

Vaccination Conversations on CommuniVET™

Part 2: 2022 AAHA Canine Vaccination Guidelines

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Audience poll

How familiar are you with the 2022 AAHA Canine Vaccination Guidelines ?

- A) Not at all familiar
- B) Somewhat familiar
- C) Familiar
- D) Very familiar



In today's webcast

- Current vaccine protocol recommendations
- Managing dogs overdue for vaccines
- Managing multiple vaccines at the same appointment



New 2022 Guidelines: Core vs noncore

- **Core vaccines** are those defined by the Task Force as vaccines recommended for all dogs irrespective of lifestyle, unless there is a specific medical reason not to vaccinate.
- **Noncore vaccines** are those recommended for some dogs based on lifestyle, geographic location, and risk of exposure.

Vaccine lifestyle calculator

<https://www.aaha.org/aaha-guidelines/2022-aaha-canine-vaccination-guidelines/vaccine-lifestyle-calculator/>

- Helps you establish a vaccine protocol for each individual patient
- You can input the dog's age at initial vaccination and check off individual lifestyle factors that apply
- The calculator will provide you with vaccine recommendations, including the timing of the vaccines.



Audience poll

During the initial core vaccination series (e.g. DAPPv), at what age do you typically give the final booster? Choose the most suitable option.

- A) <14 weeks
- B) 14-16 weeks
- C) 18-20 weeks
- D) >20 weeks

Canine Distemper Virus (CDV), Canine Parvovirus (CPV) and Canine Adenovirus (CAV)

- Vaccination is recommended at 2 to 4 wk intervals until >16 wk old; 18–20 wk of age may be preferred particularly in areas of high CDV and CPV risk.
- If >16 wk old, 2 doses 2-4 wks apart are recommended.
- After the primary series, a booster should be administered within 1 yr. Thereafter, interval boosters every 3 yr are recommended; annual boosters are not necessary.



Rabies

- For rabies vaccination, mandates can exist at the local, state and provincial levels. It is recommended to follow local laws and consult the state veterinarian as needed.
- All licensed products are labeled for puppies 3 months of age and old, a booster dose is recommended 1 year following initial vaccination. The booster's purpose is to immunize any animals that failed to respond to the initial dose.



Leptospirosis and *Borrelia burgdorferi*

Leptospirosis

- Two doses 2-4 wks apart, starting at 12 wks of age. A single dose within 1 year following the last dose in the initial vaccination series. Administer subsequent boosters annually.

Borrelia burgdorferi

- Two doses 2-4 wks apart. A single dose within 1 year following the last dose in the initial vaccination series. Administer subsequent boosters annually.

Bordetella

- Intranasal or oral: Administer a single dose, then administer subsequent boosters annually.
- Subcutaneous: Administer two doses, 2-4 wks apart. Administer subsequent boosters annually



Audience poll

When faced with a patient with an overdue booster, what do you usually do? Choose the answer that best applies.

- A) I consult with the vaccine manufacturer
- B) I decide on a case by case basis
- C) I consult with my colleague
- D) I'm not sure, help!
- E) All of the above

What to do for overdue vaccines?

- **The benefits of vaccination** far outweigh the risks in cases of dogs with unknown immune status or vaccination history. In cases of overdue vaccines, **consult specific vaccine manufacturers for instructions.**
- Licensed canine vaccines have a **high degree of proven safety and efficacy.** For this reason, dogs that present with an incomplete or ambiguous vaccination or health history can still be vaccinated with the expectation of a protective immune response and a low risk of serious postvaccination adverse effects.
- **A good rule of thumb is: When in doubt, vaccinate!**

Audience poll

How do you manage dogs that are due for multiple vaccines at the same appointment?

- 1) I give all vaccines at the same time in both small and large dogs
- 2) I give all vaccines at the same time in large dogs, and separate the vaccines in small dogs
- 3) I give all vaccines at the same time in small dogs, and separate the vaccines in large dogs
- 4) I separate the vaccines in all dogs

Managing multiple vaccines at the same appointment

- Questions are sometimes raised about whether multiple vaccines, simultaneously administered, diminish or overwhelm the immune response. Although antibody responses can vary after administration of different vaccines and antigens, there is no evidence of a lack of protective immunity following concurrent administration of multiple antigens or vaccines.
- Adverse event risk can be diminished by reducing the quantity of vaccine antigens presented to the patient's immune system. Reducing antigenic stimuli can be achieved by reducing the number of vaccines administered at a single office visit. This is a particularly useful approach in small dogs, since administration of multiple doses of parenteral vaccine at the same appointment, particularly among small breed dogs (≤ 10 kg), may increase the risk of an acute-onset adverse reaction.

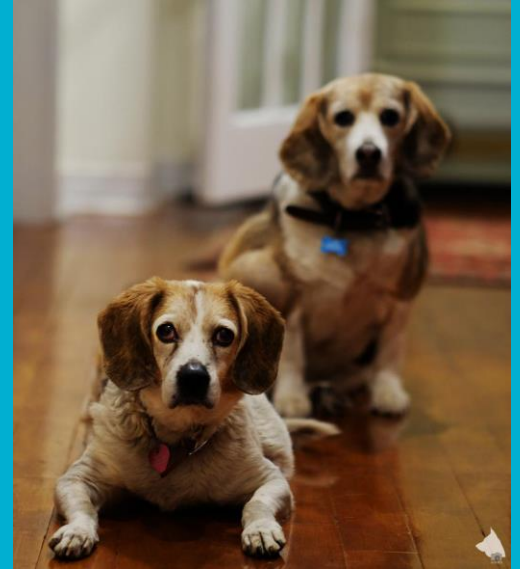
Audience poll

If you separate the vaccines, how soon after do you schedule the follow up appointment to give the remaining vaccine(s)?

- 1) 1 week
- 2) 2 weeks
- 3) 3 weeks
- 4) 4 weeks
- 5) > 4 weeks

Managing multiple vaccines at the same appointment

- Reducing the number of vaccines administered at a single office visit may necessitate additional office visits in order to provide necessary vaccine coverage and complete protection. Although comparison studies have not been performed, at least 2 wk is recommended between vaccines to allow the heightened immune response from the most previous vaccination to subside.



In conclusion

- Managing dogs overdue for vaccines can be difficult, but each situation is different. It is recommended to consult specific vaccine manufacturers for instructions. When in doubt, vaccinate!
- Multiple vaccines can be given at the same appointment, however adverse event risk can be diminished by separating vaccines, especially in small dogs

