

AN INVISIBLE THREAT

Worms are a fact of life when you own a dog or cat. Some worms live in the intestines of pets. You might have heard of some of them:

- Roundworms
- Hookworms
- Whipworms
- Tapeworms

Pets of all ages are at risk. Even though you can't see the problem, pets infected with worms are at risk of health problems, and you may be too.

Pets suffering from intestinal worms may show symptoms that include:

- Rough hair coat
- Weight loss
- Low energy levels
- Distended stomach

The severity of symptoms will depend on overall pet health and the amount of infestation. Left untreated, intestinal worms lay eggs that are shed in your pet's stool. These eggs pose a potential risk for you and your family.

Fortunately, intestinal worms are very easy to treat and control.

- Talk to your veterinarian about the risk to your pet, and for treatment and control recommendations.
- Read on for simple ways to protect your pet, and your family, from the risk of worms.

PROTECT YOUR PET

Pets of all ages are at risk for picking up worms.

- Puppies are born with intestinal worms
- Kittens are often infected early in life from their mother's milk

They don't outgrow the risk. Cats and dogs continue to be exposed to worms, picking them up from:

- Worm eggs shed by other pets
- Fleas
- Eating infected wild animals (rodents)

Even indoor pets can become infected by contact with other pets. That includes indoor cats that only go in the backyard on a leash - they are also exposed to worms.

Even though worms are just about everywhere, there are a few simple ways to protect your pets from worms.

1. Practice good hygiene to reduce the risk for your pet and your family.
2. Follow established guidelines for routine deworming.
3. Talk to your veterinarian about routine deworming with Drontal Dewormers.



REDUCING THE RISK

Here are some simple ways you can protect your family from picking up worm eggs from an infected pet.

- Deworm every three months – that’s four times a year.
- Always wash hands – after playing with your pet and after picking up after your pet in the yard or litter box.
- Remove pet stools from your yard regularly.
- Clean litter boxes daily.
- Keep children away from areas with animal stools, that means no bare feet or lying in the grass.
- Stoop and scoop – in the park, on the trail, everywhere.
- Keep sandboxes covered when not in use.
- Keep pets flea-free. Eating fleas can give your pet tapeworms.

ROUTINE DEWORMING

It would be great if you could prevent your pet from getting worms, but that’s tough to do because you can’t control their environment. But you can treat and control worms with routine deworming to help:

- Keep worms from becoming a problem
- Reduce the risk of transmission to people

Routine deworming your pet:

- Involves treating for worms on a schedule, every three months (four times a year)
- Eliminates any worms that may be present

Drontal Dewormers are safe and easy-to-use dewormers that remove most of the common intestinal worms in dogs and cats.

FOLLOW THE DEWORMING GUIDELINES

Your pet’s age determines how often they need deworming. Your veterinarian will set a routine deworming schedule for your pet, based on recommendations outlined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the American Association of Veterinary Parasitologists and the Companion Animal Parasite Council.

Puppies & Dogs

0-2 weeks old	No deworming necessary
3 weeks old	Deworm every 2 weeks
3 months old	Deworm once a month
6 months old or older	Deworm 4 times a year

