13-16 WEEKS SOME CATS UP TO 20 WEEKS 9-12 WEEKS 5-8 WEEKS

2

WHY ARE VACCINES IMPORTANT?

All cats are at risk of exposure to a variety of diseases, even if they spend most of their time indoors. Vaccination helps prevent common infectious diseases and is more beneficial for your cat than treating the disease once it occurs. Preventive vaccination is one of the easiest and best ways to ensure that your cat has a great quality of life.

GET A PERSONALIZED VACCINATION PLAN

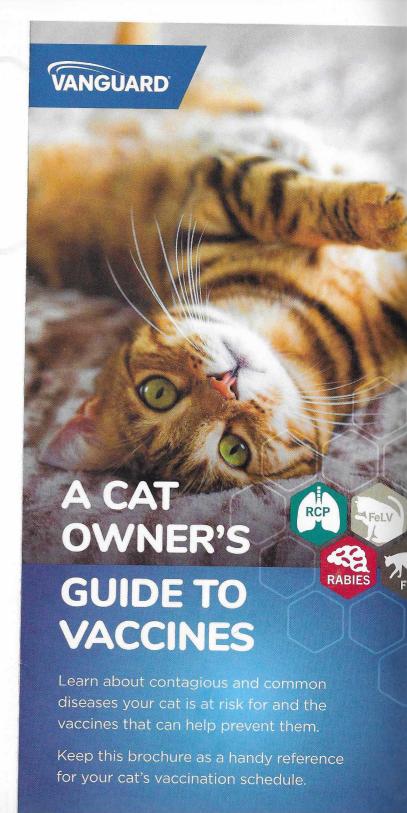
Talk to your veterinarian about your cat's lifestyle so they can help put together a vaccination plan tailored for your cat. The chart in this brochure can help you stay on schedule and make sure your cat is protected.

For up-to-date information about vaccination guidelines, visit **aaha.org**.



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COMMON CAT DISEASES

AND THE VACCINES THAT HELP PREVENT THEM

VACCINE	SPREAD BY	CLINICAL SIGNS	COMPLICATIONS
The "R" in RCP	Aerosol, droplets	Runny nose, sneezing, eye infection and eye ulcers, poor appetite, fever, lung infection	Persistent infection may reoccur during times of stress, source of infection to other cats, ulcers of the eye, irreversible damage to nasal sinuses, death
The "C" in RCP	Aerosol, droplets, contaminated surfaces (survives in the environment)	Runny nose, eye infection , mouth ulcers, poor appetite, fever, lung infection, lameness	Persistent infection may reoccur during times of stress, source of infection to other cats, painful mouth ulcers, death
The "P" in RCP	Primarily from contaminated surfaces (able to survive for long periods of time), direct contact with infected cats, litter boxes	Fever, poor appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration, abdominal pain, tremors and lack of coordination, brain infection, heart damage	Severe illness, death
FeLV	Direct contact, sharing food and water bowls, grooming/sharing saliva	Suppression of the immune system results in infections, cancer tumors, leukemia	Cancer, death, stress or immune suppression may activate a silent infection
Rabies vaccines are killed virus vaccines	Bite from infected animal or through infected saliva contact with mucous membranes	Spreads through the nerves to the brain with progressive disease resulting in death; signs may appear as restlessness, irritability, inability to swallow, paralysis, death	Fatal, zoonotic (contagious to people)
FIP	Shed in the feces, shared litter boxes; may survive in the environment. Stress increases susceptibility to disease.	Early infection appears as either upper respiratory tract infection or diarrhea, but damage to blood vessels leads to a 'wet' form of disease which results in fluid collection in the abdomen or a 'dry' form which may lead damage of the eyes or nervous system, the disease is incurable and death will occur	Severe illness and death, source of infection to other cats in the household
May be part of the RCP combination	Aerosol, droplets	Eye infection and lung infection	May contribute to complications of FVRC (Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis, Calicivirus) infections
	The "R" in RCP The "C" in RCP The "P" in RCP FeLV Rabies vaccines are killed virus vaccines	The "R" in RCP Aerosol, droplets, contaminated surfaces (survives in the environment) The "P" in RCP Primarily from contaminated surfaces (able to survive for long periods of time), direct contact with infected cats, litter boxes FeLV Direct contact, sharing food and water bowls, grooming/sharing saliva Rabies vaccines are killed virus vaccines Bite from infected animal or through infected saliva contact with mucous membranes FIP Shed in the feces, shared litter boxes; may survive in the environment. Stress increases susceptibility to disease. May be part of the RCP Aerosol, droplets	The "R" in RCP Aerosol, droplets Runny nose, sneezing, eye infection and eye ulcers, poor appetite, fever, lung infection Runny nose, eye infection Runny nose, eye infection, mouth ulcers, poor appetite, fever, lung infection, lameness Runny nose, eye infection, mouth ulcers, poor appetite, fever, lung infection, lameness Fever, poor appetite, fever, lung infection, lameness Fever, poor appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration, abdominal pain, tremors and lack of coordination, brain infection, heart damage FeLV Direct contact, sharing food and water bowls, grooming/sharing saliva Rabies vaccines are killed virus vaccines Bite from infected animal or through infected saliva contact with mucous membranes FIP Shed in the feces, shared litter boxes; may survive in the environment. Stress increases susceptibility to disease. FIP Shed in the feces, shared litter boxes; may survive in the environment. Stress increases susceptibility to disease. FIP Aerosol, droplets Runny nose, sneezing, eye infection, and eye infection, mouth ulcers, poor appetite, fever, lung infection, mouth ulcers, poor appetite, fever, lung infection, lameness Fever, poor appetite, rever, lung infection, lameness Fev

Source: Greene CE (ed.). Infectious diseases of the dog and cat. 4th ed. St. Louis: Elsevier; 2012.

Checked boxes are recommended by your vet based on risk factors.

'A MLV intranasal FVRC may be used to provide rapid onset of protection from respiratory disease and is ideal for cats boarding or undergoing stress. An injectable panleukopenia should be given every 3 years or as directed by a veterinarian.
**Vaccination for FeLV depends on the cat's individual risk factors; please consult with your veterinarian.



YEAR 3

YEAR 2







YEAR 12

BEYOND...

YEAR 4 YEAR 5 YEAR 6 YEAR 7 YEAR 8 YEAR 9 YEAR 10 YEAR 11