

**TABLE 2:
FELINE VACCINES**

Disease	Comments
Feline Leukemia	Vaccine has variable efficacy and carries a high risk for fibrosarcomas. Not recommended for low-risk cats or those greater than four months old.
Feline Immunodeficiency Virus	Vaccine offers no protection against infection and will enhance viral replication in exposed cats.
Infectious Peritonitis	Ineffective vaccine increases incidence and severity of the disease. Vaccinated cats develop severe infectious peritonitis faster, and die more frequently, than unvaccinated cats.
Calicivirus and Rhinotracheitis	Vaccines will not prevent infection or shedding. May induce disease and carrier state. Adverse events are increased in cats one year and older, and in those receiving feline leukemia (FeLV) or rabies vaccines simultaneously.
Bordetella Bronchiseptica	New vaccine: safety and efficacy are not established.
Chlamydiosis (Pneumonitis)	Vaccine will not prevent infection, has a high adverse reaction rate, and may cause the clinical disease. Natural disease is mild and treatments are effective.
Panleukopenia	Vaccine-induced infection risk for cats less than four weeks old and immunosuppressed or pregnant cats. Spontaneous abortion and birth defects are possible, as well as brain damage.
Rabies	Rabies risk for pet cats is low; for indoor cats, nonexistent. Vaccine can induce rabies, paralysis, and carries a high fibrosarcoma risk.
Ringworm	Vaccine is not recommended for routine use because it will not prevent ringworm. The vaccine is sometimes used as a treatment after infection, but there is no convincing evidence of its efficacy. The adjuvant carries a risk of vaccine-induced sarcomas.