

How do I Protect my Pet?

It is advised that you worm your pet AT LEAST 4 times per year.

To ensure that you are protecting your pet fully, why not complete an individual assessment which will identify the risks specific to your pet and family circumstances. If you have any question, do ask the vet for further advice.

What else can I do?

It's virtually impossible to stop your pet from coming into contact with worms during its life. No wormer will provide lasting protection so the only practical way to look after the health of your pet and family is through regular, ongoing worming. Some other things you can do are:

- Cover children's sandpits when not in use.
- Ensure you and your children wash your hands.
- Wash all food.
- Cook meat thoroughly and do not feed your dog raw meat.
- Don't allow children to put dirt in their mouths.



Consulting Times

Freckleton Surgery

Monday
8.30am to 8pm

Tuesday
8.30am to 6.30pm

Wednesday to Friday
8.30am to 7pm

Saturday
8.30am to 1pm



Blackpool Surgery

Monday to Friday
8.30am to 6pm

Saturday
8.30am to 11am



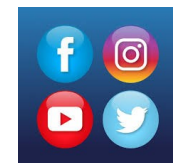
Worms

Rowan Veterinary Centre
"where pets come first"

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PR4 1TP
01772 639800**

**The Old Bank
369 Whitegate Drive
Blackpool
FY3 9PH
01253 766352**

www.rowanvets.co.uk





Toxocara

Roundworm—is present in puppies from 2 weeks old and kittens from 6 weeks old. It causes lethargy, bloating, diarrhoea and weight loss. Whilst the disease is rare in humans, it can cause permanent eye damage which may result in blindness and has also been associated with epilepsy. Children are particularly at risk. In adult dogs, roundworm can be picked up from contaminated soil with the risk greater in dog walking areas like parks. Cats can pick up this worm from contaminated soil and from eating prey.



Lungworm—There are two main lungworms that affect dogs in the UK: *Angiostrongylus vasorum* and *Crenosoma vulpis*. Lungworm can be caught from slugs and snails which means that young, curious dogs are the most likely to be at risk. Lungworm can severely affect breathing and blood clotting. It can also lead to paralysis and is sometimes fatal.



Tapeworm—Fleas transmit a type of tapeworm. If your dog or cat has ever had fleas, it may be infected. Dogs and cats who scavenge or hunt may also become infected with *Taenia* tapeworms. Segments of the tapeworm on the cat's rear may sometimes be visible with an infection. Those living in Wales and Scotland are also prone to the sheep tapeworm—this worm can cause cysts in the liver or lungs in humans.



Dipylidium



Whipworm— Whipworms are seen more commonly in kennelled dogs and can cause diarrhoea.

Trichuris vulpis

Hookworm—Hookworms can cause anaemia (leading to lethargy, breathlessness) and diarrhoea in dogs and cats and skin disease in humans. Cats can acquire this worm from contaminated soil.



Ancylostoma caninum

Dogs & Cats Travelling Outside the UK

Heartworm—is spread by infected mosquitoes, causing coughing and appetite loss. Advanced stages can be fatal. Thankfully, the UK is currently free from heartworm, but it is found in southern Europe and places such as the USA and Australia. So if you plan to travel with your pet, it's important you consult your vet.



Dirofilaria immitis

Tapeworm—The tapeworm *Echinococcus multilocularis* does not occur in the UK but is present abroad. This worm can cause very serious liver disease in humans. Treatment for this tapeworm forms part of the Pet Travel Scheme. Speak to the vet about the scheme in plenty of time (several months) before you plan to travel.

