

Controlling Internal & External Parasites in U.S. Dogs and Cats

Parasite control should be guided by veterinarians.

- Prescribe control programs to local parasite prevalence and individual pet lifestyle factors.
- Adapt prevention recommendations to address emerging parasite threats.
- Conduct physical examinations at least every six to twelve months or as deemed advisable by your veterinarian.
- Conduct annual heartworm testing in dogs; test cats prior to placing on preventative and thereafter as indicated by history and physical findings.
- Conduct fecal examinations two or four times during the first year of life and one or two times per year in adults, depending on patient health and lifestyle factors.

Every pet, all year long.

- Administer year-round broad-spectrum parasite control with efficacy against heartworm, intestinal parasites with zoonotic potential, fleas, and ticks.
- Administer anthelmintic treatment to puppies and kittens starting at two weeks of age repeating every two weeks until regular broad spectrum parasite control begins.
- Maintain pregnant and nursing dams on broad-spectrum control products.

Healthy lifestyle, healthy pets, healthy people.

- Feed pets cooked or prepared food (not raw diets) and provide fresh, potable water.
- Cover sandboxes when not in use and protect garden areas from fecal contamination.
- Pick up feces immediately whenever walking a dog in a public area; remove feces from the backyard environment at least weekly, preferably daily.
- Keep dogs and cats under control; do not allow roaming.
- Practice good personal hygiene when handling animal waste, particularly important for children and other individuals at increased risk.

If less than optimal control is practiced.

- Deworm puppies and kittens starting at two weeks, repeating every two weeks until two months of age, and then monthly until the pet is six months old.
- Conduct fecal examinations two to four times a year in adult pets, depending on patient health and lifestyle factors, and treat with appropriate parasiticides.

The mission of the CAPC is to foster animal and human health while preserving the human- animal bond by generating and disseminating credible, accurate and timely information for the diagnosis, treatment, prevention and control of parasitic infections.



Companion Animal Parasite Council
www.capcvet.org

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Information is available on the CAPC website (www.capcvet.org) including specific recommendations for individual parasites of clinical importance to dogs, cats and humans:

Internal Parasites

- Heartworms
- Hookworms
- Roundworms
- Tapeworms
- Whipworms

Protozoa

- *Babesia*
- *Coccidia*
- *Cryptosporidium*
- *Cytauxzoon*
- *Giardia*
- *Hepatozoon*
- *Leishmania*
- *Toxoplasma*

External Parasites

- Fleas
- Ticks
- Mange mites
- Lice

Additional CAPC website information:

- Pet health and lifestyle factors
- Life-long, year-round prevention strategies
- Environmental control
- Educational materials including diagnostic procedures and training videos
- Zoonotic disease information
- Life cycles and images of companion animal parasites
- Board members

The Companion Animal Parasite Council

Knowledge of parasites and parasite life cycles is essential to controlling them. These guidelines offer an optimal control program that can be adjusted based on individualized risk assessment according to pet lifestyle factors and local conditions.

The Companion Animal Parasite Council (CAPC) is an independent council of veterinarians and other health care professionals established to create guidelines for the optimal control of internal and external parasites that threaten the health of pets and people. It brings together broad expertise in parasitology, internal medicine, human health care, public health, veterinary law, private practice and association leadership.

For more information about how parasites may affect your pet, please visit us at www.capcvet.org.

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