

Table 1 Types of feline vaccines and their attributes			
Attributes	Inactivated	Attenuated live	Recombinant
Examples	FPV, FHV-1, FCV, FeLV, rabies, <i>Chlamydia</i>	FPV, FHV-1, FCV, FIP, <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Bordetella</i>	Rabies, FeLV
Replication after administration	Does not replicate	May replicate locally and at sites beyond the inoculation site	Limited replication, which is then aborted (for canarypox-vectored vaccines)
Initial vaccination in the absence of MDA	With the exception of rabies, two initial doses required, 3–4 weeks apart Protective immunity is expected within 7–10 days of the second dose. For rabies, only one dose is required, and protection is expected within 28 days	One dose may be sufficient; however, where the likelihood of infection is high, two initial doses are recommended, 3 weeks apart Protective immunity is expected within 7–10 days of the second dose	Rabies: One dose is required. Protective immunity is expected to develop by 28 days FeLV: Two initial doses are required, 3–4 weeks apart. Protective immunity is expected within 7–10 days of the second dose
Route(s) of administration as stipulated by the manufacturer	Parenteral (SC, IM)	Parenteral (SC, IM): FPV, FHV-1, FCV, <i>Chlamydia</i> Mucosal (intranasal): FPV, FHV-1, FCV, FIP, <i>Bordetella</i>	Parenteral (SC)
Adjuvanted	Yes, with some exceptions	Not required	Some products contain adjuvant; canarypox-vectored products are non-adjuvanted
Vaccine organism-induced disease	Not possible	Possible, but uncommon, following intranasal administration of respiratory virus vaccines or oral exposure to leaked parenteral vaccine on haircoat	Not possible

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