

PARVOVIRUS ENTERITIS IN NIGERIAN DOGS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW (2009–2025) AND A SIX-YEAR RETROSPECTIVE COHORT IN THE VETERINARY TEACHING HOSPITAL, UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

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INTRODUCTION & AIM

Canine parvovirus (CPV) remains an endemic and fatal disease in Nigerian dogs despite vaccination efforts, with the CPV-2c variant now predominant. This study employed a dual-method approach, integrating a systematic review of Nigerian literature with a six-year retrospective analysis of 415 confirmed clinical cases. The primary aim was to identify key risk factors and robustly quantify the real-world impact of vaccination on disease outcomes. Additionally, it sought to evaluate demographic patterns, clinical severity, and survival influences across diverse dog populations.

METHODS

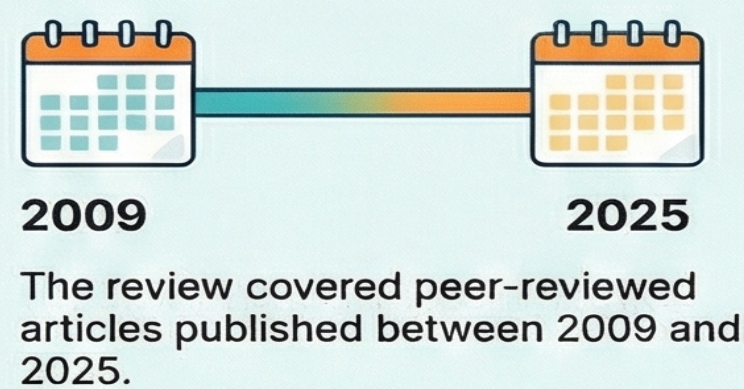
A comprehensive study combining broad literature review with specific clinical case analysis to understand Canine Parvovirus (CPV).

The Broad Evidence: A Systematic Review

1,200 records were filtered down to **19** key studies.



Analyzed 16 years of published research for national trends.



Focused on risk factors, vaccine efficacy, and clinical signs.



Data was synthesized from four major scientific databases.

The Real-World Data: A Clinical Cohort Study

Examined real-world cases to link vaccination with survival.

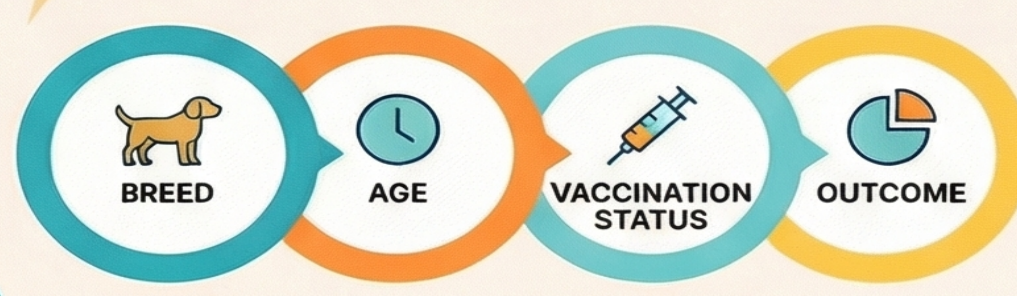
This provided a deep dive into actual clinical outcomes.



415 confirmed CPV cases were studied from 2018–2024.

All cases were from the University of Ibadan's Veterinary Teaching Hospital.

Key data collected: breed, age, vaccination status, and outcome.

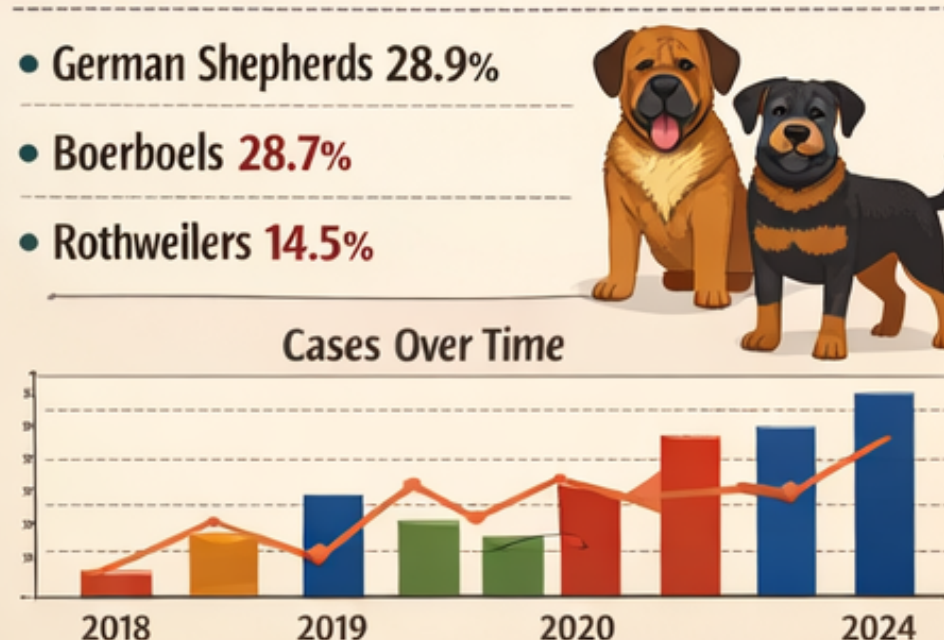
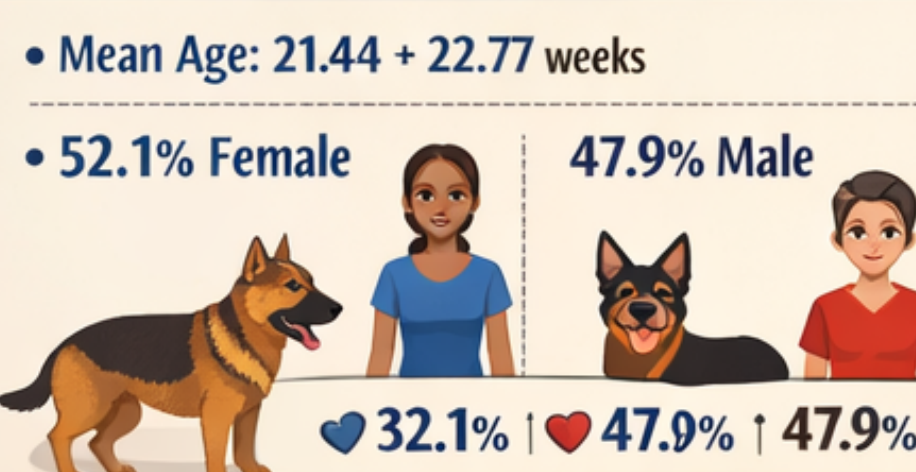


Analysis used statistical tools like Chi-square and Kaplan-Meier tests.

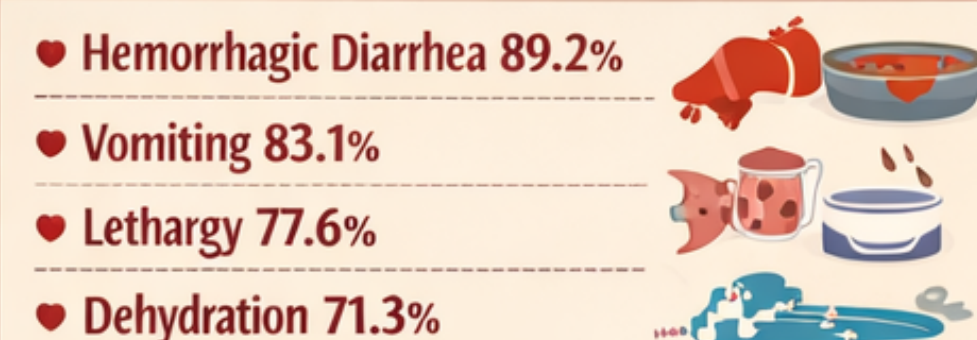
RESULTS & DISCUSSION

6-Year Study (2018–2024) | 415 Cases Analyzed

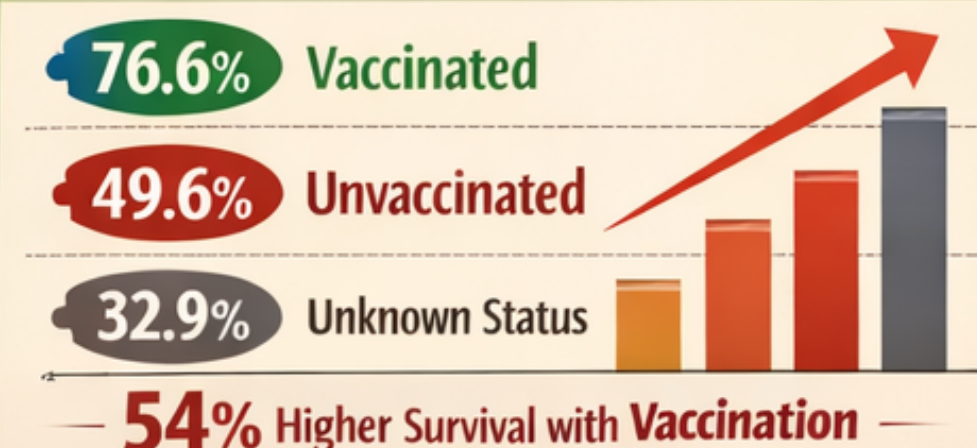
1. The Demographic Profile (N=415)



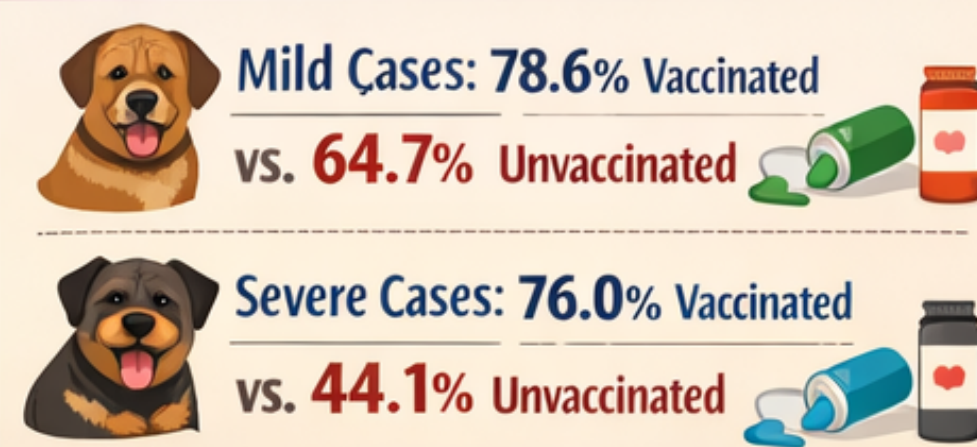
2. Clinical & Laboratory Hallmarks



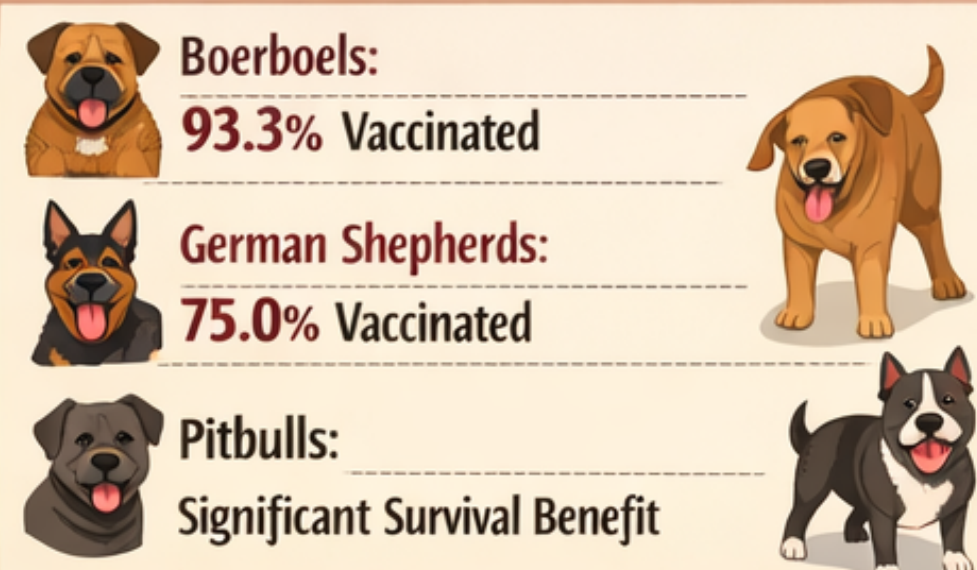
3. The Vaccine Advantage: Survival Data



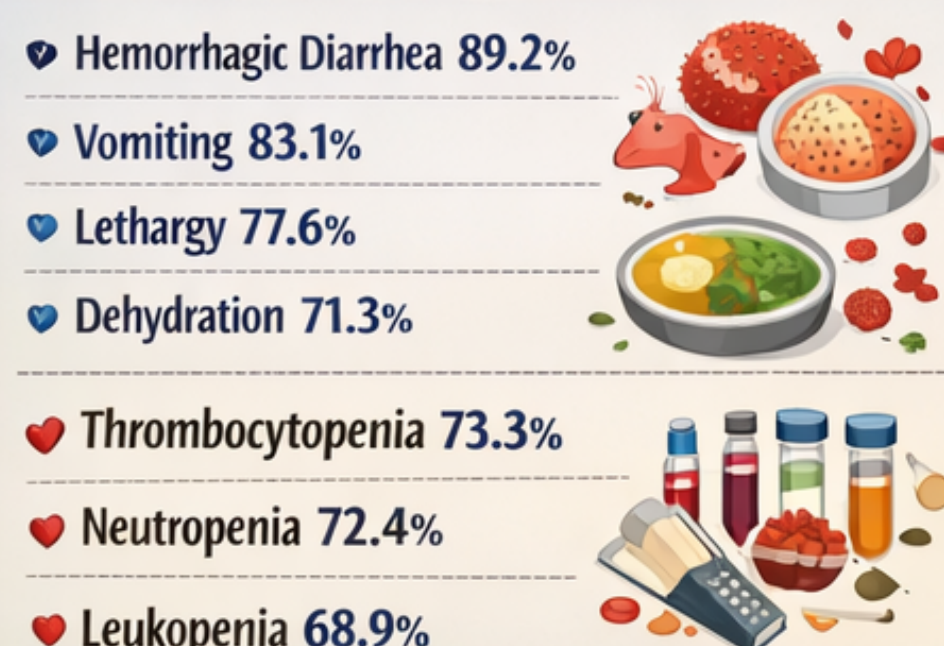
4. Resilience in Severe Cases



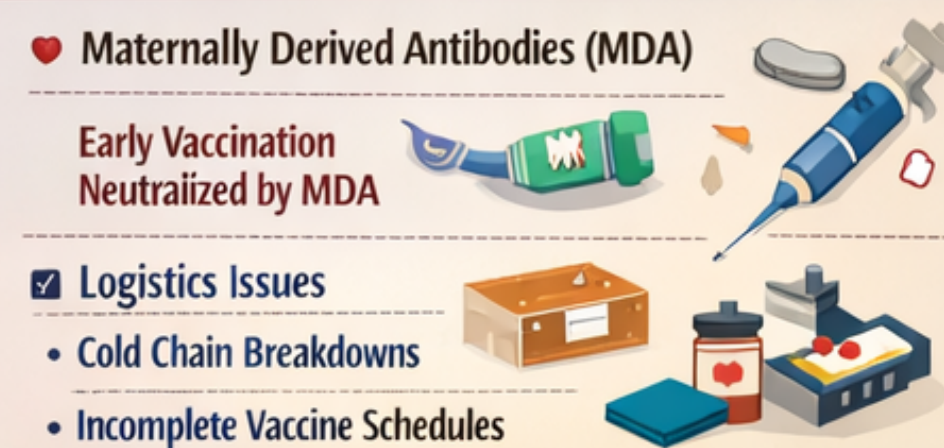
5. Breed-Specific Success Stories



2. Clinical & Laboratory Hallmarks



6. Key Takeaways for Prevention



Complete Immunizations & Timely Diagnosis Are Crucial

CONCLUSION

VACCINATION SAVES LIVES

- Vaccinated dogs have a **76.6%** survival rate, while unvaccinated dogs only survive **49.6%** of the time.
- Even in severe cases, vaccinated dogs show a **76.0%** survival rate versus just **44.1%** for unvaccinated dogs.
- Puppies under 6 months old and large purebreds like Boerboels are at the highest risk but benefit greatly from vaccination.
- To end CPV, we must standardize vaccine protocols, enhance emergency care, and educate at-risk dog owners.

ACT NOW TO END CPV!

FUTURE WORK / REFERENCES

- Akanbi, O. B., Fagbohun, O., Kolawole, A. R., Olaifa, O. S., Aliyu, V., Ekong, P. S., et al., 2025: Clinical signs and laboratory markers compete favorably with antigen detection of canine parvovirus-2 in dogs. Media Kedokteran Hewan, 36, 2, 110–122. DOI: 10.20473/mkh.v36i2.2025.110-122
- Ogunro, B., Olonisaye, P., Obasa, A., Kpasham, L., Zakariya, M., Oyagbemi, T., et al., 2025: Predictive analysis and time series modeling of canine parvoviral enteritis: a case study from Ibadan, Nigeria. Vet. Ital., 61, 3. DOI: 10.12834/VetIt.3687.32442.2