



# PAW HEALTH NETWORK INC.

## SANITIZING & DISINFECTING AFTER PARVOVIRUS GUIDE

### KEY FACTS

Canine parvovirus is highly a contagious virus. Young, old, unvaccinated, or immune compromised dogs are most susceptible. Parvovirus can thrive anywhere. It's easily spread by fomites (objects) such as furniture, doorknobs, bedding, and toys. Parvovirus is so hard to kill because it can live months even years on an object or in soil.

### SANITIZING

Sanitizing is a two-step process of cleaning and disinfecting.

1. Remove organic material, such as stool and vomit.
2. After items are cleaned then use an effective virucidal disinfectant

### CHOOSING A PROPER DISINFECTANT

A label claiming a product kills viruses does not mean it kills all viruses. Make sure product has been proven to kill parvovirus.

#### Approved Cleaners That Kill Parvovirus

- Sodium Hypochlorite (bleach)
- Potassium Peroxymonosulfate (Trifectant, Virkon)
- Accelerated Hydrogen Peroxide (Rescue, Accel)
- Sodium Chlorite (Performacide)

#### Do Not Use (Ineffective Against Parvo)

- Lysol (wipes or liquid)
- Quaternary Ammonium

### TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- During parvovirus, reduce yard contamination by leash walks only in one area for urinating and defecating.
- Ensure disinfectant is mixed to the proper dilution and remains saturated for proper contact/kill time (typically 10 minutes but check the labels).
- Understand that you cannot eliminate parvovirus completely from your home.
- It is safest to only have animals visit who have completed their parvovirus vaccine series.