WSAVA and AHAA vaccination guidelines recommend the use of titre tests in the following cases:

- Determining whether a puppy/kitten has responded to vaccination
- Titre test INSTEAD of automatic triennial core revaccination for adult dogs/cats
- Testing of newly adopted adult dogs/cats of unknown vaccination history
- Management of outbreaks in shelters

Determines dog and cat antibody titre to:

**Canine**
- Infectious Hepatitis (ICH)
- Parvovirus (CPV)
- Distemper (CDV)

**Feline**
- Panleukopenia (FPLV)
- Herpes Virus (FHV)
- Calici Virus (FCV)
Excerpts from AAHA Vaccination Guidelines for two major titre testing indications:

To assess the immunity when there is a prior vaccination history in an adult dog but the dog is due (or is overdue) for a scheduled booster.

To assess the immunity following completion of the initial vaccination series in puppies over 24 weeks of age.

**Test at the time of the appointment**

- **+**
  - Dog is protected.
  - Dog may be susceptible or may be a genetic "non-responder". It is recommended to administer a single dose of a combination vaccine.
  - If need exists to assess the dog’s response to the vaccine dose, retest 2-4 wk following vaccination.
  - If still negative on subsequent testing, dog may be a “non-responder”.

- **−**
  - If a need exists to assess the dog’s response to the vaccine dose, retest 2-4 wk following vaccination.

**Test at least 2 weeks following the last dose in the initial series**

- **+**
  - Puppy is protected
  - The puppy is likely to be susceptible and should receive a single dose of a combination vaccine.
  - If a need exists to assess the puppy’s response to the vaccine dose, retest 2-4 wk following vaccination.

- **−**
  - If a need exists to assess the puppy’s response to the vaccine dose, retest 2-4 wk following vaccination.