

Feline Health Protection Plan

FVRCP Vaccine:

The FVRCP vaccine combines several core vaccines that should be administered to all felines. The FVRCP vaccine includes the following essential vaccines: FVR, which protects against feline viral rhinotracheitis, a respiratory infection caused by the herpes virus 1. This infection, also known as feline influenza can advance and affect the lungs and may even be fatal in some pets. The C in the FVRCP stands for feline calicivirus which causes an upper respiratory infection. The P in the FVRCP stands for feline panleukopenia virus (cat distemper), which is caused by the parvo virus and can be transmitted through bodily fluids and feces.

Rabies Vaccine:

The Rabies vaccine is a core vaccine for all cats designed to prevent rabies. Rabies is a fatal disease transferred through infected saliva. The first symptoms of rabies may be nonspecific and include lethargy, fever, vomiting, and anorexia. Signs progress within days to cerebral dysfunction, cranial nerve dysfunction, ataxia, weakness, paralysis, seizures, difficulty breathing, difficulty swallowing, excessive salivation, abnormal behavior, aggression, and/or self-mutilation. Rabies virus is zoonotic, meaning people can contract the virus from animals.

FELV Vaccine (Leukemia):

The FELV vaccine is a non-core vaccine, but is highly recommended by the American Association of Feline Practitioners (AAFP). It is designed to prevent feline leukemia and is for cats who go outside, even for short periods. FELV is a virus shed in saliva and nasal discharges from an infected cat; it can be spread to other cats through bite wounds or by prolonged direct contact (such as mutual grooming or sharing of food and water dishes). FELV invades and replicates in various cells of the cat's immune system and blood-forming tissues, as well as other cells. The immune system becomes suppressed, making FELV-infected cats more susceptible to chronic or recurrent infections, cancer and bone marrow suppression.

Fecal Testing:

A fecal sample is submitted to an outside laboratory to check for internal parasites. Often times, the feces looks normal, however, parasite eggs can be detected. Common internal parasites include roundworms, hookworms, tapeworms, giardia and coccidia. Internal parasites can cause a variety of symptoms from weight loss, diarrhea, vomiting, decreased appetite, poor coat quality to developmental abnormalities. Many of these parasites are zoonotic, meaning they are transferable to people.

- 8 weeks old:
 - FVRCP #1
 - FELV/FIV Testing
 - Fecal
 - Deworm
- 12 weeks old:
 - FVRCP #2
 - FELV #1
 - Deworm
- 16 weeks old:
 - FVRCP #3
 - FELV #2
 - Rabies
- 4-6 months old:
 - Spay/neuter
 - Microchip
- 1 year old:
 - FVRCP vaccine (To be boosted every 3 years)
 - Rabies vaccine
 - Annual FELV/FIV test
 - Test recommended if going outdoors and not vaccinated
 - FELV vaccine
 - Recommended if going outdoors or in a multi-cat household
 - Fecal
- 2 years old:
 - Rabies vaccine
 - Annual FELV/FIV test
 - Test recommended if going outdoors and not vaccinated
 - FELV vaccine
 - Recommended if going outdoors or in a multi-cat household
 - Fecal
- 3 years old:
 - Rabies vaccine
 - Annual FELV/FIV test
 - Test recommended if going outdoors and not vaccinated
 - FELV vaccine
 - Recommended if going outdoors or in a multi-cat household
 - Fecal

- Annual blood work
 - Baseline blood work to evaluate organ function.
- 4 years old (until remainder of life):
 - FVRCP vaccine
 - To be boosted every 3 years
 - Rabies vaccine
 - Annual FELV/FIV test
 - Test recommended if going outdoors and not vaccinated
 - FELV vaccine
 - Recommended if going outdoors or in a multi-cat household
 - Fecal
 - Annual blood work