

Table 2 Core vaccines for pet cats				
	<10 Weeks of age first dose administered	>10 Weeks of age first dose administered	Readministration	Clinically relevant comments
FPV + FHV-1 + FCoV	PARENTERAL Attenuated live No earlier than 6 weeks of age and then q 3–4 weeks until 16–20 weeks of age	One or two doses of a combination vaccine	Consider at 6 months ^a of age rather than 1 year of age to decrease the potential window of susceptibility if the kitten had MDA at the last kitten boosters ^b (see comments in text) Revacinate q 3 years thereafter ^c ^a Note: This means an additional visit for the annual FCoV and rabies revaccination in young cats	✦ Vaccination of pregnant queens and kittens < 6 weeks of age should be avoided because of the theoretical concern for congenital hypocalcaemia¹ ✦ Because of the theoretical risk of clinical signs in adult cats, kittens of cats with attenuated virus in an immunocompromised patient, consider avoiding in cats with retrovirus infections^{2,3} ✦ Provides core protection to calicivirus, parvovirus, and FHV-1 ✦ Considered by many clinicians to be their first choice for protection against FPV, especially in high-risk cats owing to more rapid protective response than inactivated vaccines^{4,5} ✦ For cats going into boarding or other high-exposure, stressful situations, revaccination 7–10 days prior to boarding may be warranted, particularly if the cat has not been vaccinated in the preceding year ✦ Cats residing in a high-risk environment when presented for total vaccination may benefit from administration of two doses of a combination vaccine 2–4 weeks apart
	PARENTERAL Inactivated No earlier than 6 weeks of age and then q 3–4 weeks until 16–20 weeks of age	Two doses q 3–4 weeks apart	Consider at 6 months ^a of age rather than 1 year of age to decrease the potential window of susceptibility if the kitten had MDA at the last kitten boosters ^b (see comments in text) Revacinate q 3 years thereafter ^c ^a Note: This means an additional visit for the annual FCoV and rabies revaccination in young cats	✦ Likely safer for use in pregnant cats and those with retrovirus infection⁶ ✦ Administration should not be avoided in cats with retrovirus infection because they can display more severe clinical signs if exposed to FPV and upper respiratory infections⁶ ✦ Provides core protection to calicivirus, parvovirus, and FHV-1 ✦ Dual strain calicivirus vaccines may provide broader cross protection⁷ ✦ For cats going into boarding or other high-exposure, stressful situations, revaccination 7–10 days prior to boarding may be warranted, particularly if the cat has not been vaccinated in the preceding year
	INTRANASAL Attenuated live No earlier than 6 weeks of age and then q 3–4 weeks until 16–20 weeks of age	One dose and then yearly thereafter	Revacinate annually	✦ Provides better protection, which is especially relevant in high-risk populations and with kittens against respiratory diseases⁸ ✦ Consider vaccination simultaneously with parenteral FPV⁹ ✦ Might cause transient clinical signs of respiratory disease ✦ For cats going into boarding or other high-exposure, stressful situations, revaccination 7–10 days prior to boarding may be warranted, particularly if the cat has not been vaccinated in the preceding year
FPV-1 + FCoV	INTRANASAL Attenuated live Start at 4–6 weeks of age and then q 3–4 weeks until 16–20 weeks of age	One dose and then yearly thereafter	Revacinate annually	✦ No protection against FPV ✦ Provides better protection, which is especially relevant in high-risk populations and with kittens against respiratory diseases⁸ ✦ Might cause transient clinical signs of respiratory disease ✦ Although mucosal vaccines are not generally considered inactivated by MDA interference, the Task Force feels the regimen for <16-week-old kittens is due to prevent indirectly from FHV-1 and FCoV in very young kittens ✦ For cats going into boarding or other high-exposure, stressful situations, revaccination 7–10 days prior to boarding may be warranted, particularly if the cat has not been vaccinated in the preceding year
	PARENTERAL Recombinant (live canarypox vector) Two doses 3–4 weeks apart beginning as early as 8 weeks of age	Two doses 3–4 weeks apart	Revacinate 12 months after the last dose in the series, then annually for individual cats at high risk of regular exposure through encountering FCoV cats and cats of unknown FCoV status, either indoors or outdoors ¹⁰	✦ Considered a core vaccine for kittens and young adult cats <1 year of age owing to age-related susceptibility ✦ Considered a non-core vaccine for low-risk adult cats (no potential exposure to other FCoV cats or cats of unknown FCoV status) ✦ Test to establish FCoV antigen status prior to vaccination (see text for comments) ✦ There is conflicting evidence in the literature regarding efficacy and safety when comparing recombinant and inactivated vaccines (see text for comments)^{11–13} ✦ The Task Force acknowledges that if an FHV-1/FHV-1-FCoV vaccine is administered at 8 months of age, an additional visit will be required to facilitate vaccinating 12 months after the last FCoV vaccine in the kitten series
FCoV	PARENTERAL Inactivated Two doses 3–4 weeks apart beginning as early as 8 weeks of age	Two doses 3–4 weeks apart	Revacinate at 12 months after the last dose in the series and then consider revaccination ^c ✦ Annually for individual cats with regular exposure through living with FCoV cats and cats of unknown FCoV status either indoors or outdoors ✦ Every 2–3 years, where periodic booster allows, for individual adult cats that last had only low-level exposure to FCoV cats^{14,15} ^a At risk (fighting, outdoor lifestyle, etc.) adult cats should continue to be vaccinated against FCoV annually. The consensus of the Task Force is revaccination every 2 years in periodic exposure situations in mature cats. Where exposed with a 3-year duration of immunity are available, their use can be considered.	✦ Considered a core vaccine for kittens and young adult cats <1 year of age owing to age-related susceptibility ✦ Considered a non-core vaccine for low-risk adult cats (no potential exposure to other FCoV cats or cats of unknown FCoV status) ✦ Test to establish FCoV antigen status prior to vaccination (see text for comments) ✦ There is conflicting evidence in the literature regarding efficacy and safety when comparing recombinant and inactivated vaccines (see text for comments)^{11–13} ✦ The Task Force acknowledges that if an FHV-1/FHV-1-FCoV vaccine is administered at 8 months of age, an additional visit will be required to facilitate vaccinating 12 months after the last FCoV vaccine in the kitten series
Rabies	PARENTERAL Recombinant (live canarypox vector) Inactivated	Follow vaccine label instructions and local laws	Administration instructions	Clinically relevant comments for administration
	PARENTERAL Inactivated	Follow vaccine label instructions and local laws	Follow vaccine label instructions and local laws	✦ There is conflicting evidence in the literature regarding safety when comparing recombinant and inactivated vaccines (see text for comments)¹⁶ ✦ Where rabies vaccination is required, the frequency of vaccination may differ based on local statutes or requirements. Veterinarians should be familiar with, and adhere to, local requirements ✦ There is conflicting evidence in the literature regarding safety when comparing recombinant and inactivated vaccines (see text for comments)¹⁶ ✦ Where rabies vaccination is required, the frequency of vaccination may differ based on local statutes or requirements. Veterinarians should be familiar with, and adhere to, local requirements ✦ When local legislations permit, the Task Force recommends a 3-year vaccination interval using a 3-year licensed vaccine

Table 2 Core vaccines for pet cats (continued on page 818)