

**Table 2. Vaccines for pet cats (non-shelter)**

Vaccine	Kittens ≤16 weeks	Cats >16 weeks	Revaccination	Comments and recommendations
Core vaccines for pet cats				
FPV+FCV+FHV: parenteral, live attenuated				
Feline panleukopenia virus (FPV)+feline herpesvirus-1 (FHV)+feline calicivirus (FCV)	Start no earlier than 6 weeks of age and revaccinate every 3 to 4 weeks until 16 weeks of age  In especially high-risk situations continue until 20 weeks of age and consider vaccinating every 2 to 3 weeks	Two doses 2 to 4 weeks apart are generally recommended although a single dose can be expected to protect many cats	Consider revaccinating at about 6 months of age, rather than waiting until the cat is 12 to 16 months of age. This will narrow the window of susceptibility for any kittens that failed to mount an active immune response earlier  Thereafter, revaccinate “low risk” cats at 3 years of age and then no more frequently than every 3 years	Core worldwide The live attenuated FPV component provides rapid, potent, long-lasting protection More frequent revaccination (up to annually) should be considered for cats at higher risk. For example, cats that go into boarding catteries or visit other high-stress, high-risk environments should be revaccinated 1 to 2 weeks before exposure Pregnant queens and kittens <4 weeks of age should not be vaccinated with live attenuated vaccines Signs of upper respiratory tract disease may be seen following inadvertent aerosolisation of this vaccine or if there is excessive leakage from the injection site
FPV+FCV+FHV: parenteral, inactivated				
Feline panleukopenia virus (FPV)+feline herpesvirus-1 (FHV)+feline calicivirus (FCV)	Start no earlier than 6 weeks of age and revaccinate every 3 to 4 weeks until 16 weeks of age  In especially high-risk situations continue until 20 weeks of age and consider vaccinating every 2 to 3 weeks	Two doses 2 to 4 weeks apart	Consider revaccinating at about 6 months of age, rather than waiting until the cat is 12 to 16 months of age. This will narrow the window of susceptibility for any kittens that failed to mount an active immune response earlier  Thereafter, revaccinate “low risk” cats at 3 years of age and then every 3 years Annual revaccination is advised for cats at higher risk	Core worldwide Inactivated, parenteral FPV vaccines do not generally provide such rapid-onset, potent, long-lasting protection as do MLV FPV vaccines Non-adjuvanted options are available Considered safer than MLV vaccines for use in pregnant queens Vaccination should not be avoided in retrovirus-infected cats. Inactivated vaccines may be preferable to MLV vaccines in some retrovirus-infected cats Dual-strain (bivalent) inactivated FCV vaccines are intended to provide broader protection More frequent revaccination (up to annually) should be considered for cats at higher risk. For example, cats that go into boarding catteries or visit other high-stress, high-risk environments can be revaccinated 1 to 2 weeks before exposure
FHV+FCV ±FPV: intranasal, live attenuated				
FPV+FHV+FCV or FHV+FCV	Follow product leaflet	A single dose	Annually	Intranasal FPV vaccination is not as effective as parenteral vaccination. Even if a trivalent intranasal vaccine is used, vaccinate concurrently with a parenteral (subcutaneous) FPV vaccine Signs of upper respiratory tract disease may be seen following use Rapid onset of protection against FHV and FCV Concurrent use of intranasal and parenteral FHV/FCV vaccine may provide enhanced protection Cats that go into boarding catteries or visit other high-stress, high-risk environments can be revaccinated 1 to 2 weeks before exposure

**Table 2. (Continued)**

Vaccine	Kittens ≤16 weeks	Cats >16 weeks	Revaccination	Comments and recommendations
Rabies: recombinant and inactivated				
Rabies (canarypoxvirus-vectored recombinant, non-adjuvanted, parenteral)	Follow local regulations as a priority. If there are no regulations, follow the product leaflet	Follow local regulations as a priority. If there are no regulations, follow the product leaflet	Revaccination as required by local regulations or as per licensed duration of immunity (DOI)/product leaflet	Core in areas where the disease is endemic
Rabies (1- and 3-year DOI inactivated, adjuvanted products, parenteral)	Follow local regulations as a priority. If there are no regulations, follow the product leaflet	Follow local regulations as a priority. If there are no regulations, follow the product leaflet	Revaccination as required by local regulations or as per licensed duration of immunity (DOI)/product leaflet	Core in areas where the disease is endemic
FeLV: recombinant and inactivated				
FeLV (recombinant, adjuvanted, parenteral)	Start as early as 8 weeks of age A second dose to be administered 3 to 4 weeks later	Two doses, 3 to 4 weeks apart	Revaccinate 1 year following the last dose of the initial series Thereafter, annually revaccinate cats at continuing high risk of exposure to other, FeLV infected cats (indoors or outdoors)	FeLV vaccines are core for young cats <1 year old that live in regions where FeLV infection is prevalent and in older cats that have continuing risk of exposure, e.g. adult cats that have regular, unsupervised outdoor access in areas where FeLV is endemic Avoiding exposure is the best way to prevent FeLV infection Only FeLV-negative cats should be vaccinated. FeLV testing should be performed prior to vaccine administration Further research is warranted to determine how frequently adult cats at continuing high risk of being bitten by potentially FeLV-infected cats should be revaccinated against FeLV
FeLV (inactivated, adjuvanted, parenteral)	Start as early as 8 weeks of age A second dose to be administered 3 to 4 weeks later	Two doses, 3 to 4 weeks apart	Revaccinate 1 year following the last dose of the initial series Thereafter, annually revaccinate cats at continuing high risk of exposure to FeLV infected cats (indoors or outdoors) Revaccinate according to product leaflet (e.g. every 2 or 3 years) those cats at low risk of exposure to potentially FeLV-infected cats	
Non-core vaccines for pet cats				
Feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV; killed, adjuvanted, parenteral)	Three doses are required to immunise The initial dose is administered as early as 8 weeks of age; two subsequent doses should be administered at intervals of 2 to 3 weeks	Three doses are required Each dose is administered 2 to 3 weeks apart	A single dose 1 year following the last dose of the initial series, then annually in cats determined to be at sustained risk of exposure	Avoiding exposure is the best way to prevent FIV infection This vaccine is currently only available in Japan, Australia and New Zealand. Reports of its efficacy vary widely. Vaccination will induce production of antibodies used for diagnosis of infection. However, some in-practice diagnostic test kits can reliably discriminate between vaccinated, uninfected cats and infected cats. Validated, reliable PCR diagnostic tests are also becoming more widely available