

# Worms in Cats

Roundworms, Tapeworms, Hookworms, Whipworms



**Worm your adult cat every 3 months with ● Milbemax tablets**

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

**or ● Provender Spot-On Wormer**

if you have difficulty giving your cat a tablet.

**Kittens** should have a worm treatment every 2 weeks until they are up to 3 months old, then every month till 6 months old, then every 3 months.

**Adult Cats** should have a worm treatment every 3 months throughout life.

- Phone for advice if you are in any doubt.
- Phone in to order worming treatment; we'll have it ready for you to collect.
- We use only the best veterinary wormers.  
Be aware that many wormers on general sale are old-fashioned products that don't work well.

## WHY YOU NEED TO WORM YOUR CAT REGULARLY:

- 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 cat and your family from worms by regular worming**

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

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# Control of Fleas and other parasites in Cats



- Flea prevention all year round is important to stop your pets, your house (and car) becoming flea infested.
- Do this by using an effective preventive treatment regularly to your cats (and dogs) all year round.

We stock the following effective treatments.

**Stronghold Spot-On monthly** for Fleas,

Ear mites, Lice, Mange & Roundworms

**Program Injection every 6 months** - for Fleas.

- the easiest choice - as you don't have to remember to apply a spot-on every month.

**Comfortis Tablets monthly** for Fleas.

**Seresto Collar** for Fleas & Ticks. For cats that live in a tick area. Lasts 8 months.

**Indorex House Spray** - effective for 12 months.

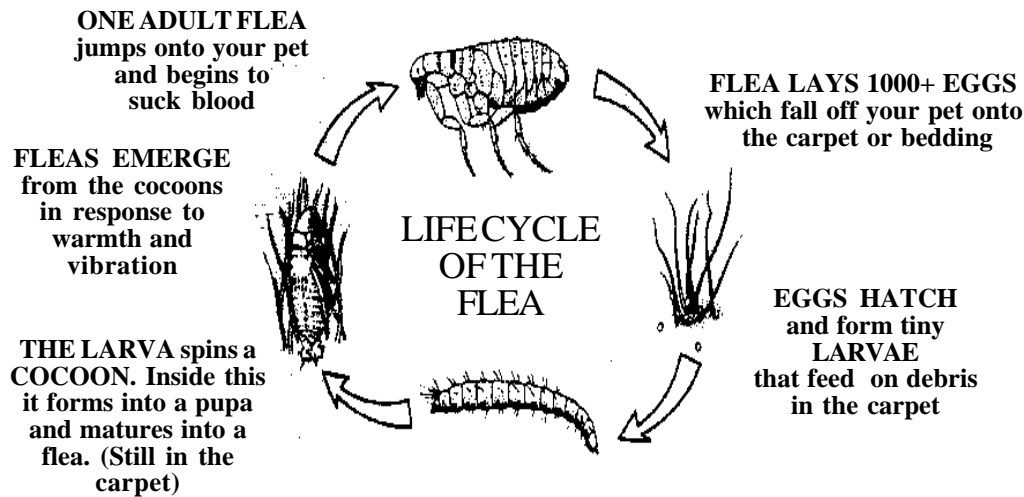
- Cats with fleas often have no irritation at all. They can have a 100 fleas on them and not scratch! You may only notice a problem when your cat becomes spotty and scabby down the lower back because he/she has become allergic to flea saliva - we call this flea allergic dermatitis.

Be aware that many flea products on sale at pet shops, the internet or supermarkets, don't work effectively, and some can even do harm.

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**Fleas are active all year round but especially May - December and they love central heating!**

**One flea can produce over 500 fleas in just 4 wks!**



## Flea Problems

- Skin irritation, Flea allergic dermatitis.
- Fleas carry tapeworms, and several nasty infections that affect pets and humans (Bartonella & Rickettsia).
- Fleas bite humans causing painful sores on the legs.
- Fleas love clean warm homes.

**Use Program Injection 6-monthly**

## How do cats get worms?

Cats get tapeworms by eating a flea (when grooming), hunting, scavenging, or by eating uncooked meat.

Once in the bowel the tapeworm eggs develop into adult tapeworms. They attach to the gut wall and grow into long flat "tapes" several feet long made up of lots of segments. They feed on the contents of the gut. Segments full of eggs are passed in the cat's faeces. These are eaten by birds, mice, and fleas, and form cysts in the muscles of these small animals. These cysts stay in the muscle until the small animal is eaten by a cat; they then develop into tapeworms in the intestines of the cat. Tapeworm segments look like tiny white slugs or dried up grains of rice and are sometimes seen near the bottom. They may only be noticed if they are "washed out" by severe diarrhoea.

Cats get roundworms from their mother, then from other litter mates.

Roundworms produce thousands of tiny eggs which are passed in the faeces. These eggs pass on to other cats as they groom and lick around each other! Kittens re-infect themselves. Roundworms will often be vomited up by kittens but in healthy adult cats there may be no clues to show that roundworms are present.

## Roundworms - the risk to children

Toxocara roundworm eggs passed in cat 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. They are also associated with epilepsy. Worming every 3 months reduces the risk of transmission greatly. For extra protection with young children use Stronghold Spot-On as well as worming.

**Worm your adult cats every 3 months**