

Common intestinal worms

ROUNDWORM

Toxocara canis
(Ascariasis)



Eggs can survive in soil for **years**.⁴



Produces up to **200 000 eggs per day**.⁵



Causes **weight loss, anaemia, abdominal pain, ascites, diarrhoea and coughing**.⁴

HOOKWORM

Ancylostoma caninum



Larvae can **penetrate skin of both pets and humans**.⁴



Produces up to **25 000 eggs per day**.⁷



Causes **anaemia and diarrhoea with dark tarry faeces**.¹⁴

TAPEWORM

Dipylidium caninum
Taenia spp.
Echinococcus spp.



Grows up to **5m long**.⁶



Produces up to **500 000 eggs per day**.⁶



Causes **anaemia and constipation in puppies and kittens**.¹

WHIPWORM

Trichuris vulpis



Grows up to **75mm long**.¹



Eggs can survive in the environment for up to **5 years**.¹



Causes **diarrhoea, anaemia and weight loss**.¹

TRIWORM

effective affordable deworming

Kills 100% of
ROUNDWORMS*



Kills 99.7% of
HOOKWORMS*



Kills 100% of
TAPEWORMS*



Kills 100% of
WHIPWORMS*



3 ACTIVES effective against the most common intestinal worms

Deworming your pet

It's important to follow a regular deworming schedule to reduce the amount of eggs in your environment. For best advice, speak to your veterinarian.

Puppies and Kittens 2 - 3 months old	Every 2 weeks
Puppies and Kittens 3 - 6 months old	Every 4 weeks
Puppies and Kittens over 6 months old	Every 3 months
Adult Dogs and Cats	Every 3 - 6 months

- All pets in the household should be dewormed at the same time.
- Pregnant bitches should be dewormed 10 days before whelping to prevent parasite transmission through the placenta.
- Lactating bitches should also be dewormed when their puppies gets dewormed.

TRIWORM-C

1 tablet per 4kg
1/2 tablet for every 2kg thereafter

Body Mass	Dose
2kg	1/2 tablet
4kg	1 tablet
6kg	1 1/2 tablets

TRIWORM-D

1 tablet per 10kg
1/2 tablet for every 5kg thereafter

Body Mass	Dose
0.5-2kg	1/4 tablet
2-5kg	1/2 tablet
6-10kg	1 tablet
11-15kg	1 1/2 tablets
16-20kg	2 tablets

TRIWORM-D XL

1 tablet per 35kg
1/2 tablet for every 17kg thereafter

Body Mass	Dose
20-35kg	1 tablet
36-52kg	1 1/2 tablets
53-70kg	2 tablets

When did you last DEWORM?



Did you know:



81% of dogs in Southern Africa have intestinal worms.³



An international study showed that **49.38%** of people had intestinal worms.²



Approx. 2 Billion people are infected with soil-transmitted helminths worldwide.⁴

What to look out for

Often pets don't show any signs of having worms, but if left untreated, could be life threatening.

Some of the signs and symptoms may include:

- Extended abdomen - pot belly
- Poor coat health
- Failure to gain weight
- Anaemia - blood loss
- Respiratory disease - coughing
- Vomiting
- Scooting and excessive licking
- Constipation



Even indoor pets are at risk of getting *WORMS*⁴

RODENTS



FLEAS



WALKING OUTDOORS



NEW HOME



OTHER PETS



LIZARDS



Puppies and kittens

Puppies and kittens can suffer life threatening infestations due to having a higher worm and worm egg burden than adult dogs and cats.

A mother can harbour a large amount of worm larvae, which become active during pregnancy.

In dogs, larvae passes to the unborn puppies in the womb.

In nursing puppies and kittens, worm larvae can pass through the milk from the mother.

Mothers then in turn swallow worm eggs whilst grooming their young, further adding to the problem.

It is therefore vitally important to not only deworm puppies and kittens, but all pets in the household.

The worm lifecycle

Intestinal worms in dogs and cats can produce thousands of eggs per day.

These eggs are excreted through the faeces in areas where animals defecate, such as your garden, parks or other outdoor areas.

The eggs remain in the grass, sand and soil. When your pet walks or rolls in these areas, the worm eggs cling to their fur and are swallowed whilst grooming.

Within a couple of weeks they become adult worms, producing more eggs and continuing the vicious cycle.

Indoor pets can also get worms from other sources such as rodents, fleas and lizards.

The health risks

Intestinal worms pose a major health risk for both your family and your pets, with children being at higher risk through closer interaction.

Hookworm larvae can penetrate the skin of children playing in sand or soil containing worm eggs.

Roundworm larvae when swallowed can migrate to various organs and can cause serious health issues, which can be life threatening.

It is virtually impossible to eliminate worm eggs in the environment as these eggs can survive in soil for years.

It is therefore vital that pets are dewormed on a regular basis in order to kill the worms before they produce more eggs.



Children play in soil or sand containing worm eggs and ingest worm eggs or accidentally swallow infected fleas.

