

Canine parvovirus and leptospirosis. Clinical cases from practice with focus on new vaccination trends.

Canine leptospirosis takes a subclinical or a chronic course in most cases and *L. Icterohaemorrhagiae* is the most frequently isolated agent in the Czech Republic. Acute forms, which are usually fatal, are characterised by simultaneous renal and hepatic failure. The most apparent sign is marked icterus. Description of two cases of canine leptospirosis differing in their clinical courses. While thrombocytopenia and acute renal failure without apparent hepatic damage developed in one patient, the other suffered from the icteric form which is typical of acute leptospirosis. Possible and effective prevention of the disease is to prevent contact with reservoir animals and to consistently and correctly apply the immunoprophylaxis principles. The inactivated bacterins of *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*, *L. canicola*, *L. gryppotyphosa*, lately also *L. bratislava* are used for immunoprophylaxis of leptospirosis.

Two cases of canine parvovirus. Differed in their clinical course are described. Essential diagnostics and therapeutical plan appropriate in such cases is demonstrated. Although the first case represented a typical course of CPV infection, the other one was not a typical case and was being made a diagnostic trouble. Faeces virological examination negative for CPV and clinical signs tended to persist inspite of therapy. Disinfecting measures plus the canine parvovirus vaccine (best CPV 2b strain) is considered as a core vaccine, to suppression CPV infection transmission and dissemination.