CANINE VACCINATION SCHEDULE FOR GENERAL PRACTICE

Based on the *2017 AAHA Canine Vaccination Guidelines*

			WEEKS OF AGE								BOOSTER		
			4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	Within 1 Year	Subsequent Intervals	Vs. Antibody Testing
CORE	**DISTEMPER** (DAP±Pi)	SQ		EVERY 2–4 WEEKS									Every 3 years	Yes[1]
CORE	**RABIES**	SQ/IM											Per local law	No[2]
NONCORE	**BORDETELLA**	SQ			2–4 WEEKS AFTER FIRST DOSE								Every year as the dog's lifestyle risk dictates	No[3]
NONCORE		PO												
NONCORE		IN*												
NONCORE	+ Pi ± A	IN*												
NONCORE	**CANINE INFLUENZA**ǂ	SQ		2–4 WEEKS AFTER FIRST DOSE										No[3]
NONCORE	**LEPTOSPIRA**‡	SQ			2–4 WEEKS AFTER FIRST DOSE									
NONCORE	**LYME** (*B. burgdorferi*)	SQ			2–4 WEEKS AFTER FIRST DOSE									

LEGEND	CORE	NONCORE
Earliest first dose recommended		
Booster every 2–4 weeks		
Booster 2–4 weeks after first dose		
Give if at high risk		
Give within 1 year after initial series		

IN	Intranasal
SQ	Subcutaneous
IM	Intramuscular
PO	Orally, specifically in the buccal pouch
Pi ± A	Canine parainfluenza virus with or without adenovirus type 2
DAP±Pi	Distemper, adenovirus type 2, parvovirus with or without parainfluenza
MLV	Modified-live virus

* Maternally derived antibody does not interfere with the immune response following mucosal vaccination (IN). There is no known value in administering the IN vaccine every 6 months.

ǂ When vaccination is recommended, dogs intended to be housed in boarding kennels or daycare facilities should BEGIN the initial vaccination series 4 weeks prior to entry (2 weeks between the initial vaccines plus 2 weeks to allow time for a humoral immune response to develop). Any dog deemed at risk for exposure to influenza virus should be vaccinated against both H3N2 and H3N8 strains.

‡ Because there is limited cross-protection among serovars, administration of a 4-serovar leptospirosis vaccine is recommended over a 2-serovar vaccine.

Some MLV vaccines may lose the ability to immunize within 2 to 3 hr following reconstitution. It is recommended that unused MLV vaccines be discarded 1 hr after reconstitution regardless of whether or not the product has been refrigerated.

ANTIBODY TESTING CAVEATS

[1]While the only true test of protective immunity involves challenging the patient with the virulent pathogen and assessing the clinical outcome, a "positive" antibody test result generally correlates with protective (sterile) immunity in dogs.

[2]As of 2018, in the US and Canada, a "positive" test result for rabies virus neutralizing antibody is not legally recognized as an index of protective immunity and cannot be used in lieu of revaccination.

[3]The antibody response following noncore vaccination tends to be short-lived and generally does not correlate with protection.

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