

Spangdahlem VTF Vaccines

TLF requires ALL pets to be vaccinated for Rabies and DAPv/FvRCP

Pet Lodge requires dogs to be vaccinated for Rabies, DAPv, and Bordetella

Pet Lodge requires cats to be vaccinated for Rabies, FvRCP, and FeLv

*****Microchipping must be done PRIOR TO or SAME DAY as the Rabies vaccine (for rabies to be valid for travel).*****

Microchipping can be administered as early as 8 weeks if pet is not too small.

Breeder vaccines are not accepted, vaccines will need to be restarted (unless proof given by licensed veterinarian is provided).

Core vaccines – vaccinate regardless of lifestyle, habits, or geographical location.

[Typical vaccine reactions may range from immediately after vaccination to days, months, or even years later. Symptoms occasionally seen in the first 24 hours of vaccination include fever, tenderness, facial swelling, hives, swollen lymph nodes, vomiting, diarrhea, and rarely- acute liver and kidney failure.]

Rabies (Feline and Canine)

When: Vaccinate at 12-16 weeks of age (vaccine is valid for one year, then three years) → Typically given after 2nd Distemper vaccine

How: It is transmitted through saliva in tissues (bite or through mucous membranes)

Why: Rabies is a zoonotic virus which attacks the central nervous system causing seizures, paralysis, ataxia, hyper-excitability, and death

DAPv -Distemper (Canine)

When: Vaccinate at 6-16 weeks of age, with 2 boosters over 3-4 weeks apart (3 vaccine series)

Dogs over 16 weeks of age only need one vaccine.

Location: Right front leg

When: Vaccine at 8 weeks of age, with 2 boosters over 3-4 weeks apart (**3 vaccine series**- initial, booster, annual)

Why/How:

- **Distemper:** Virus transmitted through bodily secretion and causes vomiting and diarrhea
- **Adenovirus:** Virus transmitted through bodily fluids and causes respiratory disease and hepatitis
- **Parvovirus:** Virus transmitted through contaminated feces and causes vomiting, diarrhea, anorexia, and lethargy. Attacks the CNS, GI System, and Respiratory system

FvRCP- Distemper (Feline)

When: Vaccine at 8 weeks of age, with 2 boosters over 3-4 weeks apart (**3 vaccine series**- initial, booster, annual)

Why/How:

- **Rhinotracheitis:** Virus transmitted through infected cats causing chronic herpes, sneezing, ocular/ nasal discharge, and conjunctivitis
- **Calicivirus:** Virus transmitted through infected cats causing pneumonia, oral ulcerations, herpes, sneezing, ocular/ nasal discharge, and conjunctivitis
- **Panleukopenia:** Virus transmitted through infected cats causing vomiting, diarrhea, and lethargy

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Non-core vaccines—vaccinate according to pets' certain lifestyle, habits, or geographical location.

[Typical vaccine reactions may range from immediately after vaccination to days, months, or even years later. Symptoms occasionally seen in the first 24 hours of vaccination include fever, tenderness, facial swelling, hives, swollen lymph nodes, vomiting, diarrhea, and rarely- acute liver and kidney failure.]

L4- Leptospirosis vaccine (Canine)

When: Vaccinate at 12-16 weeks of age with 1 booster 3-4 weeks later (**2 vaccine series**) → Typically given with 2nd Distemper booster

How: Transmitted through the leptospirosis bacteria strains spread from wildlife that live in affected water, standing water, or warm/ wet soil

Why: Leptospirosis is a zoonotic bacterial disease which causes weight loss, fever, lethargy, and acute renal failure

[Ideal for hunting dogs, or dogs that have access to lakes, ponds, streams, and/or standing water]

Bv- Bordetella (Canine)

Bordetella-parainfluenza (Intranasal)

When: Vaccinate at 12 weeks of age, usually 2-3 weeks before exposure → Typically given with 2nd Distemper booster

Why/How:

- **Bordetella:** Transmitted through affected dogs/puppies and causes dry cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, and lethargy
- **Adenovirus:** Transmitted through affected dogs/puppies and causes respiratory disease and hepatitis
- **Parainfluenza:** Transmitted through affected dogs/puppies and causes dry cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, and lethargy

Bordetella (Injectable)

When: Vaccinate at 12 weeks of age, usually 2-3 weeks before exposure → Typically given with 2nd Distemper booster

How: Transmitted through affected dogs

Why: Causes dry cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, and lethargy

[Injectable Bordetella only contains prevention for the Bordetella bacterial disease, NOT parainfluenza]

FeLv- Feline Leukemia (Feline)

When: Vaccinate at 8 weeks of age with 1 booster 3-4 weeks later (**2 vaccine series**)

Why/How: Used to vaccinate cats against feline leukemia, an illness affecting the immune system caused by a type of virus known as a retrovirus. The vaccine is used to prevent the symptoms of the disease and to prevent FeLV from remaining in the blood. **Highly recommended for outdoor cats.**