

Worming Fact Sheet

To decrease the risk of worms:

- Always dispose of your pets' poo to limit environmental contamination with worm eggs
- Keep your pets' bedding clean
- Regularly clean cats' litter trays
- Keep pets well groomed

Roundworm

In addition to the general tips on worms, here are some additional pointers to help prevent your pet becoming infected with roundworm:

If you can, try to stop your dog from sniffing or eating other animal's poo! As Roundworm can also be transmitted to humans, remember to wash your hands regularly.

Tapeworm

In addition to the general tips on worms, here are some additional pointers to prevent your pet becoming infected with tapeworm:

Most pets are at risk from tapeworm, but some more so than others. If your pet regularly hunts or scavenges, you should treat your pet more frequently. If you can – prevent your pet from scavenging or eating wildlife, and keep pets free of fleas – because they can transmit tapeworm too!

Lungworm in dogs

Due to the serious nature of this parasite a regular preventative treatment should be considered if you frequently see slugs or snails in your locality. Slugs and snails are on the increase and dogs can swallow these accidentally. Standard wormers do not prevent this parasite; so speak to your vet for more advice.

Worming regimes at the Practice-

Puppy: Worm eggs can be passed from the placenta or through the mother's milk therefore you should ideally start worming puppies at 2 weeks old. This should be done every 2 weeks until they are 12 weeks old. Then monthly until 6 months old when they can then be moved onto an adult regime which consists of quarterly treatments.

Kittens: Worm eggs and larvae are passed only through the mother's milk, therefore worming does not need to start until they are 6 weeks old. This should be done every 2 weeks until they are 12 weeks old. Quarterly treatments should then be carried out.