SALEM VALLEY VETERINARY CLINIC

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8 weeks
RCCP
- Rhinotracheitis
- Calicivirus
- Chlamydia
- Panleukopenia

12 weeks
RCCP
- Rhinotracheitis
- Calicivirus
- Chlamydia
- Panleukopenia

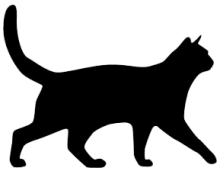
Leukemia (FeLV)*
Rabies

16 weeks
RCCP
- Rhinotracheitis
- Calicivirus
- Chlamydia
- Panleukopenia

Leukemia (FeLV)*

1 year
RCCP/3 year
- Rhinotracheitis
- Calicivirus
- Chlamydia
- Panleukopenia

Leukemia (FeLV)**
Rabies/3 year



Every 3 years
RCCP/3 year
- Rhinotracheitis
- Calicivirus
- Chlamydia
- Panleukopenia

Rabies/3 year

*Must have negative test prior to vaccination. Booster required 3-4 weeks after initial vaccination. **Annual vaccination recommended for indoor/outdoor at-risk cats.

The following list is a typical feline vaccination program that can be modified depending upon your veterinarian's recommendations and your preferences. The protocol the veterinarian suggests will likely consider your cat's age, lifestyle, contact with other cats as well as other circumstances which may be unique to your pet or the area in which you reside.

RCCP (Rhinotracheitis, Calicivirus, Chlamydia, Panleukopenia)
Often called the "Feline Distemper Vaccine"

Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis (FVR): Also known as "Feline Herpes Virus." This herpes virus causes upper respiratory signs (runny eyes, sneezing, nasal discharge, etc.) but can also cause corneal ulceration. Cats infected with the virus carry the virus for life and can have recurrences of clinical signs during times of stress. The virus is passed from cat to cat via respiratory secretions.

Feline Calicivirus (FCV): Calicivirus causes upper respiratory signs and can cause severe ulceration of the oral mucosa. It is spread through contact with respiratory secretions and saliva.

Chlamydia: This bacteria is less common but also causes upper respiratory signs and can complicate infection with Rhinotracheitis (FVR) or Calicivirus (FCV). It can be treated with antibiotics but can also cause chronic infection.

Feline Panleukopenia: This highly contagious virus attacks rapidly dividing cells, and most commonly causes suppression of white blood cell production. Young kittens infected with the virus show fever, lethargy, diarrhea, vomiting, and a characteristic drop in white blood cell numbers. Adults cats may not show signs of illness but can spread the virus in the environment where it can survive for more than a year. It is spread by contact with body fluids including mucous, urine, and feces.

Rabies
This virus attacks the nervous system and can cause signs that include ataxia, seizures, erratic behavior (irritability, restlessness, etc.) and ultimately death. Rabies is spread through contact with saliva of infected animal; most commonly through a bite wound. This virus is commonly seen in bats, skunks, foxes, and raccoons. **State law requires cats to be vaccinated**.
NOTE: First vaccine is administered at 12 weeks of age. At 1 year they receive a 3 year vaccination.

Feline Leukemia (FeLV)
This virus causes immunosuppression, organ damage, and can increase risks of developing cancer. Signs of disease are often vague and include weight loss, anorexia, depression, vomiting, and diarrhea. Cats infected with Leukemia are also more susceptible to secondary infections due to decreased immune system function. Social behavior such as mutual grooming and sharing food or water dishes is the most common means of transmission. The virus is transmitted to healthy cats during intimate contact with infected cats via saliva, nasal secretions, urine, feces, and blood. Kittens can acquire the virus from infected mothers while still in the womb or through nursing.
NOTE: Must have negative test prior to vaccination. Vaccine is administered as a series. Initial vaccine and then booster in 3-4 weeks if not previously vaccinated. Annual vaccination recommended for indoor/outdoor at-risk cats.

Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP)
This virus can cause fluid congestion and aggressive organ destruction. FIP is caused by a coronavirus that is transmitted by contact with infected cats. Once FIP signs appear, mortality approaches 100%. Cats younger than 2 years of age and elderly cats are most often affected. There is no effective vaccine for this disease.

Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV)
FIV attacks a cat's immune system, producing a slow developing immunodeficiency disease, similar to HIV in humans. This can result in chronic secondary disease and infections. FIV also increases the risk of cancer. There is no cure for FIV and infection is ultimately fatal, although many cats can live a long healthy life before the virus causes severe disease. FIV is most commonly spread through a bite from an infected cat, or by sexual contact. While a vaccine is available for FIV, it is not recommended as it is not highly effective and can prevent the ability to determine if the cat is truly infected with FIV.