

BVS

Barrow Veterinary Service

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Vaccination Guide 2009

Vaccine Checklist: What You Need To Know

- 1. What do vaccines do?** Vaccines are designed to increase immune system response to possible viral, bacterial, protozoal or foreign invaders to the body. They allow controlled exposure to non-harmful look-alikes so the body becomes armed for the real thing.
- 2. Who needs vaccination?** Any horse that has possibility of exposure to other horses or insects, is pregnant, or is in a high stress life style should be vaccinated.
- 3. Do you know how you're vaccinating?** Yes, all horses should be vaccinated to one degree or another, but how you vaccinate depends on each individual's exposure risk, age and life style.
- 4. Does it matter when?** Planning for your horse or stable is essential. Vaccines are most appropriate at height of exposure risk – for most horses, that's spring and fall.
- 5. Once I have a plan should it ever change?** Absolutely. Vaccine concepts are dynamic and changing constantly due to new infectious agents, new advances in vaccine technology and new information and research from veterinarians.
- 6. Is there a difference in vaccines?** Vaccines vary in quality, action, administration route and price. Depending on the target and your situation there are many different approaches.
- 7. Modified Live vs. Killed** Vaccines come in two basic types. Killed vaccines give immunity by 'showing' the immune system, but with some diseases do not produce enough immunity. ML vaccines work by testing the immune system with a close to real invader so it produces a stronger immune response.
- 8. Are they all shots?** In recent years vaccines have been developed that do not require injection, including intranasal forms of flu, rhino, and strangles.
- 9. Do I need my vet to give vaccines?** It is not essential that a veterinarian administer many of the vaccines. However, some require administration by a licensed veterinarian. *ALWAYS consult your vet prior to planning and administration.*

Common Vaccine Targets

- 1. Eastern, Western and Venezuelan Encephalitis And West Nile Virus** Insect borne virus (mosquitoes and flies) that causes swelling of the brain and nervous system. Horses have sudden and severe onsets with a greater than 90% mortality rate in some strains. Killed vaccines are most common for EWV, both for WNV. Twice yearly dosing.
- 2. Tetanus** A disease caused by toxins from Clostridium bacteria (found in soil) that causes extreme muscle rigidity and death by respiratory arrest in 80% of cases. Toxoid is killed form and antitoxin is hyper immune serum. Antitoxin not recommended unless vet supervised. Twice yearly dosing.
- 3. Rabies Virus** A virus spread via bite wounds/ saliva of infected animal. Nearly 100% mortality and huge human health concern. Killed vaccine administered by veterinarian. Once yearly dosing.
- 4. Equine Herpes Virus (Rhinopneumonitis)** A respiratory transmitted family of viruses including EHV-1 and EHV-4 that cause severe respiratory illness. EHV-1 is also linked to late term abortions in the mare. Killed and modified live vaccine available. Twice yearly dosing.
- 5. Influenza** A continual changing viral invader that is transmitted by air or mucous. Killed and modified live available. Also available in intranasal applications. Twice yearly dosing.
- 6. Strangles** A Strep. Bacteria that causes severe respiratory disease and lymph node enlargement, resulting in severe illness but rarely death. Available as modified live or killed and in intranasal applications. Vaccination should be monitored by vet. Once yearly dosing.
- 7. Potomac Horse Fever** A cellular parasite that causes fever, intestinal distress and laminitis. Originally thought to be confined to Atlantic state region, now being seen throughout the country. Its transmission route is yet unknown. Once yearly dosing.

Adult Vaccine Schedule

Spring (Feb, March, April)

- * EWT: includes Eastern and Western Encephalitis and Tetanus toxoid.
-Intervet Encevac-T=Killed Vaccine, best.
- * West Nile: many brands now available
-Intervet Prevenile=Mod live, only vaccine to offer year-long immunity with single dose
-Merial Recombitek=Mod live, 2 doses/year
-Ft. Dodge=Killed; in combo too
- * Rhinopneumonitis: includes EHV-1 & 4.
-Pfizer Rhinomune=Mod live, best.
-Intervet Prestige 1=Killed.
- * Rabies: Killed vaccine. Least reaction from Intervet Large Animal.
- *Influenza: not necessary in all horses, recommended for show horses or horses with large exposure. We prefer intranasal by Intervet due to 6 month dose labeling - most current vaccine.
- *Strangles: use with caution, only very young and old. vaccine is mod live can cause Strangles. Intranasal vaccine is only vaccine that we use.
- *Potomac Horse Fever: recommend in horses that are in water environments, especially if travel to Atlantic states area.

Fall (August, Sept, October)

- * EWT: Intervet Killed Vaccine
- *West Nile: Recommended for fall only if In high mosquito area.
- * Rhinopneumonitis: EHV-1 & 4
- * Influenza: Intervet Fluavert Intranasal Vaccine. Only if use vaccine in spring.

Foal Vaccine Schedule

IF Mare Vaccinated:	<u>6 Months</u> EWT Rhino	<u>7 Months</u> EWT Rhino West Nile Rabies	<u>8 Months</u> West Nile Rabies +/- Strangles	<u>9 Months</u> Influenza +/- Strangles
IF Mare Not Vaccinated:	<u>3 Mon</u> EWT Rhino West Nile	<u>4 Mon</u> EWT Rhino Rabies +/- Strangles	<u>5 Mon</u> West Nile Rabies	<u>6 Mon</u> +/- Strangles

Broodmare Vaccine Schedule

<u>3 Months</u> Rhino (EHV-1)	<u>5 Months</u> Rhino (EHV-1)	<u>7 Months</u> Rhino (EHV-1)	<u>9 Months</u> Rhino (EHV-1)	<u>10 Months</u> EWT Rhino (EHV-1&4) West Nile Rabies Influenza +/- Strangles	<u>11 Months</u> Rhino (EHV-1)
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**We prefer Pfizer Rhinomune for all pregnant mare Rhino vaccinations.