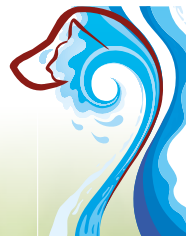


WORMING PROGRAMME



SEADOWN
VETERINARY SERVICES



Both roundworms and tapeworms are common in cats and dogs and may cause poor condition, increased appetite and weight loss.

In addition roundworms pose a small public health risk, particularly to children. Lungworm is an emerging problem in young dogs, especially in this area. It is carried by slugs and snails. Some of the routine worming treatments cover this.

Dogs

All puppies should be dosed for roundworms at two-weekly intervals from 3–11 weeks of age, then monthly to 6 months old. Thereafter worming should occur at least four times a year ideally on an at-risk basis. If worms are seen two doses should be given two weeks apart. Dogs in contact with young children should be wormed more frequently to ensure they are free of roundworms, which can cause blindness. Bitches should be treated for roundworms three weeks before and three weeks after whelping as a minimum.

Cats

Kittens should be dosed for roundworms from 6 weeks of age. Adults should be treated thereafter

according to their exposure risk for tapeworms and roundworms. Fleas will pass tapeworms to both cats and dogs and so must be controlled at the same time as worming to prevent re-infection.

Treatments

Liquid - This is an easy to administer form of worming especially for the treatment of roundworms in puppies and kittens.

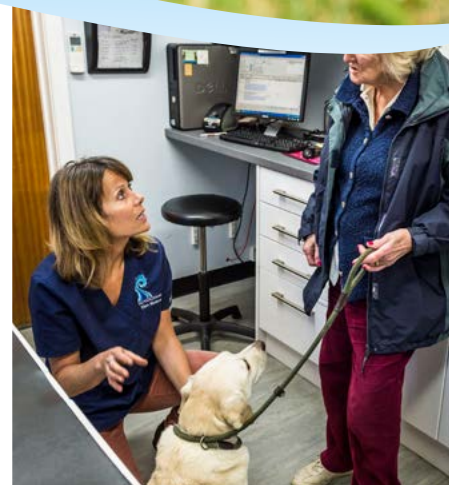
Tablets - These can be given to treat either roundworms or tapeworms or we can supply multi wormers. Palatable tablets are also available.

Spot on - Often combined with a flea treatment a pipette of liquid is applied to the back of the neck.

Paste - Administered orally onto the back of the tongue.

Injection - Can only be given by a vet and only treats tapeworm.

Powder - Administered in food



Delivering first-class veterinary care to the New Forest since 1923