

## Vaccination Schedule Recommendations

from AAEP Recommendations, consult your veterinarian for recommendations for your area

Disease/Vaccine	Foals/Weanlings	Yearlings	Performance Horses	Pleasure Horses	Broodmares	Comments
Tetanus Toxoid	<p><u>From nonvaccinated mares:</u>                      First dose: 3 to 4 months                      Second dose: 4 to 5 months</p> <p><u>From vaccinated mare:</u>                      First dose: 6 months                      Second dose: 7 months                      Third dose: 8 to 9 months</p>	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual, 4 to 6 weeks prepartum	Booster at time of penetrating injury or surgery if last dose not administered within 6 months
Encephalomyelitis (EEE, WEE, VEE)	<p>EEE: (in high-risk areas)                      First dose: 3 to 4 months                      Second dose: 4 to 5 months                      Third dose: 8 to 9 months</p> <p>WEE, EEE ( low-risk areas) and VEE:  <u>From nonvaccinated mares:</u>                      First dose: 3 to 4 months                      Second dose: 4 to 5 months                      Third dose: 5 to 6 months  <u>From vaccinated mare:</u>                      First dose: 6 months                      Second dose: 7 months                      Third dose: 8 months</p>	<p>Annual, spring</p> <p>Annual, spring</p>	<p>Annual, spring</p> <p>Annual, spring</p>	<p>Annual, spring</p> <p>Annual, spring</p>	<p>Annual, 4 to 6 weeks prepartum</p> <p>Annual, 4 to 6 weeks prepartum</p>	In endemic areas booster EEE and WEE every 6 months; VEE only when threat of exposure; VEE may only be available as a combination vaccine with EEE and WEE
Influenza	<p>Inactivated injectible:  <u>From nonvaccinated mares:</u>                      First dose: 6 months                      Second dose: 7 months                      Third dose: 8 months                      Then at 3-month intervals  <u>From vaccinated mare:</u>                      First dose: 9 months                      Second dose: 10 months                      Third dose: 11 to 12 months                      Then at 3-month intervals</p>	Every 3 to 4 months	Every 3 to 4 months	Annual with added boosters prior to likely exposure	At least semiannual, with 1 booster 4 to 6 weeks prepartum	A series of at least 3 doses is recommended for primary immunization of foals.

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Rhinopneumonitis (EHV-1 and EHV-4)	First dose: 4 to 6 months Second dose: 5 to 7 months Third dose: 6 to 8 months Then at 3-month intervals	Booster every 3 to 4 months up to annually	Booster every 3 to 4 months up to annually	Optional: semiannual if elected	Fifth, seventh, ninth month of gestation (inactivated EHV-1 vaccine); optional dose at third month of gestation	Vaccination of mares before breeding and 4 to 6 weeks prepartum is suggested. Breeding stallions should be vaccinated before the breeding season and semiannually.
Strangles	Injectable: First dose: 4 to 6 months Second dose: 5 to 7 months Third dose: 7 to 8 months (depending on the product used) Fourth dose: 12 months  Intranasal: First dose: 6 to 9 months Second dose: 3 weeks later	Semi-annual	Optional: semi-annual if risk is high	Optional: semi-annual if risk is high	Semi-annual with one dose of inactivated M-protein vaccine 4 to 6 weeks prepartum	Vaccines containing M-protein extract may be less reactive than whole-cell vaccines. Use when endemic conditions exist or risk is high. Foals as young as 6 weeks-of-age may safely receive the intranasal product. A third dose should be administered 2 to 4 weeks prior to weaning.
Potomac Horse Fever	First dose: 5 to 6 months Second dose: 6 to 7 months	Semi-annual	Semi-annual	Semi-annual	Semi-annual with 1 dose 4 to 6 weeks prepartum	Booster during May to June in endemic areas
Botulism	<u>From vaccinated mare:</u> 3-dose series of toxoid at 30-day intervals starting at 2 to 3 months of age  <u>From nonvaccinated mare:</u> See comments	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Initial 3-dose series at 30-day intervals with last dose 4 to 6 weeks prepartum  Thereafter, annually, 4 to 6 weeks prepartum	Only in endemic areas. A third dose administered 4 to 6 weeks after the second dose may improve the response of foals to primary immunization.  Foal from non-vaccinated mare may benefit from: 1) toxoid at 2, 4 and 8 weeks of age; 2) transfusion of plasma from vaccinated horse; or 3) antitoxin. Efficacy needs further study.

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Rabies	<u>From nonvaccinated mares:</u> First dose: 3 to 4 months Second dose: 12 months <u>From vaccinated mare:</u> First dose: 6 months Second dose: 7 months Third dose: 12 months	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual, before breeding	Vaccination recommended in endemic areas. Do not use modified-live-virus vaccines in horses.
Equine Viral Arteritis	Intact colts intended to be breeding stallions: One dose at 6 to 12 months-of-age	Annual for colts intended to be breeding stallions	Annual for colts intended to be breeding stallions	Annual for colts intended to be breeding stallions	Annual for seronegative, open mares before breeding to carrier stallions; isolate mares for 21 days after breeding to carrier stallion	Annual for breeding stallions and teasers, 28 days before start of breeding season; virus may be shed in semen for up to 21 days. Vaccinated mares do not develop clinical signs even though they become transiently infected and may shed virus for a short time.
Rotavirus A	Little value to vaccinate foal because insufficient time to develop antibodies to protect during susceptible age.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Vaccinate mares at 8, 9 and 10 months of gestation, each pregnancy. Passive transfer of colostral antibodies aid in prevention of rotaviral diarrhea in foals.	Check concentrations of immunoglobulins in foal to be assured that there is no failure of passive transfer.

As with administration of all medications, the label and product insert should be read before administration of all vaccines.

Schedules for stallions should be consistent with the vaccination program of the adult horse population on the farm and modified according to risk.