

IMPORTANT PET HEALTH ALERT



Waunakee
VETERINARY CLINIC

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**Color Laser
Printable PDF File**

This is a **powerful parasite awareness CUSTOMIZED, PRINTABLE PDF FILE** for your practice. We design this flyer to include your hospital name and logo and customize any text to meet your unique practice requirements.

You can print it directly as needed on your hospital's color laser printer. To use this unique flyer, you pay a one-time design/setup fee of \$49 plus a small monthly license fee of \$12.95 - \$15.95.

When They Are This Close
Please provide the safety of your family and you

Parasites and Zoonotic Disease

what pet owners need to know

Zoonotic Disease Alert!

Waunakee Veterinary Clinic considers parasites and zoonotic disease transmission a serious health concern. We want to provide our clients with the information and safeguards required to protect both you and your pet(s).

PARASITIC ZOOSES are diseases primarily of animals that can be transmitted to people. Many of these diseases can affect our pets and thereby put our families in danger. The growing popularity of cats and dogs and the high rate of parasitic (worm) infections have resulted in widespread soil contamination from infected eggs and larvae. **Since children often play outside, they are the most at risk for disease transmission.**



Pictured above: Ocular manifestation of the roundworm (*Toxocara canis*) in a young child with resulting vision loss.

Zoonotic disease in humans can irritations, neurological problems to the Centers for Disease Control an estimated 10,000 cases of human occur each year, and more than 7

Advanced parasitic control pet is available. For more information, please speak with one of our



Because the risk of parasites is often year-round, we recommend a monthly parasite prevention program, and we follow CDC guidelines and recommend parasite fecal exams every six months for your pet(s).

Learn more at: www.petsandparasites.org.

Questions? Please ask us!



We recommend regular testing and once-a-month prescription medication to protect your family and pets.



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Popular Client Choice

Heartworm / Flea / Tick Preventative Guide

	Heartworms	Roundworms	Hookworms	Whipworms	Ear Mites	Mange	Tapeworms	Adult Fleas	Ticks	Lice	Mosquitoes	Mites	Flea Larvae	Flea Eggs	Ap
Trifexis® (Dogs)	•	•	•	•			•								Oral Tab M
Advantage® Multi (Dogs)	•	•	•	•	•		•								Topical M
Revolution® (Cats)	•	•	•	•	•		•	•							Topical M
Sentinel Spectrum® (Dogs)	•	•	•	•		•							•		Oral Tab M
Sentinel® (Dogs)	•	•	•	•									•		Oral Tab M
Heartgard® (Dogs & Cats)	•	•	•	•											Oral Tab M
ProHeart® 6 (Dogs)	•	•	•	•											Injection
Frontline® Tritak (Dogs & Cats)	•	•	•	•			•	•					•		Topical M
Vectra 3D® (Dogs)	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Topical M
Comfortis® (Dogs and Cats)	•	•	•	•											Oral Tab M
Nexgard® (Dogs)	•	•	•	•											Oral Tab M
Bravecto™ (Dogs)	•	•	•	•											Oral Tab E
Capstar® (Dogs and Cats)	•	•	•	•											Oral Tab
Preventic® Collar (Dogs)	•	•	•	•											Collar Las
Scalibor® Collar (Dogs)	•	•	•	•											Collar Las

DESIGN NOTE:
You can edit ANY elements to meet your unique practice requirements.

Will You Be The Front Page Story?

Los Angeles Times

How will you **protect your practice** against liability for the transmission of zoonotic diseases and educate your clients on the importance of a parasite prevention program and the dangers of zoonotic disease transmission?

WHAT'S YOUR RISK? "Zoonotic transmission liability combines all the elements of a good media story. All it takes to seriously impair a practice's reputation is a newspaper story linking a child's zoonotic enterocolitis to a veterinarian's failure to diagnose and treat the child's puppy for worms."

Internal Parasites You Must Be Aware Of:



ROUNDWORMS – This intestinal parasite is very common in our pet population and is also a human health concern. Signs of a roundworm infection include diarrhea, vomiting, stunted growth, rough coat, bloated belly and abdominal discomfort. However, some affected pets may be asymptomatic and show no signs of infection.



TAPEWORMS – This parasite is also very common in our pet population. Tapeworm infections normally occur when your pet eats fleas, mice or rats that carry the tapeworm larvae. An infection may cause your pet to sit down and drag its rear along the ground, and you may see worm segments that look like “rice” on the pet’s rear end or bedding.



HOOKWORMS – One way in which your pet can become infected with hookworms is by ingesting soil that has been contaminated by the stool of an infected animal. Hookworm eggs are deposited in the stool, which then contaminate the soil. If your pet comes into contact with this soil, simple self-grooming afterward could be the start of a hookworm infection.

The second way that your pet could develop a hookworm infection takes the above scenario a step further. When these hookworm eggs in the soil develop into larvae, the larvae can penetrate your pet’s paws after a walk through a contaminated area. Hookworms can also present a health risk to your family members if the larvae comes in contact with skin.



WHIPWORMS – This infestation occurs when your pet swallows whipworm eggs found in contaminated soil. Whipworms cause bloody diarrhea, anemia, dehydration and loss of appetite. A female whipworm can produce 2,000 eggs daily. Eggs are passed in feces and can survive for years in the soil. Whipworms are very difficult to eradicate.



GIARDIA – Giardia are protozoa, (microscopic single-celled organism with a flagellated teardrop shape) that can take up residence in the small intestine. Both animals and humans can contract these organisms by drinking contaminated water from streams and ponds. For your dog, just one lap of contaminated water or a bite on a contaminated stick is all it takes to contract giardia. Pets may also become infected by eating the droppings of contaminated animals or by licking their paws or fur after walking in an infected area. Clinical signs of giardia range from intestinal discomfort to explosive bloody diarrhea, sometimes accompanied by foul-smelling gas.

COCCIDIOSIS – Coccidia are classified as protozoa. Coccidiosis is primarily an infection of young animals and is transmitted to your pet when he or she ingests coccidia eggs, called oocysts. These oocysts enter the environment when they are discharged in the stool of an infected host. Coccidiosis is an infection common to many mammals. If your pet is a hunter or spends time roaming the wide outdoors, he or she may be more susceptible to coccidiosis. Coccidia invade your pet’s intestinal lining, destroying the tissue. This can lead to bloody diarrhea, listlessness, dehydration and abdominal pain.



HEARTWORMS – Heartworm disease in animals is a serious health threat that can ultimately result in heart failure and death. **ONE BITE** from an infected mosquito can transmit heartworms to your pet. Dogs are the most common victims, but cats, ferrets and other animals are also susceptible. The heartworms restrict blood flow and cause organ damage and, ultimately, death. Symptoms include coughing, labored breathing and heart failure. Treatment is available for dogs, although it is expensive and may cause complications.



Prevention is the key to your pet’s protection against a heartworm infection. We recommend testing your pet annually for heartworms. Once-a-month prescription medication is required to protect your pet during the year. This medication destroys any immature heartworms that exist in your pet’s bloodstream.

How to Minimize a Parasite Health Hazard for Your Family and Pet –



Hookworm effect on the skin

The veterinarians at Waunakee Veterinary Clinic recommend you implement a **“Parasite Prevention Program.”**

1. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) recommends that a microscopic fecal examination for each pet should be performed every six months to check for internal parasites. This is especially **IMPORTANT** if you have children in your home. **Simply drop a fresh stool sample off at our hospital, and we will call you with the results.** Laboratory tests are the only positive way to determine which parasites are present. There is no single drug that will eliminate all the parasites your pet may have, so identification is important. Once the specific parasites have been identified, our professional staff will administer the proper medication to initially deworm your pet.
2. Treat your adult pet monthly with a broad-spectrum dewormer, and have your puppy or kitten dewormed by a veterinarian at an early age (as early as four weeks old).
3. Make unprotected outdoor sandboxes off-limits; cover sandboxes when not in use.
4. Promptly collect and hygienically dispose of any animal feces in your environment.

The risk of zoonosis should not scare anyone away from the unique and rewarding experience of owning a pet. It is, however, a reminder of our responsibilities toward our pet and toward our families and community.

