**What You Should Know About Parvoviral Enteritis**

Parvoviruses affect tissues whose cells are continuously dividing to replace older cells. These viruses have an affinity for the cells lining the intestine and for the cells in the bone marrow that form white blood cells.

Parvoviral enteritis can occur in cats and dogs, but is most severe in kittens and puppies. Both diseases are highly contagious. Parvovirus enteritis in cats is also called panleukopenia.

**Causes**
- This intestinal infection is caused by separate parvoviruses in dogs and cats. Other viruses and bacteria may complicate and worsen the disease.

**Diagnosis**
- The history you provide, such as possible exposure to sick animals, will be very helpful to your veterinarian. Blood samples often show decreased white blood cell levels because the virus affects the bone marrow. Other diagnostic tests include X-rays and tests on stool samples to help rule out other causes of vomiting and diarrhea.

**Treatment and Home Care**
- There are no treatments that will rid your pet’s body of the virus. Therefore, therapy is designed to treat the complications of the disease while the virus runs its course.

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**Parvoviral Enteritis**

**Diagnostic Plan**
- History
- Physical examination
- Stool analysis
- Blood tests
- Urinalysis
- Abdominal X-rays
- Upper G.I. series
- Endoscopy with tissue biopsy

**Therapeutic Plan**
- Nothing by mouth
- Fluid therapy
- Intestinal protectants
- Antibacterials

**Nutritional Plan**
- A highly digestible diet
- Consider overall patient condition when determining the protein level and caloric density of the food
Vomiting and diarrhea cause severe dehydration. Fluid therapy to correct dehydration and electrolyte and acid-base imbalances is critical for recovery. Whole blood may be given to increase the white blood cell count and supply antibodies against the parovirus. Antibiotics help control secondary bacterial infections. Your veterinarian may also use medications to control vomiting and slow the movement of the digestive tract. Hospitalization for several days may be necessary to allow your veterinarian to provide good nursing care until the intestine begins to heal. During this time, your veterinarian will use fluid therapy and injectable nutrients to meet your pet’s needs.

Home care consists of giving all prescribed medications and carefully following your veterinarian’s instructions for dietary management.

Parvoviral infections can be prevented by routine vaccinations. If your pet has not been vaccinated against canine or feline parvoviral infection, you should discuss yearly vaccinations with your veterinarian.

**Nutritional Dietary Plan**

If your pet has had a parvoviral infection, your veterinarian may give you special feeding instructions. Pets that have parvoviral enteritis may benefit from foods that are highly digestible during the recovery process. Such foods minimize the need for complex digestive processes and are less irritating to the intestinal tract. Foods with these nutritional characteristics include Hill’s® Prescription Diet® i/d® Canine and i/d® Feline Gastrointestinal Health.

After your pet’s recovery is complete, your veterinarian may suggest another dietary change. Nutrition is especially important to maximize growth and for proper development of the immune (protective) system in younger pets, such as those that present with parvoviral enteritis. Optimal nutrition should also reduce the health risks associated with feeding excess levels of nutrients such as calcium and phosphorus, which could cause skeletal problems, and excess calories, which could cause obesity. Foods formulated for maximum growth that avoid excess levels of harmful nutrients include Hill’s® Science Diet® brand pet foods.

**Transitioning Food**

Unless recommended otherwise by your veterinarian, gradually introduce any new food over a seven-day period. Mix the new food with your pet’s former food, gradually increasing its proportion until only the new food is fed.

If your pet is one of the few that doesn’t readily accept a new food, try warming the canned food to body temperature, hand feeding for the first few days, or mixing the dry food with warm water (wait ten minutes before serving). Feed only the recommended food. Be patient but firm with your pet. This is important because the success or failure of treatment depends to a large degree on strict adherence to the new food.