



VACCINATION CONSENT FORM : "IT'S YOUR CHOICE"

We believe in working with you to develop a customized vaccine protocol for your pet(s). Please review this form, then check one of the options below. **Georgia law (Rabies Control Law-O.C.G.A-31- 19) requires that all owned dogs and cats be vaccinated against rabies by a licensed veterinarian.**

Option 1- Vaccination average risk

Recommended for most pets: puppies, kittens, frequent travelers & multi-pet exposure (boarding, day care, foster care, grooming, parks, shows)

Standard Puppy/Kitten Vaccine Schedule

6-7, 9-10, 12-13 weeks - DA₂PP (puppies), FVRCP (kittens)
12, 15 weeks - FeLV (at risk kittens)
15-16 weeks - Rabies (all puppies and kittens)
19 weeks - Parvo

Minimal Vaccine Use Puppy/Kitten Schedule

9-10 weeks, 12-13 weeks - Distemper-Parvovirus (DP), FCP
16-17 weeks - Vaccine Titers (dist-parvo or rhino-calici)
20 weeks - Rabies

Adult dogs and cats:

Rabies -initial yearly vaccination, followed by 1 or 3 year booster

DAP (Distemper, Adenovirus, Parvovirus for Dogs), FCP (Rhinotracheitis, Calicivirus, Panleukopenia for Cats) - every three years or less frequently as determined by individual risk assessment. FeLV (Leukemia) - yearly for at risk cats, e.g. outdoor; Bordetella (Kennel Cough) - yearly for at risk dogs, e.g. groomed, boarded. Influenza virus (flu) yearly for at risk dogs. Leptospirosis for at risk dogs (e.g. hunting, swimming)

Vaccination against disease is a medical procedure and carries some inherent risk. The best way to minimize this risk is to reduce the number and frequency of unnecessary vaccines. Vaccine side effects include localized reactions such as pain and swelling, allergic reactions (which can be potentially fatal in severe, untreated cases), immune-mediated disease (immune system reaction against the pets own tissues) and cancer (aggressive cancer called fibrosarcoma, in a very small proportion of cats).

Option 2 - Vaccination low risk Rabies Only

Recommended for pets with a severe vaccine reaction or major medical condition history, geriatric pets over 8-10 yrs & strictly indoor pets

Option 3 - Vaccination low risk Rabies Only with Blood Titer Testing

Recommended for adult pets with low to moderate risk, e.g. minimal travel, primarily indoors, minimal multi-pet exposure

Vaccine titers measure antibodies generated from a previous immunization. High levels indicate a good probability that protective antibodies are present in sufficient quantity, while low levels suggest the need for a booster vaccination. While a high titer provides a helpful measure of protective immunity, it does not guarantee protection in the face of disease challenge. Canine (distemper-adeno-parvovirus) and Feline (rhinotracheitis-panleukopenia-calicivirus) titer testing is available.

Option 4 - Homeopathic Nosodes

For more information, watch Dr. Loops with Dr. Karen Becker: <https://youtu.be/icYnXc7wFUo> or at healthypets.mercola.com

Nosodes are homeopathic remedies prepared from body secretions or diseased tissue fragments. They are believed to stimulate the entire natural immune system to react against a specific disease following oral administration. One of the many reasons that nosodes have not been accepted by the conventional medical community is that they don't produce specific, measurable antibodies. You may consult with homeopathic veterinarian Dr. Loops at (919) 542-0442.

I have been informed about immunizations for my pet and elect the option indicated. I understand that no option, including yearly immunization is a 100% guarantee against infectious disease. I have been informed about potential side effects of vaccination, including allergic reactions, immune-mediated disease and feline fibrosarcoma.

NAME _____

DATE _____