

EST 1988

# PERKINS VETERINARY CLINIC

11016 S. Perkins Rd.  
Perkins, Oklahoma  
74059

Monday-Friday 7AM to 8PM // Saturday 8AM to 6PM // Sunday 12PM to 6PM

---

Open 365 Days a Year!

*"We do what's best for the pet"*

---

## Internal Parasite Prevention for your Pet

- 1) A fecal examination is recommended every six months of your pets stool
- 2) Use of specific dewormers for the type of parasite present, based upon a microscopic fecal examination (Over the counter dewormers are usually not effective against most internal parasites)
- 3) Remove feces from your lawn, kennel or litter box daily
- 4) Exercise your pets in grassy areas not frequented by other animals
- 5) Prevent your pet from eating rodents such as mice, rats and rabbits
- 6) Prevent your pet from eating earthworms, which spread "roundworms"
- 7) Control fleas!
- 8) Deworm pregnant pets before breeding and whelping to prevent infecting newborn pets

## Don't Panic!

The incidence of pet to human transmission is very low! Caution and good sanitation are key.

## Common Internal Parasites

**Hookworms:** Normally not visible to the naked eye, hookworms reside in the intestine. They can be transmitted to puppies and kittens by the mother and hook onto the intestine where they reside. They can cause severe anemia if left untreated, making them the most harmful of all intestinal parasites!

**Roundworms:** These worms may resemble spaghetti when excreted from your pet. They are most commonly found in young puppies and in adult dogs and cats who have consumed infected feces.\

**Whipworms:** Inhabiting the lower portion of the intestines these worms cause chronic diarrhea and are normally not visible to the naked eye. Infection occurs when it eggs are consumed off of the ground and affects dogs only.

**Tapeworms:** Tapeworms are noticed most often as small white "grains of rice" in an affected animals stool. Infection occurs when a dog or cat eats a flea, this type of worm is best prevented by keeping your pet on a flea and tick preventative.

**Giardia:** This is a parasite, not a worm. It can live in the intestines of dogs, cats and humans, and is most often transmitted by contact with other animals via water bowls or infected feces.

**Coccidia:** This is also a single celled parasite, not a worm. It is most often found in puppies and kittens. The best way to prevent this parasite is to dispose of all stools in the pets living area.