

**HEALTH FORM  
(One form per dog)**

**To be filled out by project member**

4-H Member Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Dog: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Veterinary Office: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone Number of Veterinarian: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Owner of Dog: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone number of Owner: \_\_\_\_\_

**To be filled out by Veterinary Office**

	Vaccination/ Tests	Expiration Date (Circle option where appropriate)	Date Given (To be completed by Veterinarian)	Dog Project: Check if OK
<b>Required</b>	Rabies <b>(Submit Copy of Rabies Certificate)</b>	1 year for puppies 3 years for adults	Date: _____	
<b>Required</b>	Distemper	1 year    3 year	Date: _____	
<b>Required</b>	Hepatitis / Adenovirus	1 year    3 year	Date: _____	
<b>Required</b>	Parvovirus	1 year    3 year	Date: _____	
<b>Required</b>	Parainfluenza	1 year	Date: _____	
<b>Required</b>	Fecal Exam	Negative within 30 days of 1 <sup>st</sup> training session	Date: _____ Negative: <input type="checkbox"/> Positive: <input type="checkbox"/> If pos. type: _____	
<b>Optional*</b>	Heartworm	1 year	Date: _____	
<b>Optional*</b>	4DX test	1 year	Date: _____	
<b>Optional*</b>	Leptospirosis	1 year	Date: _____	
<b>Optional*</b>	Bordetella	6 months	Date: _____	
<b>Optional*</b>	Lyme	1 year	Date: _____	

**\* Veterinarian has reviewed all optional shots for the dog and family/owner understands why they are recommended.**

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name of Veterinarian: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Veterinarian: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Attach Color Side View Picture  
Of Dog Here**

Why are vaccines needed for acceptance into the Sheboygan County 4-H dog project?

In order to insure the health of all animals in our care during classes the aforementioned, age – appropriate vaccinations are required. Vaccinations help the individual animal resist / fight off exposure to pathogenic bacteria and viruses by enhancing the animal's immune system. This is especially important in animals that are young or animals that live rather solitary or isolated lives like most of our pets do. When placed in a group situation the risk of exposure to a pathogenic organism is significantly increased. An animal that is not or is under-vaccinated is at risk. Also well-vaccinated animals will be healthier and thus pose less of a risk for other animals while being able to fight off an exposure to themselves effectively.

The most common pathogens routinely vaccinated for are:

**Rabies** → It is required by law in the state of Wisconsin that every dog over 5 months of age has a current Rabies vaccine. Rabies is a fatal viral disease. **Please submit a copy of the Rabies Certificate with health form.**

**Distemper** → This is a virus that animals are exposed to in their environment causing multiple clinical signs progressing to nervous system involvement and death.

**Hepatitis / Adenovirus** → This virus is spread when the animal comes into contact with fecal and urine contaminated environments. The liver is primarily affected causing decreased appetite, fever and possible death.

**Parvovirus** → This is a contagious virus that causes bloody diarrhea and immune suppression. In non-vaccinated animals this can be fatal. It is spread by contact with direct contact with infected feces and contaminated environments.

**Leptospirosis** → Leptospirosis is a disease that can affect human and animals, including your pets. All animals can potentially become infected with leptospirosis. While for many years occurrence among pets was rare, the disease has been diagnosed more frequently in the past few years.

If your pet has become infected, it most likely came into contact with the bacteria in the environment or was exposed to infected animals. Your pet may have been drinking, swimming, or walking through contaminated water. Because of increased building and development into areas that were previously rural, pets may be exposed to more wildlife, such as raccoons, skunks, squirrels, opossums, or deer that are infected with leptospirosis. Dogs also may pass the disease to each other, but this happens very rarely.

In some cases, shedding of leptospores in the urine may persist for as long as 3 months after infection as a result of inadequate or lack of treatment. Always contact your veterinarian and your physician if you have concerns about a possible exposure to an infected animal.

**Bordetella / Parainfluenza** → Bordetella and parainfluenza are components of Kennel Cough disease. Kennel Cough is a very contagious disease and is spread in the air and on items such as clothing. Kennel Cough causes a hoarse, barking cough that can lead to pneumonia.

**Fecal exam** → Intestinal parasites can be transmitted to both people and animals. These parasites are spread by coming into contact with contaminated feces or consuming improperly prepared wildlife.

**Heartworm test** → Heartworms are parasites that live in both the heart and lungs. This causes signs of heart disease (coughing, lack of energy and rapid breathing). This parasite is transmitted by the mosquito and is a contagious disease.

**Lyme** → Lyme disease is caused by a spirochete (bacteria) that is transmitted by deer ticks. Infected dogs often exhibit a fever and lameness or sore, swollen joints. Some dogs may develop swollen lymph nodes and in rare cases, kidney failure, heart issues or nervous system complications.

A healthy, well-vaccinated pet is a happy pet.