Vaccine Schedule-Puppies

- **6-8 Weeks-** DHPPC#1, Bord1 if needed, Canine Influenza 1
- **9-11 Weeks-** DHPPC#2, Bord1 or BordA if needed, Influenza 1 or Influenza A
- **12-14 Weeks-** DHPPC#3 (includes Lepto), Bord1 or BordA if needed, Canine Influenza or Influenza A, Rabies.
- **14-18 Weeks-** DHPPC#4, BordA if needed, Canine Influenza 1 or Influenza A, Rabies if not previously given.

DHPPC#1 and #2 are first and second vaccinations against Distemper, Hepatitis, Parvovirus, and Parainfluenza.

Bord1 and BordA are first and second/annual vaccinations against Bordatella.

DHPPC#3 and DHPPC#4 are third and last puppy vaccines- they vaccinate against Distemper, Hepatitis, Parvovirus, Parainfluenza, and Corona. These two shots also vaccinate against Leptospirosis.

Rabies vaccine is for puppies greater than 12 weeks of age, and protects against rabies infection.

Influenza vaccine may be given as early as 6 weeks. Re-booster in 3-4 weeks and then annually.

**DHPPC/DHLPCC for Puppies**

- DHPPC vaccines start at 6-8 weeks of age.
- DHPPC vaccines are boosted every 3 weeks until the puppy is 16 weeks old.
- DHPPC#3 includes the first lepto vaccine.
- DHPPC#4 includes the second lepto vaccine.
- DHLPPC includes a lepto booster vaccine.
- Older puppies or dogs (12 weeks or older) should get at least 2 DHLPPC (or DHPPC#3 and DHPPC#4) vaccines 3 weeks apart, with the last vaccine at 16 weeks or older.
- DHPPC#1 and #2 are first and second vaccinations against Distemper, Hepatitis, Parvovirus, and Parainfluenza.
- DHPPC#3 and DHPPC#4 are third and last puppy vaccines- they vaccinate against Distemper, Hepatitis, Parvovirus, and Parainfluenza. These two shots also vaccinate against Leptospirosis.

**Lepto for Puppies**

- Leptospirosis is a disease caused by a bacteria that can also cause serious disease in humans. The bacteria is shed in the urine of an infected pet, and so can contaminate the environment. It can cause kidney/liver disease and even death in dogs and people.
- Puppies receive lepto vaccination in 3rd and 4th distemper booster shots (DHPPC#3 and DHPPC#4).
- At the 1st yearly shot of an adult dog, the dog will receive DHLPPC (unless allergic to lepto). Then lepto vaccine is given every year.

**Bordetella**

- The bordetella vaccine is recommended but not required for all dogs.
- The disease is transmitted through respiratory droplets (sneezing/coughing).
It is only **required** if the dog will be boarding (or anytime the pet stays in our clinic) or if it goes to the groomer or to puppy classes.

Bordetella vaccine vaccinates against a common cause of upper respiratory tract infection in dogs. In puppies and immunosuppressed dogs, the disease may progress to bronchitis or pneumonia.

Ideally, dogs should be vaccinated for Bordetella at least 1 week before boarding.

The vaccine does not prevent **all** causes of respiratory disease in dogs.

Dogs need to receive 2 boosters of the vaccine 3-4 weeks apart of each other in the first year vaccinated for bordetella.

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**DHLPPC/ADHPPC in Adult Dogs**

- DHLPPC is a multivirulent vaccine against Distemper, Hepatitis, Leptospirosis, Parvovirus, Parainfluenza, and Corona.
- DHLPPC is given to puppies as the last two booster shots at approximately 12 and 16 weeks of age (DHPPC#3 and DHPPC#4).
- At the 1st yearly shots of an adult dog, DHLPPC is given (or ADHPPC if the dog is allergic to lepto).
- From then on, DHLPPC can be given every 3 years.

**Canine Influenza Vaccine**

- The Influenza vaccine is **highly recommended** but not required for all dogs.
- The disease is transmitted through respiratory droplets (sneezing/coughing). It is also transmitted through direct contact between dogs and via contaminated surfaces. (such as a shared toy when a person picks up the virus on their hands, then pets a dog)
- It is only **required** if the dog will be boarding (or anytime the pet stays in our clinic) or if it goes to the groomer or to puppy classes.
- Ideally, dogs should be vaccinated for Canine Influenza at least 1 week before boarding.
- The initial vaccination requires 2 doses given 2-4 weeks apart, followed by annual revaccination.

**Rabies Vaccine Protocol – Canines**

- Puppies must be at least 12 weeks old to receive the first rabies vaccination.
- Dogs must receive 2 rabies shots within 365 days or less of their previous shot in order to go to every three years for subsequent rabies shots.
- If a second rabies shot is given after the 365 day period, then a yearly rabies shot is due.
- Rabies is a virus that causes inflammation of the brain. It is transmitted through saliva of an infected animal. It has a high fatality rate (almost 100%) among all warm blooded animals, including humans.
- See Rabies Quarantine protocol if a pet bites a human or if there is exposure to a rabid animal (such as a bat).
Kitten Vaccine Schedule

- **6-8 Weeks-** FRCPC#1, FIVLT test *highly recommended.*
- **9-11 Weeks-** FRCPC#2, FL1 if needed.
- **12-14 Weeks-** FRCPC#3, FL1 or FLA if needed, Rabies.
- **14-18 Weeks-** FRCPC, FLA if needed, Rabies if not previously given.
- FL1, FLA = 1st and 2nd feline leukemia vaccinations.

**FVRCPC for Kittens**

- FRCPC vaccines are started at 6-8 weeks, then boostered every 3-4 weeks until the kitten is 16 weeks old.
- Older kittens (12 weeks or greater) should receive at least two FRCPC vaccines 3-4 weeks apart, with the last vaccine at 16 weeks or older.
- FRCPC#1, #2, and #3 = the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd kitten booster vaccinations. This vaccine protects against rhinotracheitis (a respiratory virus), calicivirus (another respiratory virus) and panleukopenia (feline “distemper”).

**Feline Leukemia**

- Feline leukemia (FLA) is transmitted through saliva.
- Feline leukemia is a virus that causes immunodeficiency (suppressed immune system) in cats. It can also cause cancer and anemia.
- Cats should be tested negative before vaccination since this vaccine will not help a positive cat. However, the vaccine will not cause a false positive.
- Cats require 2 boosters 3 weeks apart, beginning after 9 weeks of age, and an annual booster vaccine to be protected from feline leukemia.
- FLA vaccines are needed if the cat lives in a multi-cat household, especially if at least one cat in the house goes outside, or the owner handles outside cats.
- This shot is also sometimes needed if the cat goes to a groomer or boards.

**Rabies Vaccine Protocol – Felines**

- We recommend annual rabies vaccines with Purevax for cats.
- Purevax is nonadjuvant (has no additives), so it may help prevent sarcoma (cancer) formation associated with adjuvanted vaccines.
- Kittens must be at least 12 weeks old to receive the first rabies vaccination.