Nematode

-Dog

Eg Toxocara canis, Ancylostoma caninum

CS Adult dogs—even dogs that are infected in the uterus of an infected dam—can be repeatedly infected with adult T. canis if they are orally infected with a few (25 to 100) infective eggs.

Pups infected in utero may present with ill thrift, failure to gain weight, and a poor hair coat; a pot-bellied appearance is also commonly observed. Pups with heavy infections may expel a large mass of worms in vomitus at 4 to 6 months of age; this phenomenon can cause distress for the client as the worms are large and usually alive when expelled.

Tx- Fenbendazole, milbemycin oxime, moxidectin, and pyrantel pamoate are approved for the treatment of ascarid (T. canis, T. cati, and/or Toxascaris leonina) infections in dogs. Selamectin is also approved for treating T. cati in cats. Pyrantel is approved, in combinations with ivermectin or ivermectin and praziquantel, for treatment of T. canis and Toxascaris leonina infections in dogs. Febantel is approved, in combination with pyrantel and praziquantel, for treatment of T. canis and Toxascaris leonina infections in dogs.

Control and Prevention

- Puppies and kittens should be routinely dewormed beginning at 2 weeks of age, with deworming repeated every 2 weeks, until the animals are placed on a monthly control product with efficacy against ascarids at 4 to 8 weeks of age.

- To treat potential newly acquired infections, dogs and cats should be maintained on monthly intestinal parasite-control products with efficacy against ascarids.

- Efficacy of the initial dewormings, monthly control product, and client compliance should be monitored by performing a fecal examination 2 to 4 times in the first year and 1 to 2 times per year thereafter, depending on the age of the animal and its prior history of infection.

- Prevention of predation and scavenging activity by keeping cats indoors and dogs confined to a leash or in a fenced yard will limit the opportunity for cats and dogs to acquire infection with ascarids via ingestion of vertebrate hosts or from an environment contaminated with feces from untreated animals.
• Prompt removal of feces from the yard or the litterbox will also help prevent ascarid eggs from remaining as the fecal material decomposes or is dispersed into the environment.

• Enforcing leash laws and requiring owners to remove feces deposited by their dogs can protect public areas from contamination with ascarid eggs.

• To avoid contamination with eggs of *B. procyonis*, raccoons should not be kept as pets and should be discouraged from defecating in areas frequented by people or dogs.

-Cat

*Eg Toxocara cati, Ancylostoma tubaeforme*

CS Toxocara cati causes ill thrift and a pot-bellied appearance in kittens. Cats are susceptible to infection with this parasite throughout life. In adult cats, irritation of the gastric mucosa by adult *T. cati* ascarids that have migrated from the small intestine may cause vomiting. Adult ascarids are often found in the vomitus of infected cats.

Tx- Fenbendazole, milbemycin oxime, moxidectin, and pyrantel pamoate are approved for the treatment of ascarid (*T. canis, T. cati*, and/or *Toxascaris leonina*) infections in cats. Selamectin is also approved for treating *T. cati* in cats. Pyrantel and febantel are approved for treating *T. cati* in cats. Emodepside is approved for treating *T. cati* in cats.