

EFFECTIVE WORMING PROGRAM FOR YOUR CAT

Are you confused about worming your cat? No need to worry, you are not the only one. We have come up with this handout to help you understand the different worms and preventions available to you, and also when to give them. We hope that by reading this you will feel more confident in caring for your cat, please do not hesitate to call us should you need more help. That's what we are here for!

What should I give my cat to prevent worms?

This table will give you an idea of the different products available and what they protect against.

	Comments	Roundworm	Whipworm	Hookworm	Tapeworm
Popantel	Tablet, given every 3 months				
Revolution	Spot on treatment, given once a month				
Popantel Tapewormer	Small tablet, given once every 3 months				
Profender	Spot on treatment, given once every 3 months				
Felex Plus Paste	Paste, given once every 3 months				

How often should cats be treated for worms?

Kittens are wormed every 2 weeks until they are 12 weeks of age, then they are wormed once a month until they are 6 months of age. After that it is every 3 months for the rest of their life.

What are we protecting against?

Now that you know how and when to worm your pet, we thought you may be interested in the worms that can affect your cat.

Intestinal worms

- **Roundworm** – Roundworm is caught by a cat eating the eggs (can be found in an infected cats faeces), eating another animal that is infected or kittens can even catch it from their mothers milk.
- **Whipworm** – Is also caught by a cat coming in contact and ingesting any matter that is infested with the whipworm egg, such matter can consist of soil, faeces, food, water and animal flesh.
- **Hookworm** – Again this worm is contracted by a cat ingesting infected matter and via the mothers milk to her kittens.

- **Tapeworm** – There are two main tapeworm that affect cats. The first and most common is the Dipylidium Caninum which is contracted by a cat ingesting a flea which has eaten a tapeworm egg. The other, the Taenia Taeniaeformis is contracted by a cat eating an infected rodent or mouse.
- **Ringworm** – Dont be fooled by its name, it is not actually a worm but a fungus that causes itchy skin lesions. Ringworm is transmitted by direct contact and yes, we humans can become infected.

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