

WORMS



Don't let them worm their way in

Worms are common internal parasites in cats and dogs, but how much do you really know about them? Here we will bust some common myths, giving you the facts to understand the worms dogs and cats experience, the dangers they pose, and how to keep your pet and family protected.

First, let's meet the usual suspects and see the trouble they can cause.

Common Flea Tapeworm

Pets swallow infected fleas & it causes itchy bottoms in cats and dogs.







Roundworm

Vomiting. Diarrhoea.
Coughing. Bloated
stomach. Poor growth
- mainly in puppies and
kittens. Zoonotic.

Whipworm

Dogs; embeds into large intestine.
Bloody diarrhoea.

Feline Lungworm

A wide spectrum of signs: symptomless or coughing, difficulty breathing & weight loss. Can be fatal for cats. Mostly outdoor kittens.

What is Zoonotic?

Diseases spread between animals and people







Hookworm

Mainly affects dogs. Heavy burdens = anaemia & diarrhoea. Footpad dermatitis. More common in kennelled dogs like Greyhounds. Zoonotic.

Sheep Measles Tapeworm

Dogs spread this on sheep pasture after eating raw sheep/goat meat. Causes damage to sheep meat.

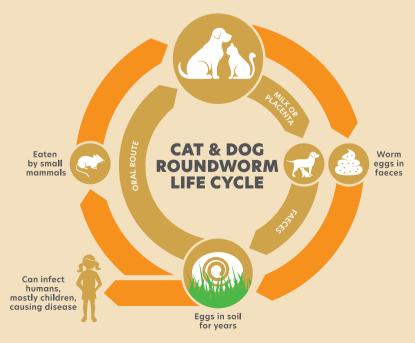
Worms - knowing fact from fiction

Myth: My pet isn't sick, so it can't have worms.

Fact: Your dog or cat doesn't have to look sick to be carrying and passing on

worm infections.

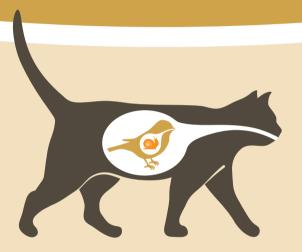
 Worms can lead to serious health issues in your pet and even make them feel quite sick, but often adult dogs and cats have a low worm burden that goes completely unnoticed. Without regular treatment, worm eggs spread in the environment through your pet's faeces and can remain infective for many months or years. Take a look at the worm life cycle below to see how pets can become infected.



- As we've seen in the worm life cycle on the left, cats and dogs can become infected with intestinal worms in a number of ways.
 - Pets can pick up worms anywhere from paddocks and parks to backyards, beaches and pavements and become infected when they accidently swallow microscopic worm eggs or larvae (e.g. while grooming or playing with a toy or exploring in the park).
 - Ill health is more common in young animals. Many puppies are born with roundworms, infected from their mother in the womb. Puppies and kittens can be infected through their mother's milk when suckling too. This is why young pets need more regular worming than adults.
 - Hookworms can also infect dogs and humans by directly penetrating the skin, causing dermatitis at the entry site.
 - Pets that hunt and eat wildlife, including lizards, mice, birds, or scavenge animal carcasses, are at higher risk of tapeworm infection. Pets with fleas are more at risk of flea tapeworm too.

Myth: Lungworms rarely infect cats and aren't that dangerous.

Fact: Lungworms can be dangerous for cats. Lungworm infection can cause serious health problems in cats and can be fatal.



- Cats can become infected after eating snails, slugs, earthworms, rodents, birds or reptiles that carry the lungworm parasite.
- Lungworms damage the lungs, causing breathing difficulties, coughing & weight loss.
- Some cats show no symptoms, or only mild symptoms that can be mistaken for hairballs.
- Young, hunting or immunocompromised cats are most at risk from feline lungworm.

Luckily, New Zealand does not have canine lungworm.



Myth: Only dogs and cats can get worms - not people.

Fact: Worm infestations in your pet can threaten the health of you, your family & others.

• Children are most at risk of getting worms from the cat or dog, as they're often in closest contact with family pets. They also tend to spend a lot of time outside and can pick up worm eggs from contaminated soil. The cat and dog *Toxocara* species of roundworm can cause serious illnesses, including blindness, in children.



The spread of worms from pets to people can be prevented by taking the following steps:

- Clean kennels and your pet's bedding regularly.
- Clean up your pet's poo from the yard and empty cat litter trays daily.
- Prevent pets from eating rodents, small animals and reptiles. Provide sufficient high-quality food and plenty of alternative activities to fill in their day to reduce your pet's drive to hunt.
- Always wash hands thoroughly after playing with your pet and before eating.
- Cover sandpits to prevent animals from defecating in them.
- Always scoop the poop when your dog does their business on walks! This helps to remove worm eggs from contaminating the environment.
- Treat all pets regularly with a quality intestinal wormer.
- To help farmers avoid the spread of sheep measles tapeworm in their flocks do not allow dogs that walk over farmland to eat raw sheep/goat meat or offal.



Treating for worms

You can choose from a range of worming products, including spot-on treatments, such as Advocate® or Profender® for cats and tablets such as Drontal®, which kill intestinal worms in dogs and cats. Worm your adult pets at least every three months to control intestinal worms and help to prevent human infections.



	Administration	Frequency [†]		Min. Age/Weight
Drontal [®]	Oral	3 Monthly*	*	> 2 weeks (puppies) > 4 weeks (kittens)
advocate®	Topical	Monthly	*	> 7 weeks (puppies) > 9 weeks (kittens)
profender.	Topical	3 Monthly [^]	<u>d</u>	> 8 weeks (kittens) Available in NZ for cats weighing over 2.5kg

[†] Frequency is a guide for adult pets only. Ask your vet clinic for a tailored solution to fit your pet's age and lifestyle, and always read the product insert before use.

^{*} With reference to cats and dogs over 6 months of age. ^ With reference to cats over 12 weeks of age.

Want to know more?

Contact us on 0800 446 121

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