

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/DHLPPC 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

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.

FVRPC for Kittens

- FRCPC vaccines are started at 6-8 weeks, then boosted 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.