

Kennel Cough



Kennel cough, also known as **canine infectious tracheobronchitis**, is a highly contagious respiratory disease in dogs. It is caused by a variety of viruses and bacteria, the most common being **Bordetella bronchiseptica** and **canine parainfluenza virus**. The infection primarily affects the dog's trachea (windpipe) and bronchi (airways), causing irritation and inflammation.

WHEN TO MONITOR KENNEL COUGH

In many cases, kennel cough is mild and can resolve on its own without the need for immediate veterinary treatment if your dog shows the following signs:

- **Mild Cough:** The dog has a dry, hacking cough but is otherwise active, eating, and drinking normally.
- **No Other Symptoms:** The dog doesn't show signs of fever, lethargy, or a decrease in appetite.
- **Healthy Adult Dog:** The dog is otherwise healthy, without underlying conditions (e.g., heart disease, respiratory issues, or immunosuppression).
- **Short Duration:** The symptoms are new and have lasted for only a few days (typically, mild cases of kennel cough improve within 1-2 weeks).

In these cases, it's generally safe to monitor your dog at home, ensuring they rest, stay hydrated, and avoid strenuous activities.

WHEN TO SEEK TREATMENT FOR KENNEL COUGH

Treatment should be considered if:

- **Persistent or Worsening Cough:** The cough lasts more than a few days or worsens, especially if the dog starts having difficulty breathing or the cough becomes productive.
- **Other Symptoms Appear:**
 - Lethargy
 - Loss of Appetite
 - Fever
- **Senior Dogs or Puppies:** Older dogs or puppies may be at a higher risk for complications, including pneumonia.
- **Pre-existing Health Conditions:** Dogs with heart disease, respiratory issues, or compromised immune systems (e.g., those on immunosuppressive medications) are more likely to develop complications from kennel cough.
- **Secondary Infection Signs:** If the cough is followed by nasal discharge (thick and greenish) or difficulty breathing.





WHAT TO TELL/ASK A VETERINARIAN BEFORE GIVING MEDICATION?

Talk to your veterinarian about:

- Common signs of pain and inflammation in your pet (change in activity level, limping, stiffness, grooming behavior, mood)
- The importance of weight control and exercise in the management of arthritis
- When your pet will need to be rechecked
- What tests may need to be performed prior to and during treatment with this drug
- What are the risks and benefits of using this drug

Tell your veterinarian about:

- If your pet has experienced side effects on other drugs/products
- If your pet has experienced digestive upset now or ever
- If your pet has experienced liver or kidney disease now or ever
- If your pet has experienced any other medical problems or allergies now or ever
- All medicines and supplements that you are giving your pet or plan to give your pet, including those you can get without a prescription. Your veterinarian may want to check that all of your pet's medications can be given together.
- If your pet is pregnant, nursing or if you plan to breed your pet

STORAGE AND WARNINGS

Anti-NGF Monoclonal Antibodies should be stored in the refrigerator between 2° and 8°C. Do not freeze. Protect from direct sunlight.

The medication is stored in single use only vials. After the vial is punctured, the medication should be used immediately and any unused portion discarded due to lack of preservatives.

Keep this and all medication out of reach of children and pets.

Seek medical advice immediately in the case of accidental self-injections as hypersensitivity reactions and anaphylaxis could occur. Women who are pregnant, breastfeeding, or trying to conceive should take extreme care to avoid accidental self-injection.

POTENTIAL SIDE EFFECTS

- This medication may cause a mild amount of discomfort at the injection site
- This medication can affect the gastrointestinal system causing loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea
- This medication can cause lethargy, increased drinking, increased urination and urinary incontinence
- This medication can result in lethargy, balance concerns and incoordination
- This medication has the potential to cause an immediate allergic or anaphylactic reaction. Affected animals may have vomiting, diarrhea, swelling, hives, changes in respiration and display signs of agitation. This can be a severe and life-threatening reaction and requires treatment.
- This medication can cause the production of anti-drug antibodies in the body resulting in a loss of drug effectiveness over time
- If these symptoms are noticed or you appreciate anything else unusual, contact your veterinarian
- This long-acting medication lasts for at least 4-6 weeks but may last longer

CAN THIS DRUG BE GIVEN WITH OTHER DRUGS?

- Yes, but possible interactions may occur when giving **Anti-NGF Monoclonal Antibodies** in conjunction with other medications
- The safe use of **Anti-NGF Monoclonal Antibodies** and a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (NSAIDs) has not been established
- Do not give new food or medications without first talking to your veterinarian
- If your pet experiences any unusual reactions when taking multiple medications, contact your veterinarian



WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I KNOW OF OR SUSPECT THERE HAS BEEN AN OVERDOSE?

Contact your veterinarian immediately if your pet receives more than the prescribed amount.

WHAT ELSE SHOULD I KNOW?

Notify your veterinarian if your pet's condition does not improve or worsens despite this treatment. If any signs of illness or intolerance are observed, additional diagnostic tests may be recommended to determine the underlying cause.

To encourage appropriate arthritis pain management for your pet, it is important to periodically discuss your pet's response to **Anti-NGF Monoclonal Antibodies** at regular checkups. Your veterinarian will best determine if your pet is responding as expected and if your pet should continue receiving **Anti-NGF Monoclonal Antibodies**.

Rapidly progressive osteoarthritis (RPOA) has been reported in humans receiving the human form of **Anti-NGF Monoclonal Antibody** therapy. In humans, the incidence of RPOA was increased with the concurrent use of a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory (NSAID). This condition, however, has not been recognized in companion animals at this time.

Anti-NGF Monoclonal Antibody therapy is used for the management of chronic arthritis pain. It is unknown, at this time, if **Anti-NGF Monoclonal Antibodies** are safe or effective in pets with other forms of pain.

This is just a summary of information about **Anti-NGF Monoclonal Antibodies**. If you have any questions or concerns about **Anti-NGF Monoclonal Antibodies** or the condition for which it was prescribed, please contact your veterinarian.