

5.2.1. What supplies do dog vaccinating teams need?

Basic supplies for vaccinating 100 animals (dogs and cats) or per vaccination post using a central-point vaccination strategy are listed below. Click [here](#) to read more about strategies available for dog vaccination. It is always advisable to purchase supplies in slight excess. There might be some wastage, but the majority of excess supplies can be used in subsequent campaigns (e.g. certificates, syringes, vaccines etc.). Some items (e.g. tables and chairs) may not be required if other strategies are used. Click [here](#) for a summary table of what you need to buy depending on the strategy you decide to adopt.

Items for advertising:

- ▶ [Posters](#)
- ▶ Leaflets.
- ▶ 1 x 2 meter banner with 'Vaccination post' written on it - 1 for each brigade/vaccination post.
- ▶ Portable megaphones
- ▶ Optional t-shirts (and caps) for identification of vaccinators - 1 set for each vaccinator.

Items for registration/certification:

- ▶ Tables and chairs – either portable ones or alternatively these can be borrowed from local schools or similar.
- ▶ Dog registration books - these should be pre-printed with columns including the name of the owner, registration number, 'address' or village/subvillage, animal species (i.e. dog or cat), dog/cat name, age, sex and previous vaccination history and a place for indicating the date and location of the campaign.
- ▶ Pens – at least 2 per brigade.
- ▶ Vaccination certificates - 110. The certificate should include the name of the owner and address, animal species (i.e. dog or cat), dog/cat name, age, sex, manufacturer, serial number and type of vaccine used, dates of vaccination, and signature of vaccinator. Click [here](#) for some examples. Additional information can be included on the back of the certificate.

Items for vaccination:

- ▶ Vaccines: 110 doses assuming there will be some wastage. Animal vaccines can be injected or administered orally:
 - WHO/OIE recommended parenteral vaccines are cell-culture vaccines which have proved to be safe, effective and relatively inexpensive. If vaccines are produced locally published guidelines must be followed. Click [here](#) for more information on animal vaccines.
 - Click [here](#) for information on vaccines for oral vaccination programmes (for dogs that cannot be accessed easily).

Since estimations will have bias, you should err on the side of precaution: assume the highest estimation of the number of dogs and cats to be vaccinated in the coming campaign. You may have surpluses, so ask the supplier to provide a number of doses with expiration dates beyond next year's campaigns.

- ▶ Portable refrigerators or coolers (including polystyrene cooler boxes).
- ▶ Ice packs
- ▶ Syringes and needles – up to 110 units. Although needles should be used only once for each dog unless sterilized, syringes can be reused for a number of dogs to reduce costs.
- ▶ Plastic containers for safe disposal of needles and syringes – 2 per vaccination post.
- ▶ Disposable gloves – 20.
- ▶ Plastic bag for correct disposal of parts or whole used baits (if vaccines are administered orally).
- ▶ Cotton – 500 grams.
- ▶ Alcohol – 200 ml.
- ▶ Soap and package of 100 disposable paper towels – 2 per vaccination post.

► Devices for differentiation of vaccinated dogs, also described [here](#): temporary (colored plastic collars or paint, which can be seen from 30 meters) or permanent (tattoos, tags, microchips) depending on available resources – 110 units. These devices are needed only if observation studies for vaccination coverage estimates are to be carried out, but they are often a useful and popular incentive for dog owners and are an instant indicator that a successful campaign has taken place. They are therefore recommended if they can be obtained and applied in a cheap and quick manner. Click [here](#) for some examples of temporary devices.



Photo courtesy of Serengeti Carnivore Disease Project

Dog catching and restraining devices:

In most circumstances almost all dogs will be accessible for vaccination without the need for specialized equipment, especially if dog handling personnel are experienced and if the vaccinator has explained the procedure well to the person bringing the animal to be vaccinated. Click [here](#) to learn about restraining techniques.

However, if the level of dog restraint required is not known, a number of dog-restraining items may be purchased at the outset and additional ones may be added subsequently once the exact needs have been assessed:

- Dog-catching net or dog-restraining pole.
- Ropes or self-tightening leashes – 2 per vaccination post.
- Muzzles – muzzles that can be disinfected between dogs or disposable tape muzzles (e.g. bandaging material), which can be discarded for each dog, can be used.
- Pole syringes may be required for certain types of dogs.

Click [here](#) for some examples of dog catching and restraining devices.

Basic drugs/treatments:

- Basic first aid kit.
- For basic wound care.
- Basic drugs for parasite control (e.g. Ivermectin for treatment of mange).



Photo courtesy of Lusaka Animal Welfare Society and University of Lusaka Veterinary Department

► Drugs for euthanasia (including sedatives) – These will be needed if the vaccination teams encounter rabid dogs. In some countries these procedures may be requested by dog owners. Click [here](#) to learn more about dog removal (if and when required).