illness can be spread via the air or through direct contact. It can spread from dog to dog through greetings, from water dishes, or through germs on surfaces.

It is very similar to a chest cold in humans. The incubation period is 3-7 days. The illness is not usually very serious. Most dogs can get over it on their own. Just as with a cold in humans. However, it can lower their resistance to other secondary infections such as pneumonia. So you should observe them closely to avoid complications.

Canine Cough is usually a seasonal illness, and tends to be epidemic. Your dog may be exposed anywhere; at the dog park, going on a neighborhood walk, while boarding, in a daycare center, at your veterinarians office, dog shows, field trials, you can even bring it home to your dog on your clothing! Dogs build up their immunity against Canine Cough through exposure to the illness. Dogs who frequently attend daycare may not be as susceptible to it. A dog who is stops in once a year for boarding will be at a greater risk for picking up the illness. Puppies, senior dogs and dogs with compromised immune systems are also at a greater risk.

## Symptoms:

- A persistent dry cough, or dry hack
- It may sound as if your dog is trying to clear his/her throat
- The cough can be triggered by exercise
- They may cough up white phlegm
- Nasal discharge
- Fever

## How can it be treated?

Just as humans with a cold, Canine Cough is not “cured.” It must run its course. Antibiotics are often prescribed to prevent a secondary infection. Cough suppressants may also be prescribed to reduce coughing. However, these medications do not attack the illness itself. Monitor your dog, they should show signs of recovery after about 5 days. Make sure they are eating and drinking normally. If you notice signs of breathing difficulty or lethargy bring them to your vet.