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INTESTINAL PARASITE SUMMARY

GIARDIA



PARASITE TYPE: Protozoa (cannot be visualized with the naked eye)

ANIMAL SYMPTOMS: Vomiting, abdominal pain, bloody, mucous, watery diarrhea, anemia, pale mucous membranes, lethargy, weakness, poor growth, anorexia, weight loss, greasy stool, occasional death of young, elderly or immunocompromised animals.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTS: Fecal testing, ELISA snap test for Giardia antibodies.

TRANSMISSION: Fecal contamination, via insects and rodents, on human clothing and shoes.

ANIMAL RISK FACTORS: Concentrated areas of animal use, crowded animal environments, animals that spend significant time outdoors, bodies of water or stagnant water, exposure to farm animals, immune compromised animals such as the aged or those on chronic steroidal

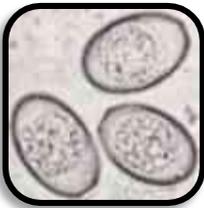
or immune suppressive therapy.

ZOONOTIC (TRANSMISSIBLE TO HUMANS): Yes

HUMAN SYMPTOMS: Diarrhea, gas, abdominal pain, nausea, anorexia, greasy stool, dehydration and chronic soft stool.

TREATMENT & PREVENTION: Different drugs, multiple treatments repeated at specific intervals, good hygiene practices, prevention of human contact in areas where animals defecate, use of monthly parasitic preventatives, strict sanitary practices, isolation of infected animals, environmental disinfection, washing of bedding, bathing of infected animals and disinfection of boots and shoes, regular fecal tests, prevent exposure to farm animal fecal contaminants, prevent consumption of untreated water and prevent exposure to bodies of water.

COCCIDIA



PARASITE TYPE: Protozoa (cannot be visualized with the naked eye)

ANIMAL SYMPTOMS: Vomiting, abdominal pain, bloody, mucous, watery diarrhea, anemia, pale mucous membranes, lethargy, weakness, poor growth, anorexia, weight loss, occasional death of young, elderly or immunocompromised animals.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTS: Fecal testing.

TRANSMISSION: Fecal contamination, via insects and rodents, on human clothing and shoes.

ANIMAL RISK FACTORS: Concentrated areas of animal use, crowded animal environments, animals that spend significant time outdoors, aged animals and animals on steroidal or immunosuppressive therapy.

ZOONOTIC (TRANSMISSIBLE TO HUMANS): No – Coccidia that infect dogs and cats do not infect humans, other species of coccidia infect humans.

HUMAN SYMPTOMS: Not applicable.

TREATMENT & PREVENTION: Different drugs, multiple treatments repeated at specific intervals, good hygiene practices, prevention of human contact in areas where animals defecate, use of monthly parasitic preventatives, strict sanitary practices, isolation of infected animals, environmental disinfection, washing of bedding, bathing of infected animals and disinfection of boots and shoes and regular fecal tests.

ROUNDWORMS



PARASITE TYPE: Intestinal worm

ANIMAL SYMPTOMS: Vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, poor growth, anorexia, weight loss, poor health, dull hair coat, pot-bellied abdomen, anemia, pale mucous membranes, lethargy, weakness, worm constipation and obstruction, coughing, respiratory difficult and pneumonia.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTS: Fecal testing, visualization of worms in vomitus and stools.

TRANSMISSION: Fecal contamination, ingestion of transport hosts, transplacental, transuterine, transmammary, via insects and rodents, on human clothing and shoes.

ANIMAL RISK FACTORS: Concentrated areas of animal use, crowded animal environments and animals that spend significant time outdoors.

ZOONOTIC (TRANSMISSIBLE TO HUMANS): Yes

HUMAN SYMPTOMS: Visceral Larva Migrans can cause an enlarged liver, intermittent fever, weight loss, anorexia, coughing asthma, pneumonia. Ocular Larva Migrans can cause vision loss and blindness.

TREATMENT & PREVENTION: Different drugs, multiple treatments repeated at specific intervals, good hygiene practices, prevention of human contact in areas where animals defecate, use of monthly parasitic preventatives, strict sanitary practices, isolation of infected animals, environmental disinfection, washing of bedding, bathing of infected animals and disinfection of boots and shoes and regular fecal tests.

HOOKWORMS



PARASITE TYPE: Intestinal worm

ANIMAL SYMPTOMS: Anemia, pale mucous membranes, lethargy, weakness, vomiting, tarry diarrhea, poor growth, anorexia, weight loss, coughing, respiratory difficulty, pneumonia and occasional death of young, elderly or immunocompromised animals.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTS: Fecal testing, visualization of worms in vomitus and stools.

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TRANSMISSION: Fecal contamination, ingestion of transport hosts, transplacental, transuterine, transmammary, via insects and rodents, larvae can penetrate the skin, on human clothing and shoes.

ANIMAL RISK FACTORS: Concentrated areas of animal use, crowded animal environments and animals that spend significant time outdoors.

ZOONOTIC (TRANSMISSIBLE TO HUMANS): Yes

HUMAN SYMPTOMS: Anemia, abdominal pain, diarrhea, anorexia, lethargy, respiratory difficulty, cardiac enlargement, irregular heart rate, weight loss, protein and iron deficiency, stunted growth and mental retardation in children and occasional death. Cutaneous Larva Migrans can cause skin lesions, purities (itchiness), inflammation and pain. Eosinophilic Enteritis can cause severe abdominal inflammation and pain.

TREATMENT & PREVENTION: Different drugs, multiple treatments repeated at specific intervals, good hygiene practices, prevention of human contact in areas where animals defecate, use of monthly parasitic preventatives, strict sanitary practices, isolation of infected animals, environmental disinfection, washing of bedding, bathing of infected animals, disinfection of boots and shoes, regular fecal tests, uses of gloves and impervious material to prevent the skin from touching soil.



TAPEWORMS

PARASITE TYPE: Intestinal worm

ANIMAL SYMPTOMS: Low grade infections have minimal signs. More severe infections may produce vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, licking and scooting of the rectum, intestinal obstruction, poor growth, anorexia, weight loss, itching, hives, painful nodules and convulsions.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTS: Fecal testing, visualization of segments in vomitus and stool, or segments may be stuck on hair around the rectum.

TRANSMISSION: Ingestion of fleas that carry tapeworm eggs or ingestion of transport hosts.

ANIMAL RISK FACTORS: High-use and crowded environments such as grooming parlors, boarding kennels, animal control facilities, animals that spend significant time in outdoor environments such as hunters, show animals, outdoor animals, animals that consume rodents and wildlife, animals that have fleas and or reside in areas with poor environmental flea control.

ZOONOTIC (TRANSMISSIBLE TO HUMANS): Yes

HUMAN SYMPTOMS: Visceral Larva Migrans can cause an enlarged liver, intermittent fever, weight loss, anorexia, coughing, respiratory difficulty and pneumonia. Hydatid disease with tapeworm cysts in the liver and lungs. Abdominal pain, diarrhea, anal purities (itching), Vitamin B12 deficiency, anemia hives and painful nodules.

TREATMENT & PREVENTION: Many different drugs, multiple treatments repeated at specific intervals, good hygiene practices, prevention of human contact in areas where animals defecate, use of monthly parasitic preventatives, strict sanitary practices, isolation of infected animals, environmental disinfection, washing of bedding, bathing of infected animals and disinfection of boots and shoes, regular fecal tests and complete cooking of meat before consumption.



TOXOPLASMOSIS

PARASITE TYPE: Protozoa (cannot be visualized with the naked eye)

ANIMAL SYMPTOMS: Low grade infections have minimal signs. More severe infections may produce vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, poor growth, anorexia, weight loss, depression, coughing, respiratory difficult, pneumonia, jaundice, seizures, paralysis, abnormal gait, muscle atrophy, abortion and stillbirth.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTS: Fecal testing, serologic blood testing.

TRANSMISSION: Fecal contamination, ingestion of transport hosts, transplacental, transuterine, transmammary, via insects and rodents, on human clothing and shoes.

ANIMAL RISK FACTORS: Concentrated areas of animal use, crowded animal environments, animals that spend significant time outdoors, animals that consume intermediate hosts, raw or undercooked meat, cats with FIV, FeLV, dogs with distemper.

ZOONOTIC (TRANSMISSIBLE TO HUMANS): Yes

HUMAN SYMPTOMS: Fever, swollen lymph nodes, muscle and joint pain, abdominal pain secondary to liver and splenic enlargement, abortion, stillbirth, children infected in utero may suffer blindness, neurological conditions, hydrocephalus, microcephalus and mental retardation.

TREATMENT & PREVENTION: Different drugs, multiple treatments repeated at specific intervals, good hygiene practices, prevention of human contact in areas where animals defecate, use of monthly parasitic preventatives, strict sanitary practices, isolation of infected animals, environmental disinfection, washing of bedding, bathing of infected animals and disinfection of boots and shoes, regular fecal tests, complete cooking of meat before consumption, prevent consumption of untreated water and unpasteurized milk.



WHIPWORMS

PARASITE TYPE: Intestinal worm

ANIMAL SYMPTOMS: Anemia, pale mucous membranes, lethargy, weakness, vomiting, tarry diarrhea, poor growth, anorexia, weight loss, rectal prolapsed, gastric perforations and adhesions and occasional death of young, elderly or immunocompromised animals.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTS: Fecal testing, due to similar appearance need to be differentiated from bladder worms of the Capillaria species, a respiratory parasite.

TRANSMISSION: Fecal contamination, via insects and rodents, on human clothing and shoes.

ANIMAL RISK FACTORS: Concentrated areas of animal use, crowded animal environments and animals that spend significant time outdoors.

ZOONOTIC (TRANSMISSIBLE TO HUMANS): Yes

HUMAN SYMPTOMS: Anemia, abdominal pain, diarrhea, anorexia, lethargy, respiratory difficulty, cardiac enlargement, irregular heart rate, weight loss, protein, vitamin A and iron deficiency, stunted growth and mental retardation in children and occasional death. Rectal prolapsed from straining. Eosinophilic Enteritis can cause severe abdominal inflammation and pain.

TREATMENT & PREVENTION: Different drugs, multiple treatments repeated at specific intervals, good hygiene practices, prevention of human contact in areas where animals defecate, use of monthly parasitic preventatives, strict sanitary practices, isolation of infected animals, environmental disinfection, washing of bedding, bathing of infected animals and disinfection of boots and shoes and regular fecal tests.