The "D" in the acronyms represents Canine Distemper; the "H" is for Hepatitis and is the same as the "A"--which is Adenovirus 1...the causative virus of canine hepatitis;  the "P" is for Parainfluenza (one of the kennel cough viruses); the other "P" or "PV" for Parvovirus.  The "L" is for Leptospirosis, which we cannot test titers for with this kit.

The "3" is for the 'new' vaccines that are actually labeled now as lasting 3 years, even though the manufacturers know it's the same as their other vaccine, which  lasts 5 years for most dogs, and probably longer (but has always been labeled as needing boosters every year.).  Of course, they sell the "new" 3-year labeled product for more $$$$!

So, most of the DAPPV and DHP3/P will be tested with this kit (except for Parainfluenza), as well as most of the DHLPP (except for Parainfluenza and Lepto).

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| Green color denotes this disease covered by our titer test. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **D** | **H** | **L** | **P** | **P** |
| Distemper (Canine) | Hepatitis | Leptospirosis | Parainfluenza (1 of the kennel cough viruses) | Parvovirus |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **D** | **A** | **P** | **PV** |  |
| Distemper (Canine) | Adenovirus (Hepatitis) | Parainfluenza (1 of the kennel cough viruses) | Parvovirus |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **D** | **H** | **L** | **P** | **3/P** |
| Distemper (Canine) | Hepatitis | Leptospirosis | Parainfluenza (1 of the kennel cough viruses) | Parvovirus |

**Preventing Leptospirosis**
Vaccines against leptospirosis are available and recommended in areas where leptospirosis is common. The vaccines are only produced for a few specific varieties of Leptospira, and don't offer long-lasting immunity, so need to be repeated often.

Although the vaccines are not 100 percent effective and do not protect against all types of Leptospira, vaccination is still recommended to help prevent a potentially serious disease that can be transmitted to people. Recommended vaccines and vaccination schedules should be discussed with your vet based on your dog's risk factors.

Rodent control measures reduce the chances of infection, and in areas where Leptospirosis is common, preventing dogs from swimming in ponds and slow-moving water can also help.

The **parainfluenza virus** is often referred to by other names, such as canine influenza virus, greyhound disease and race flu. This virus used to affect only horses and is believed to have adapted to become contagious to dogs as well. Currently, no other species are at risk of this particular strain of the virus. Parainfluenza virus is easily spread from dog to dog and causes symptoms which may become fatal. The highest instances of this respiratory infection are seen in areas with high dog populations, such as race tracks, boarding kennels and pet stores, but it remains highly contagious to any dog of any age.