

CANINE MINIMAL VACCINE USE PROTOCOL – 2007

Age of Pups	Vaccine Type
9 - 10 weeks	Distemper virus + Parvovirus, MLV
14 weeks	Same as above
20 weeks or older, if allowable by law	Rabies
1 year	Distemper virus + Parvovirus, MLV (Optional)
1 year	Rabies, killed 3-year product (give 3-4 weeks <i>apart</i> from any other vaccine)

Perform vaccine antibody titers for distemper and parvovirus every 3 yrs, or more often, if desired. Written waiver of rabies booster, with justification by client veterinarian, and rabies antibody titer may be granted. See www.rabieschallengefund.org

FELINE MINIMAL VACCINE USE PROTOCOL – 2007

Age of Kittens	Vaccine Type
8 weeks	Panleukopenia, calicivirus, herpes virus, trivalent killed vaccine or Recombinant MLV
12 weeks	Same as above
20 weeks or older, if allowable by law	Rabies, IF required by law
1 year	Panleukopenia, calicivirus, herpes virus (Optional)
1 year	Rabies, killed 3-year product (give 3-4 weeks <i>apart</i> from other vaccines booster), if required

Perform vaccine antibody titers for panleukopenia virus every 3 yrs, or more often, if desired. Written waiver of rabies booster, with justification by client veterinarian, and rabies antibody titer may be granted. See www.rabieschallengefund.org

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REASONS FOR VACCINE TITER TESTING *

- To determine that animal is protected (suggested by a positive test result)
- To identify a susceptible animal (suggested by a negative test result)
- To determine whether an individual animal has responded to a vaccine
- To determine whether an individual vaccine is effectively immunizing animals

* from: Schultz, Ford, Olsen, Scott. Vet Med, 97: 1-13, 2002 (insert)

AVAILABLE VACCINE TITERS FOR DOGS

- Distemper Virus
- Parvovirus
- Adenovirus 2 (hepatitis)
- Bordetella
- Panleukopenia
- Corona Virus [*not* recommended]
- Rabies Virus (RFFIT: non export)

AVAILABLE VACCINE TITERS FOR CATS

- Panleukopenia Virus
- Herpes Virus (Rhinotracheitis Virus)
- Calicivirus
- Rabies Virus (RFFIT: non export)

AVAILABLE VACCINE TITERS FOR HORSES

- Equine Herpes (EHV –1, and – 4) (rhino)
- Potomac Horse Fever
- Equine Encephalitis (EEE, WEE, VEE)
- Equine Viral Arteritis
- Equine Influenza
- Rabies Virus (RFFIT: non export)
- Tetanus Antibody
- West Nile Virus Antibody Titer

CANINE VACCINE ADVERSE EVENTS *

- retrospective cohort study; 1.25 million dogs vaccinated at 360 veterinary hospitals
- 38 adverse events per 10,000 dogs vaccinated
- inversely related to dog weight
- vaccines prescribed on a 1-dose-fits-all basis, rather than by body weight.
- increased for dogs up to 2 yr of age, then declined
- greater for neutered versus sexually intact dogs
- increased as number of vaccines given together increased
- increased after the 3rd or 4th vaccination
- genetic predisposition to adverse events documented

* from Moore et al, JAVMA 227:1102–1108, 2005

VACCINE CONCLUSIONS FOR CANINES *

Factors that increase risk of adverse events 3 days after vaccination:

- young adult age
- small-breed size
- neutering
- multiple vaccines given per visit

These risks should be communicated to clients

* from Moore et al, JAVMA 227:1102–1108, 2005

FELINE VACCINE ADVERSE EVENTS *

- retrospective cohort study; 0.5 million cats vaccinated at 329 veterinary hospitals
- 51.6 adverse events per 10,000 cats vaccinated
- inversely related to cat weight
- increased for cats about 1 yr of age
- greater for neutered versus sexually intact cats
- increased as number of vaccines given together increased
- Lethargy with or without fever was most common sign

* from Moore et al, JAVMA 231:94-100, 2007

VACCINE CONCLUSIONS FOR FELINES *

Factors that increase risk of adverse events 30 days after vaccination:

- young adult age
- neutering
- multiple vaccines given per visit

These risks should be communicated to clients, and the number of vaccines administered concurrently limited

* from Moore et al, JAVMA 231:94-100, 2007