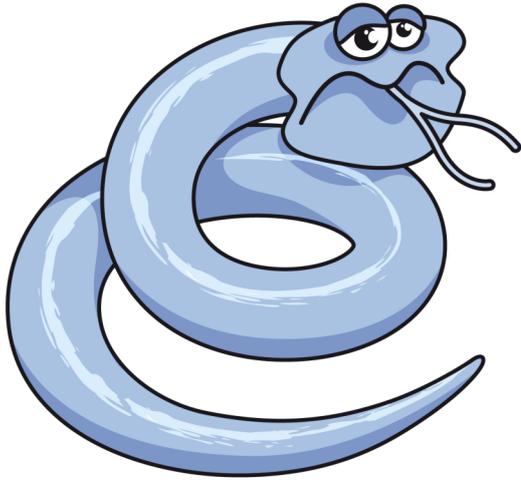


Are you at RISK from parasites?

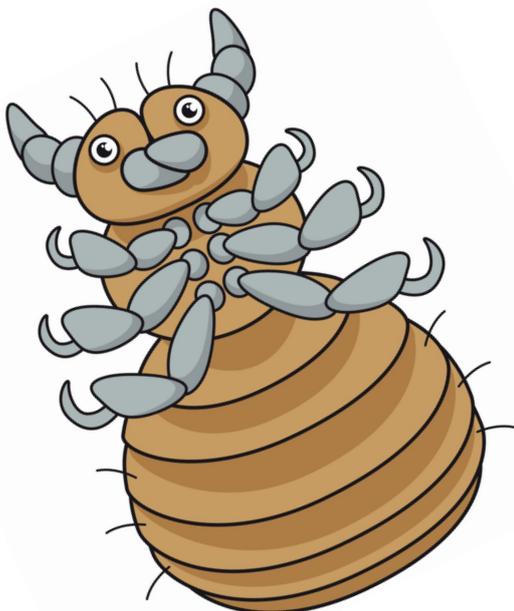


Treat for ROUNDWORM at least every 3 months

Cats and dogs should be treated **at least** every 3 months to reduce shedding of *Toxocara* roundworm eggs in faeces. These pose a serious risk to public health.

In addition, your cat or dog will require **monthly treatment** for roundworm if:

-  Young children or immunocompromised individuals are present in the household
-  Your pet hunts or scavenges prey such as birds or rodents
-  Your pets are fed undercooked or raw unprocessed meat or offal



Treat pets for FLEAS routinely to provide continuous cover

All cat and dog owners should consider routine treatment of their pets with an effective flea treatment product to provide continuous cover against fleas. This is because:

-  In the UK, fleas are present in outdoor environments seasonally and have the potential to be present in households all year round.
-  Fleas may be moved from one location to another by pets as well as mechanically in clothing, household bedding and furniture.
-  Wildlife and outdoor cats may bring fleas into close proximity of people's homes and pets.

This means all cats and dogs in the UK have the potential to be exposed to flea infestation and, once established, household flea infestations will take at least 3 months, and possibly up to 1 year, to eliminate. Failure to provide continuous flea treatment may therefore lead to lengthy infestations, with pets and owners being subjected to bites and potential disease transmission.

Check pets for TICKS and consider preventative treatment

Risk of ticks is increased if:

-  Your dog walks in areas shared with deer or livestock, or land bordering these areas
-  Your dog walks in areas of long grass, bracken, rural woodland or rough pasture
-  Your dog has a previous history of tick exposure

Cats may also require regular tick treatment if they are repeatedly exposed to ticks.

The use of a tick preventative treatment will help to reduce the transmission of tick-borne diseases such as Lyme disease and babesiosis, however, no product is 100% effective and pets should also be checked for ticks at least every 24 hours. If any ticks are found they should be removed with an effective tick removal device and disposed of responsibly using a sealed plastic bag. If you have any concerns, please visit your vet.



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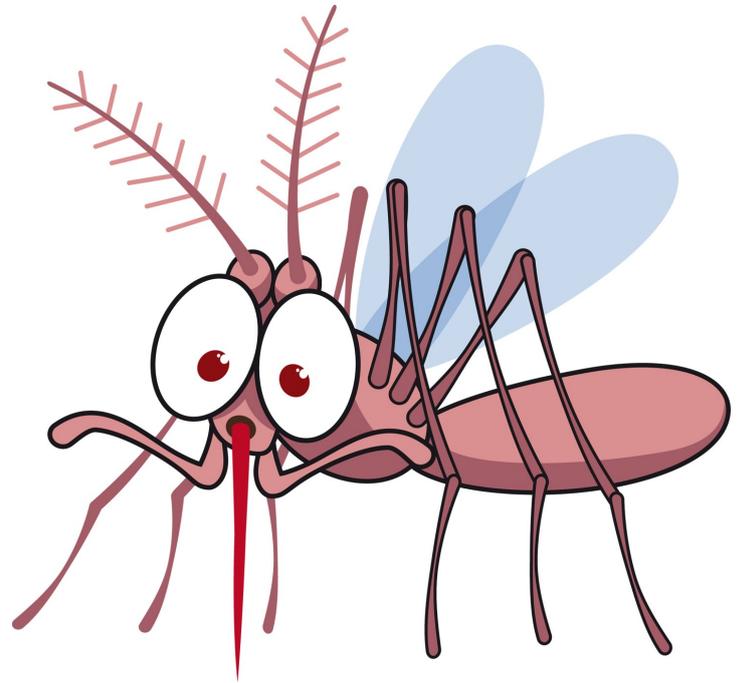
Tapeworm prevention is especially important if your pet hunts

Your pet is especially at risk from tapeworm if it:

-  Has access to sheep/cattle carcasses
-  Eats raw offal or fallen stock
-  Hunts or scavenges
-  Currently has, or has previously had, fleas

Tapeworm prevention in dogs is particularly important in *Echinococcus granulosus*-tapeworm endemic areas (North Wales, Powys, the Wales/England border or the Western Isles of Scotland). Please discuss this with your vet if you live in, or frequently visit, any of these areas.

Pets should be treated for tapeworm regularly depending on their risk group.



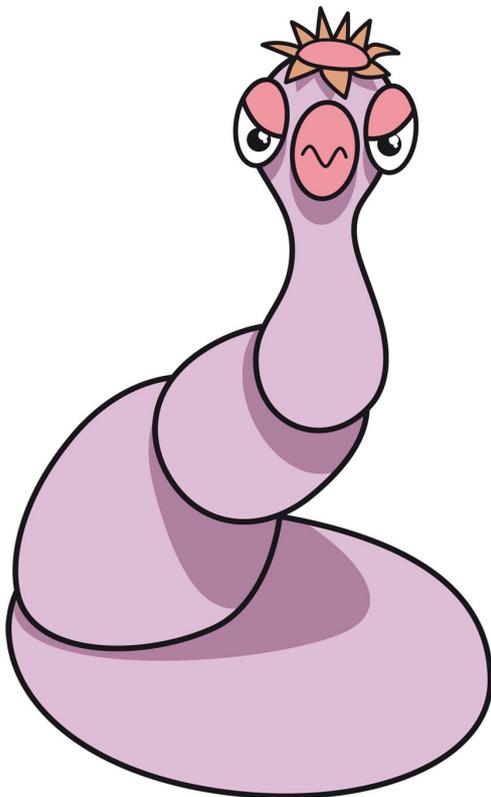
Is your dog at risk from lungworm?

Risk of lungworm (*Angiostrongylus vasorum*) is increased if:

-  Your dog deliberately eat slugs or snails
-  Your dog eats grass and therefore may accidentally consume small slugs and snails or their mucus
-  Your dog regularly plays with outside toys or eats treats outside and therefore may accidentally consume slugs and snails or their mucus
-  Your dog has been diagnosed with lungworm in the past
-  Other cases of lungworm have been diagnosed in the local area

Lungworm is easily prevented and all dogs should be treated preventatively for lungworm, however, those at higher risk or those that live in a known high-risk area of the country should be treated more regularly than others.

Please discuss lungworm prevention with your vet, especially if you live in an area where cases of lungworm have been recorded in the past or you know your dog ingests slugs and snails.



Prevention is better than cure!



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