

Vaccination



**#We give our puppies a vital
Nobivac PUPPY DP PLUS VACCINATION
WHICH OVERRIDES THE MOTHER'S
ANTIBODIES FOR 8 WEEKS. HOWEVER, THE
FULL VACCINATION REGIME IS STILL
UNDERTAKEN BY US AND MUST BE
CONTINUED BY NEW OWNERS.
THIS IS VITAL.**

 **Rottweiler Puppy Parvovirus Protection & Vaccination Guide**

⚠ Why Your Puppy Isn't Fully Protected Until the Full Vaccination Series Is Complete

Parvovirus is one of the most dangerous diseases for puppies, especially in breeds like Rottweilers that have a higher genetic susceptibility to the virus.

Many new puppy owners assume their puppy is protected after the first or second vaccine – this is not true.

Full immunity is only achieved once the complete vaccination series is finished, typically around 16 weeks or older, depending on your vet's protocol.

 **Maternal Antibodies – The Double-Edged Sword**

At birth, puppies receive protective antibodies from their mother's colostrum (first milk).

These maternal antibodies protect the puppy in the first weeks of life but also block vaccines from working properly.

The problem:

If maternal antibodies are still high, the vaccine may be neutralized and won't stimulate the puppy's immune system.

If maternal antibodies have already dropped too low, the puppy becomes vulnerable to infection before vaccines can fully protect.

There is no exact way to know when maternal antibodies wear off – this timing varies between litters and even between individual puppies.




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Why Multiple Vaccines Are Needed

Because of this “uncertain window,” puppies are given a series of vaccinations, usually at:
6–8 weeks
10–12 weeks

14–16 weeks (sometimes later in high-risk breeds like Rottweilers)

Each dose increases the chance of “catching” the exact moment when maternal antibodies are low enough for the vaccine to work, but before the puppy is left unprotected.

Only after the final vaccine (at or after 16 weeks) can you be confident your puppy has developed their own protective immunity.



Why Rottweilers Are at Higher Risk

Rottweilers, along with Dobermans and a few other breeds, have been shown to have poorer vaccine response to Parvovirus in early puppyhood.

For this reason, many vets recommend an extended vaccination protocol (with an extra booster after 16 weeks).

This helps ensure the puppy has developed solid, lifelong immunity.



What This Means for Owners

Until the entire vaccination series is completed, your puppy is at serious risk of contracting Parvovirus.

This means:

Do not take your puppy to public places (parks, pet shops, training schools, sidewalks) where unvaccinated dogs may have been.

Avoid contact with unknown dogs or areas contaminated with dog feces.

Carry your puppy in and out of the vet’s office instead of letting them walk on the ground.

Always practice strict hygiene – wash hands, disinfect shoes, and avoid visitors with unvaccinated dogs.



Safe Socialization Alternatives

Controlled playdates with fully vaccinated, healthy, and trustworthy dogs in clean environments.

Car rides, new sounds, sights, and smells from safe locations.

Training and handling exercises at home – build confidence without exposure to disease.

Puppy classes that require proof of vaccination (check with your vet for when it’s safe).



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