

Lice

-Dog

Eg *Heterodoxus spinigera* , *Trichodectus canis*

L.setosus

CS-Heavy louse infestation is known as pediculosis. Heavy louse infestation may cause pruritus, alopecia, excoriation and self-wounding. The disturbance caused may result in lethargy and reduced weight gain or reduced egg production. Severe infestation with sucking lice cause anemia. Some lice act as intermediate host to the tapeworm *Dipylidium caninum*.

Tx-

1. Affected and all in-contact same species animals should be treated.
2. Matted hair should be clipped away.
3. Topical treatment of entire body with 2 % lime sulphur, pyrethrin and organophosphorus compound shampoo, powder, spray or dip twice 2 weeks apart.
4. Alternative treatments
 - a. Ivermectin @ 0.2 mg/kg twice 2 weeks apart
 - b. Selamectin spot-on topically once or twice 1 month apart
 - c. 0.25% fipronil pump spray 6 ml/kg, topically, twice 2 weeks apart
 - d. 10 % fipronil spot-on
 - e. Imidacloprid spot-on topically twice 2-4 weeks apart
5. Blood transfusion in severely anaemic animals
6. Bedding, grooming tools and environment should be cleaned
7. Insecticidal flea collars

Control and Prevention

- Newly acquired dogs should be examined and treated if infested. Infested pets should be quarantined and treated before coming into contact with other pets. Nits are not susceptible to treatment, so treatment may be repeated in a week to kill any recently hatched nymphs before they mature into egg-producing adults.
- Monthly treatment with fipronil, imidacloprid, or selamectin for control of fleas will also control lice.

-Cat

Eg *Felicola subrostratus* (feline chewing louse)

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