



AAEP Guidelines for Vaccinations of Horses

Disease/vaccine	Foals/weanlings	Yearlings	Performance Horses	Pleasure Horses	Broodmares	Comments
West Nile Virus	First dose: 3 to 4 months. Second dose: 1 month later (plus 2nd dose at 6 months in endemic areas).	Annual booster, prior to expected risk. Vaccinate semi-annually or more frequently (every 4 months), depending on risk.	Annual booster, prior to expected risk. Vaccinate semi-annually or more frequently (every 4 months), depending on risk.	Annual booster, prior to expected risk. Vaccinate semi-annually or more frequently (every 4 months), depending on risk.	Annual, 4 to 6 weeks prepartum (see full text in guidelines).	Annual booster is after primary series. In endemic areas, required or warranted due to local conditions and/or risk. Vaccinate semi-annually or more frequently (every 4 months), depending on risk.
Equine tetanus toxoid	From nonvaccinated mare: First dose: 3 to 4 months. Second dose: 4 to 5 months. From vaccinated mare: First dose: 6 months. Second dose: 7 months. Third dose: 8 to 9 months.	Annual.	Annual.	Annual.	Annual, 4 to 6 weeks prepartum.	Booster at time of penetrating injury or surgery if last administered within 6 months.
Equine encephalomyelitis (EEE, WEE, VEE)	EEE (in high-risk areas): First dose: 3 to 4 months. Second dose: 4 to 5 months. Third dose: 5 to 6 months. WEE, EEE (in low-risk areas) and VEE: From nonvaccinated mare: First dose: 3 to 4 months. Second dose: 4 to 5 months. Third dose: 5 to 6 months. From vaccinated mare: First dose: 6 months. Second dose: 7 months. Third dose: 8 months.	Annual, spring. Annual, spring.	Annual, spring. Annual, spring.	Annual, spring. Annual, spring.	Annual, 4 to 6 weeks prepartum. Annual, 4 to 6 weeks prepartum.	In endemic areas, booster EEE and WEE every 6 months needed when threat of exposure. VEE may only be available as a combination vaccine with EEE and WEE.
Influenza	Inactivated injectable: From nonvaccinated mare: First dose: 6 months. Second dose: 7 months. Third dose: 8 months. Then at 3-month intervals. From vaccinated mare: First dose: 9 months. Second dose: 10 months. Third dose: 11 to 12 months. Then at 3-month intervals. Intranasal modified live virus: First dose: 11 months. Has been safely administered to foals less than 11 months—see comments.	Every 3 to 4 months. Every 6 months.	Every 3 to 4 months. Every 6 months.	Annual with added boosters prior to foal exposure, every 6 months.	At least semi-annual, with 1 booster 4 to 6 weeks prepartum. Annual before breeding (see comments).	A series of at least 3 doses is recommended for primary immunization of foals. Not recommended for pregnant mares until data available. Use inactivated vaccine for pregnant mares. If first dose is administered to foals less than 6 months of age, administer 2nd dose at or after 11 months of age.
Equine herpesvirus-1 (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: semi-annual 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 semi-annually.
Rotavirus	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 8 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 1 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 are high. Foals as young as 6 weeks of age may safely receive intranasal product. A third dose should be administered 3 to 4 weeks prior to weaning.
Equine herpesvirus-1 (EHV-1)	Foals born to non-vaccinated mares: First dose: 3 to 4 months. Second dose: 12 months. Foals born to vaccinated mares: 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 influenza (EQUINE INFLUENZA)	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.
Equine botulism	Foal from vaccinated mare: 3-dose series of toxoid at 30-day intervals starting at 2 to 3 months of age. Foal from non-vaccinated mare: See comments.	Consult your veterinarian.	Consult your veterinarian.	Consult your veterinarian.	Initial 3-dose series at 30-day intervals with last dose 4 to 6 weeks prepartum. Annually thereafter, 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) 1 to 2, 4 and 8 weeks of age; 2) transfusion of plasma from vaccinated horse; or 3) antitoxin. Efficacy needs further study.
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 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 period.
Equine coronavirus A	Little value to vaccinate foal because of 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 immunoglobulin in foal to be sure that there is no failure of passive transfer.

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. EEE=equine encephalomyelitis; WEE=western equine encephalomyelitis; VEE=vesicular equine encephalomyelitis; EHV-1=equine herpesvirus-1.