

ASA Presentation Notes Lesson 8.4

Prevention Practices.

- Reduce stress.
- Sanitary conditions.
- Adequate ventilation.
- Proper nutrition.
- Vaccinations.

Vaccination.

- Used to increase immunity.
- An injection of controlled amounts of antigens into an animal.
 - prevents the animal from contracting a disease caused by a particular organism.
 - stimulates the production of antibodies that provide protection to the host from the invading organism.

Providing Immunity.

- Types of immunity:
 - **Passive:** transfer of antibodies through colostrum or vaccines containing antibodies.
 - **Active:** animal produces antibodies through natural infections or vaccines with antigens.

Types of vaccines:

- **Killed** – organism within the vaccine is completely inactivated.
 - First vaccination initiates immune response.
 - Second dose to produce effective levels of antibodies.
 - Periodic boosters are needed.

Scheduling Vaccinations.

- Work with a veterinarian to determine necessary vaccinations.
- Plan vaccinations and boosters according to age and use of the animal.

Vaccination Records.

- Assist in scheduling vaccinations and boosters.

Administering Shots.

- Common methods of giving vaccinations:
 - Intramuscular.
 - Subcutaneous.
 - Intravenous.
 - Intranasal.
 - Intraperitoneal.
 - Intramammary.

Balanced Approach.

- Animal environments should be low stress, clean, and well-ventilated.
- Vaccinations should be used in combination with a healthy environment.

ASA Reflection Page

List 5 key points that are important to remember from this presentation.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

List 3 ideas or concepts that this new information has in common with previous things learned.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

List questions or ideas that remain unclear about the information presented that should be asked for clarity at the appropriate time.