



Canine Adenovirus-1

- Infectious canine hepatitis (ICH) is caused by canine adenovirus type 1 (CAV-1). This highly contagious viral disease leads to mortality in approximately 20% of infected animals.
- CAV-1 infects dogs as well as wild canids such as the fox. The virus is relatively stable in the environment.
- The most common sources of virus are infected dogs and wildlife, as well as contaminated environments.
- The most common sign is acute hepatitis, but CAV-1 can also cause bleeding disorders, encephalitis, chronic hepatitis, allergic uveitis (“blue eye”) and interstitial nephritis.
- This disease is rarely seen today in areas such as the USA and Western Europe where CAV-1 or CAV-2 vaccines are used in at least 40 – 50% of the canine population. However, where fewer dogs are vaccinated (<25%), CAV-1 is a significant cause of disease.
- The most widely used vaccine for the prevention of ICH is a modified live virus (MLV) CAV-2 vaccine, which provides cross-protection. CAV-2 vaccines are safer because they do not cause “blue eye” which can occur as an adverse reaction to CAV-1 MLV vaccines. Killed CAV-1 and CAV-2 vaccines are not effective, and they can cause adverse reactions.
- Infectious canine hepatitis is a vaccine preventable disease!

Allergic uveitis, “blue eye”



Photo: LE Carmichael

Petechiae, bruising, jaundice



Photo: RD Schultz, LJ Larson

Bleeding into chest cavity

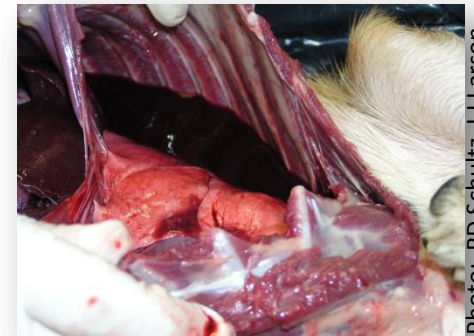


Photo: RD Schultz, LJ Larson