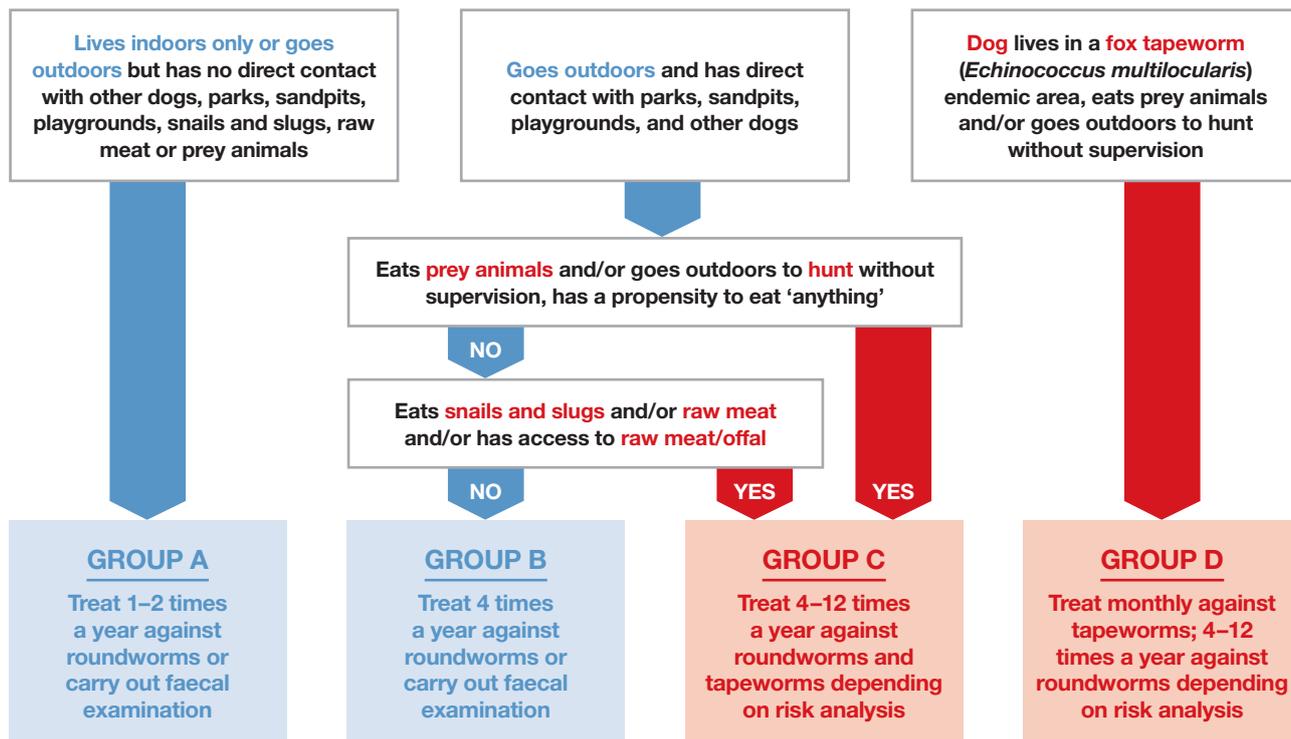


Scheme for individual deworming of dogs



| ADDITIONAL TREATMENTS FOR DOGS | |
|---|---|
| Roundworms | |
| Puppies | From the age of 2 weeks, then every 14 days up to 2 weeks after weaning and then monthly treatments up to six months of age. |
| Pregnant bitches | To reduce transmission to the puppies, pregnant females can be given macrocyclic lactones on the 40th and 55th day of pregnancy or fenbendazole daily from the 40th day of pregnancy continuing to 2 days postpartum. |
| Lactating bitches | Should be treated concurrently with the first treatment of puppies (see above). |
| Dogs with increased risk of infection i.e. those used in sport, competitions, shows or those kept in kennels etc. | Two treatments: a maximum of 4 weeks before and 2–4 weeks after the event. For kennels: use planned deworming once a month or examine faecal samples every four weeks and treat according to findings. |
| Professional dogs i.e. therapy, rescue or police dogs | Depending on the risk assessment, use planned deworming once a month or examine faecal samples once a month and treat according to findings. |
| Dogs sharing homes with children below 5 years or immunocompromised individuals | Depending on the risk assessment, use planned deworming once a month or examine faecal samples once a month and treat according to findings. |
| Tapeworms | |
| Travel or import into/from endemic areas for <i>Echinococcus</i> spp. | Dogs with a high risk of infection should be treated 4 weeks after starting the trip, then every 4 weeks until 4 weeks after return. After importation, immediate examination and treatment is recommended. |
| Eats raw meat and/or offal, eats prey or goes hunting | Dogs should be tested every 2–3 months by faecal examination and treated accordingly to findings or dewormed every 6 weeks. |
| Flea or chewing lice infestation (as a vector for <i>Dipylidium</i>) | Once when the infestation is established. |
| Heartworm (<i>Dirofilaria immitis</i>)* | |
| Dogs living in heartworm endemic areas | Prophylactic larval treatment with macrocyclic lactones at monthly intervals during the mosquito season. |
| Travel or importation to/from endemic areas for heartworm | No later than 30 days after departure to 30 days after last possible travel date at monthly intervals. |

- Deworming practices should always be on the advice of a veterinary professional. Regular coprological examination of faeces, as suggested in Groups A and B, is a good alternative to standard deworming advice.
- If the individual risk of an animal cannot be judged clearly, the animal should be examined or dewormed at least 4 times a year. Studies have shown that deworming 1–3 times a year does not provide sufficient protection. Deworming every 3 months does not necessarily eliminate patent infections.

* Detailed information about heartworm infection in dogs and cats can be found in ESCCAP Guideline 5: Control of Vector-Borne Diseases in Dogs and Cats at www.esccap.org