

# Worms in Dogs



## Worm your dog every 3 mo. with Milbemax tablets

tasty tablets - easy to give or to hide in the food.

**Puppies** should be wormed every 2 wks. up to 3 mo. old,

then every month up to 6 mo. old, then every 3 months.

**Adult Dogs** should be wormed every 3 mo. throughout life.

- For extra protection of young children from Toxocara, worm your dog every 6 - 8 weeks with **Milbemax**.
- For peace of mind - a simple lab test on your dog's faeces can detect and identify any worms present. If you have several dogs one mixed sample of all their faeces will do.

**PUPS** get roundworms from their mother.

**ADULT DOGS** pick up tape and roundworms by scavenging, eating raw meat, licking other dogs, eating soil, or eating a flea whilst grooming.

### WORM PROBLEMS

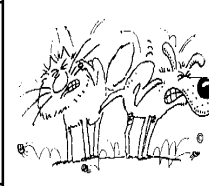
- Worms cause anaemia and bowel obstruction.
- Worms can trigger allergic reactions resulting in vomiting, diarrhoea and skin disease.
- Roundworms can cause serious disease in children.

**Protect your dog and your family from worms**

[www.vet-healthcentre.co.uk](http://www.vet-healthcentre.co.uk)

@ Veterinary Health Centre 2009 - Tel. 01254 53622

fleatickwormDOG1009.dtp



# Fleas, Ticks & Worms in Dogs



## Flea & Tick Prevention is Easy!

Just use **Prac-Tic Spot-On** monthly on all your dogs - all year round.

Each application is 100% effective for a full month.

**The cost of 12 months flea and tick prevention is £66 -£86 depending on the size of the dog**

**Avoid flea and tick products that don't work.**

Many non-vet products are untested, make untrue claims or just don't work at all. Some are dangerous, especially to cats!

Tick prevention is important - see inside.



## If you find a Flea on your dog

and you're not using Prac-Tic then there are probably lots of flea eggs about your home already.

1. Spray **Indorex** all around your home and vacuum thoroughly over the next 4 weeks.
2. Start using **Prac-Tic Spot-On** - monthly on all your dogs, and keep using it.
3. Treat your cats with **Stronghold Spot-On** monthly.
4. Worm your dogs and cats **monthly** with **Milbemax** for the next 3 months as fleas transmit tapeworms.



## If you find a Tick on your dog

and you are not using Prac-Tic Start using **Prac-Tic Spot-On** - monthly all year round. (Ticks can be removed using an O'Tom Tick Remover)

## **TICKS suck blood from pets and people and transmit nasty diseases**

including Lyme Disease, Anaplasmosis, Ehrlichiosis, Babesiosis and Hepatozoonosis.

● **Ticks live several years** - by the time you see a tick it's at least 12 months old and has sucked blood from other animals before attaching to your pet (or to you).

● **Ticks have recently become widespread in the countryside and public parks.**

● **Ticks are active March to Oct. and can be active in mild winters.**

LIFE CYCLE -A tick gets onto a dog and sucks blood for 3 - 10 days getting bigger all the time. An owner will see the tick as it gets bigger. If the tick is carrying infection, the infection gets into the dog's blood after 3-4 days. It then, drops off, lays eggs on the ground and then next year gets onto another animal.

## **FLEAS suck blood from pets and people, and transmit nasty diseases**

including tapeworms, Bartonella and Rickettsia.

● **Fleas cause flea allergic dermatitis in pets and unpleasant bites on owner's legs.**

● **Fleas are active outside from May to Dec. and throughout mild winters.**

● **Fleas are active in centrally heated homes all year round!!**

LIFE CYCLE - Flea jumps onto dog. Dog goes home. Flea lays up to 1000 eggs which scatter all round the house. Eggs hatch, form larvae, then pupae which can lie inactive and unseen in the house for up to a year. Adult fleas emerge from pupae.

• **One flea lays 1000 eggs = 1000 fleas!**

**An infested home takes 3 months to clear!**

*Use Prac-Tic Spot-On Monthly*

## **How dogs get worms**

**Dogs get tapeworms by eating a flea when grooming, hunting, scavenging, or by eating uncooked meat.**

Once eaten they attach to the gut wall and grow into long flat "tapes" made up of lots of segments. The head end sucks blood, the other end releases segments full of eggs that are passed in the dog's faeces. These are eaten by birds and mice, and form cysts in the muscles of these small animals. These cysts stay in the muscle until the small animal is eaten by a dog then they then develop into tapeworms in the gut of the dog.

Tapeworm segments look like tiny slugs or dried up grains of rice and are sometimes seen near the anus. They may only be noticed if they are "washed out" by severe diarrhoea.

Most dog tapeworms do not affect humans.

## **Dogs are born with roundworms**

Female dogs have roundworm cysts in their muscle tissue which become activate during pregnancy. Roundworms then produce thousands of tiny eggs which are passed in the faeces. These eggs pass on to other dogs as they they sniff and lick around each other! Roundworms will often be vomited up by pups but in healthy adult dogs there may be no clues to show that roundworms are present.

## **Roundworms -the risk to children**

Toxocara roundworm eggs passed in dog faeces end up on grass, soil or sand. If eaten by a child, or adult they develop into tiny larvae and migrate through the tissues. If the larvae find their way to the eye then blindness can result. In the lungs the larvae can cause asthma-like symptoms. Fortunately these are rare conditions. Worming every 3 months reduces the risk of transmission greatly. For extra protection with young children worm your dog every six to eight weeks.

*Worm your dog every 3 months*