

Vaccination Guidelines for Dogs and Cats

Small Animal Practice Committee (Dr. A. Chalifoux, Dr. P. Fanjoy, Dr. G. Niemi and Dr. B. Pukay), Canadian Veterinary Medical Association

This compendium was designed to serve as a guideline for small animal practitioners.

Its purpose is to standardize vaccination programs and vaccination certificates throughout Canada.

1. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 Refer to the labelling of the individual products for complete directions for use.

1.2 Proceed with physical examination to assure that only healthy animals are vaccinated.

1.3 Do not vaccinate pregnant animals with MLV vaccines (See 5 for interpretation of abbreviations).

1.4 KV vaccines can be used in pregnant animals.

1.5 Certain circumstances and individual animals may warrant altering the vaccination

procedure at the veterinarian's discretion. E.g. In kittens and puppies, that did not receive maternal antibody, vaccination schedule should be started earlier.

1.6 Young animals should be kept in semiisolation for one week, even if immunity develops very rapidly (72 hours).

1.7 Prepare and give the owner a signed certificate of vaccination.

2. VACCINATION CERTIFICATE MODEL

Dr. N.U.L. Shot, D.V.M.

CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION

Animal Hospital
123 Elm Street
Anytown, Ontario

| Name | CANINE | FELINE | |
|---|---------------|--|--------------------------|
| Address | Distemper | <input type="checkbox"/> Panleucopenia | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Province Postal Code | Dist.-Measles | <input type="checkbox"/> FVR | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Animal Name | Hepatitis | <input type="checkbox"/> FVR-C | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Dog <input type="checkbox"/> Cat <input type="checkbox"/> Breed | Leptospirosis | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Species | Bordetella | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Age | Parvovirus | <input type="checkbox"/> Rabies | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Description | | Type | |
| Date Booster | | Tag. No. | |
| Signature DVM, Lic. # | | | |

The Vaccination certification should contain the following information:

- 1- File number (if available)
- 2- Name of hospital
- 3- Address
- 4- Name of veterinarian
- 5- Name of owner
- 6- Address
- 7- Animal name
- 8- Rabies tag number

9- Species, breed, sex, age, description

- 10- Vaccinated for:
canine: distemper
distemper — measles
hepatitis
leptospirosis
parainfluenza
bordetella
parvovirus

feline: panleukopenia
viral rhinotracheitis
(FVR)
calivirus (C)

- canine-
feline: rabies
- 11- Type of vaccine (rabies)
- 12- Date
- 13- Booster date
- 14- Signature
- 15- Veterinarian licence number

3. INFORMATION AND GUIDELINES FOR CANINE IMMUNIZATION

| Disease | Vaccine | Type of Vaccine | Route | Age (wk) | Comments |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------|---|
| Brucellosis | CB | | | | No vaccine presently licensed |
| Distemper | MV | MLV | IM only | ≤ 6 | Revaccinate with CD-V at 14 to 16 wk of age |
| | CDV-MV | MLV | IM only | ≤ 9 | As MV |
| | CDV | MLV | SC or IM | 8 to 12 | Should be revaccinated every 4 wk until 14 to 16 wk of age. Revaccinate annually |
| | | | | | |
| Enteric Disease Complex | CPV ^a | KV-feline | SC or IM | ≤ 9 | Revaccinate every 3 wk until 15 wk of age. Older dogs two doses 3 wk apart. ^b Revaccinate dogs 2 wk before entering high risk area |
| | CPV ^a | KV-canine | SC or IM | ≤ 9 | Revaccinate every 3 wk until 15 wk of age. Older dogs two doses 3 wk apart. Revaccinate annually |
| | CPV ^a | MLV-feline | SC or IM | ≤ 9 | As CPV-KV-canine isolate |
| | CCV | | | | No vaccine presently licensed |
| | CRV | | | | No vaccine presently licensed |
| | CREV | | | | No vaccine presently licensed |
| Hepatitis | ICH (CAV ₁ or CAV ₂) | MLV | SC or IM | 8 to 12 | As ^c CDV |
| Herpes | CHV | | | | No vaccine presently licensed |
| Leptospirosis | LCI ^c | KB | SC or IM | 8 to 12 | As CDV |
| Rabies | RV | KV-MLV | IM (thigh only) | ≥ 12 | Repeat at one year of age. If older than 6 m, repeat every year in high risk area or every one, two or three years, depending on type of vaccine used |
| Respiratory Disease Complex | CPI ^c | MLV | SC or IM | 8 to 12 | As CDV |
| | CAV ₂ | MLV | SC or IM | 8 to 12 | As CDV |
| | BB | KB | SC or IM | ≥ 3 | Two doses 2 to 4 wk apart. Revaccinate annually. ^d Possible adverse reaction after injection. |

^a We cannot recommend formally the use of nonapproved vaccines in dogs, although no abnormal reaction has been reported. It is the responsibility of the veterinarian and the owner to decide on the type of vaccine. The choice of vaccine can be based on studies done, available vaccines and incidence of disease in the area.

^b Should be repeated every 3 m.

^c Revaccinate 2 wk before entering high risk area.

^d Manufacturer recommendation.

Prepared from information received from Agriculture Canada (February 27, 1981, compiled May 15, 1981). It also summarizes information from veterinary schools in Canada, the United States and from the American Veterinary Medical Association.

4. INFORMATION AND GUIDELINES FOR FELINE IMMUNIZATION

| Disease | Vaccine | Type of Vaccine | Route | Age (wk) | Comments |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|
| Calicivirus | FCV | KV-MLV | SC or IM | 8 to 12 ^a | As FPL |
| | | MLV | IN ^b | 8 to 12 | As FPL |
| Panleukopenia | FPL | KV-MLV | SC or IM | 8 to 12 | Should be revaccinated every 4 wk until 14 to 16 wk of age. Revaccinate annually |
| Pneumonitis | FP | MLV | SC or IM | 8 to 12 | As FPL |
| | CHL | | SC or IM | 8 to 12 | As FPL |
| Rabies | RV | KV-MLV | IM (thigh only) | ≥ 12 | Revaccinate annually |
| Viral Rhinotracheitis | FVR | KV-MLV | SC or IM | 8 to 12 ^a | As FPL |
| | | MLV | IN ^b | 8 to 12 | As FPL |

^a Vaccination program can be started earlier — revaccinate 2 wk before entering high risk area.

^b IN vaccines can cause transient sneezing in some cats 4 to 7 d after vaccination.

Prepared from information received from Agriculture Canada (February 27, 1981, compiled May 15, 1981). It also summarizes information from veterinary schools in Canada, the United States and from the American Veterinary Medical Association.

5. ABBREVIATIONS OF TERMS USED IN SMALL ANIMAL IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMS

Canine :

BB - *Bordetella bronchiseptica*
CAV₁ - Canine Adenovirus Type I
CAV₂ - Canine Adenovirus Type II
CB - Canine Brucellosis
CCV - Canine Coronavirus
CDV - Canine Distemper Vaccine
CHV - Canine Herpesvirus
CPI - Canine Parainfluenza
CPV - Canine Parvovirus

CREV - Canine Reovirus
CRV - Canine Rotavirus
ICH - Infectious Canine Hepatitis
LCI - *Leptospira canicola-ictero*
hemorrhagiae
MV - Measles Vaccine
RV - Rabies Vaccine

Feline:

CHL - Chlamydia
FCV - Feline Calicivirus

FP - Feline Pneumonitis
FPL - Feline Panleukopenia
FVR - Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis
RV - Rabies Vaccine

Miscellaneous:

FCLO - Feline Cell Line Origin
IM - Intramuscular Injection
KB - Killed Bacteria (Bacterin)
KV - Killed Virus
MLV - Modified Live Virus
SC - Subcutaneous Injection

BOOK REVIEW/ ANALYSES DE VOLUME

Veterinary Helminthology. 2nd Edition. Angus M. Dunn. Published by Year Book Medical Publishers, Chicago, Illinois. 1978. 323 pages. Price \$17.95.

The first part concerning "the parasites" should be useful for the undergraduate veterinary student, and for postgraduate students in other disciplines, encountering veterinary helminthology for the first time. Terms of parasitology are explained, and a classification of the parasites is presented. Essential morphology and essentials of life history are given so a student can grasp a general idea of what a parasite is and how it develops. Pictures are numerous to describe parasites. For each of the parasites, the host, the site, the geographic distribution and the life cycle are presented. Nematoda, trematoda, cestoda and the acanthocephala are described. The first part of the book has 133 pages, and is "per se" a course in general parasitology.

The second part dealing with "The host parasite relationship" is covered in eight pages. It describes resistance, immunity and vaccination.

The third part of the book is made for the veterinary students, as animals of veterinary interest: cattle, sheep, horse, pig, dog, cat, and poultry, together with pathogeny, epidemiology, diagnosis and control of the

important parasitosis are discussed. In these 142 pages, treatment has been omitted completely for the reason that "the development of anthelmintics is so rapid in these times, with new drugs appearing every few months, that any which would be recommended here might have been superseded by the time this reached the reader". Parasites of public health importance are also described.

"En résumé", it is an excellent book for the student interested in general parasitology. It gives good description of life cycles. It should be on the bookshelf of every veterinary student.

* * * * *

Le première partie, intitulée le parasite lui-même s'adresse au débutant de toute discipline, aussi bien la biologie, l'agronomie que la médecine vétérinaire. On y définit les principaux termes employés en parasitologie et on adopte une classification des parasites. Des notions de morphologie sont ensuite données, de sorte que le lecteur peut à partir de ces notions reconnaître les différentes classes de parasites. Notons ici que les photos sont nombreuses et superbes et que certaines, prises par microscopie électronique, sont très explicatives.

Pour chaque parasite, on y donne l'hôte, la localisation, la distribution géographique ainsi que le cycle

évolutif. Les quatre grandes classes des helminthes soit les nématodes, les trématodes, les cestodes et les acanthocephales sont ainsi décrits. Cette première partie de 133 pages est en soi un cours qu'on pourrait appeler "Parasitologie générale".

La deuxième partie traite de la relation hôte-parasite. Huit pages suffisent pour parler de résistance, d'immunité et de vaccination.

La troisième partie s'adresse surtout à l'étudiant vétérinaire ou au vétérinaire diplômé.

Pour chaque espèce animale, par système, on décrit les parasitoses rencontrées en y incluant la pathogénie, l'épidémiologie et les moyens de contrôle. Il est à noter que dans cette partie de 142 pages, il n'est en aucun temps fait mention de traitements anthelminthiques, et ce, comme le dit l'auteur, pour la simple raison que tellement de nouveaux anthelminthiques sont mis sur le marché présentement qu'il serait impossible d'être à la page dans ce domaine. Une section importante de la troisième partie décrit les principales zoonoses parasitaires.

En résumé, c'est un excellent livre pour l'étudiant qui veut apprendre les principes de la parasitologie générale. La description des cycles évolutifs est très bonne. Ce livre serait aussi recommandé aux étudiants vétérinaires pour étude des parasitoses animales. *J.L. Fréchette.*