

## NHF Regulations for Vaccination of Dog

### IDENTITY MARKING AND VACCINATION REGULATIONS FOR DOGS PARTICIPATING IN RACES ORGANISED BY THE NORWEGIAN SLEDDOG ASSOCIATION (hereafter 'NHF'). IDENTIFICATION REGULATIONS NHF.

All dogs that participate in events organised by the NHF shall be marked with a microchip implant or an easily readable tattoo. After 3 July 2011, electronic identification systems (microchip) is the only valid method of marking.

By using microchip markers that do not meet the ISO 11784 Standard or Appendix A to ISO Standard 11785, the person in charge of the dogs is required to make the relevant chip reading equipment available at every control that occurs.

### NHF VACCINATION REGULATIONS

All dogs that are to participate in events organised by the NHF shall be vaccinated against distemper, parvovirus and hepatitis. These vaccinations shall not be older than 3 years on the first day of the race and must be taken after 12 weeks' age. The aforementioned vaccines are marked with the following letters: distemper (D), hepatitis (H) and parvo (P).

Participants from other countries must also have vaccinated their dogs according to the Norwegian Food Safety Authorities' rules for import of dogs to Norway from their country of departure. All participating dogs shall have vaccination cards.

### VACCINATION CARDS MUST INCLUDE

The vaccination card must include the dog's name, date of birth and chip number, and after 1 November 2012 also the date of chip implantation.

The name of the vaccine (letter symbol), date of vaccination and identity marking shall be confirmed by a veterinary by his/her signature. Please note: Implantation of microchip shall be done no later than at the same time as the vaccination if vaccination is

taken after 1 November 2012.

No participating dog shall have taken any vaccinations during the last 14 days prior to race start.

#### VACCINE GUIDE

During the first weeks of a puppy's life it is protected against diseases through antibodies transferred from their mother through the placenta and colostrum, if the mother is sufficiently vaccinated. There might be individual differences in how long the puppy keeps its protection from the mother, as these levels sink gradually after the puppies are born. For most puppies the concentration of antibodies from the mother has decreased to a negligible level by the time the puppy is 12 weeks old, however, there are exceptions when effective levels of antibodies from the mother are present in puppies also after the age of 12 weeks. If the puppy is vaccinated while still having effective levels of antibodies from its mother, the vaccine will to a lesser extent stimulate the development of the puppy's own immune system. To make sure that the puppy has developed a best possible immunity some veterinaries therefore chose to recommend re-vaccination at the age of 1 year, even though the core vaccination provides up to three years' duration according to approved pharmaceutical descriptions.