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TAPEWORM INFECTION

What are tapeworms?

The most common tapeworm of dogs (and cats) is called *Dipylidium caninum*. This parasite attaches to the small intestinal wall by hook-like mouthparts. Adult tapeworms may reach 20 cm. (8 inches) in length. The adult worm is actually made up of many small segments about 3 mm (1/8 inch) long. As the tail end of the worm matures, the terminal segments break off and pass into the faeces. Occasionally, the mobile segments can be seen crawling near the anus or on the surface of a fresh bowel movement. These segments look like grains of rice and contain tapeworm eggs; the eggs are released into the environment when the segment dries. The dried segments are small (about 2 mm (or 1/16") hard and golden in colour. These dried segments can sometimes be seen stuck to the hair around the dog's anus.

How did my dog get tapeworms?

First, tapeworm eggs must be swallowed by flea larvae (an immature stage of the flea). Contact between flea larvae and tapeworm eggs is thought to occur most frequently in contaminated bedding or carpet. The life cycle of the tapeworm cannot be completed unless the flea swallows tapeworm larvae.

Next, the dog chews or licks its skin as a flea bites; the flea is then swallowed. As the flea is digested within the dog's intestine, the tapeworm hatches and anchors itself to the intestinal lining.

What kind of problems do tapeworms cause for the dog?

Tapeworms are not highly pathogenic (harmful) to your dog. They may cause debilitation and weight loss when they occur in large numbers. Sometimes, the dog will scoot or drag its anus across the ground or carpet because the segments are irritating to the skin in this area. The adult worm is generally not seen, but the white segments which break away from the tapeworm and pass outside the body are usually noticed.

Occasionally, a tapeworm will release its attachment in the intestines and move into the stomach. This irritates the stomach, causing the dog to vomit the worm. When this happens, a worm several inches in length will be seen.

How is tapeworm infection diagnosed?

Tapeworm infection is usually diagnosed when the white, mobile segments are seen crawling on your dog or in the faeces. Tapeworms are not usually detected by the routine faecal examination performed by the veterinary surgeon, thus we tend to depend on owner's description of the rice grain like segments having been seen.

How is tapeworm infestation treated?

Treatment is simple and, fortunately, very effective. A drug which kills tapeworms is given, either orally or by injection. It causes the tapeworm to dissolve within the intestines. Since the worm is usually digested before it passes, it is not visible in your dog's faeces. These drugs should not cause vomiting, diarrhoea, or any other adverse side-effects. The same preparation is often effective against Roundworm as well. Please see your veterinary surgeon.

Control of fleas is very important in the management and prevention of tapeworm infection. Flea control involves treatment of your dog, the indoor environment and any outdoor environment where the dog habitually resides. If the dog lives in a flea-infested environment, reinfection with tapeworms may occur in as little as two weeks. Because the medication which treats tapeworm infection is so effective, return of the tapeworms is almost always due to reinfection from the environment and not failure of the product.

How do I tell tapeworms from pinworms?

Tapeworms and pinworms look very similar. However, contrary to popular belief, pinworms do not infect dogs or cats. Any worm segments seen associated with dogs are due to tapeworms. Children who get pinworms do not get them from dogs or cats.

Are canine tapeworms infectious to people?

Yes, although infection is not common or likely. A flea must be ingested for humans to become infected with the most common tapeworm of dogs. Most reported cases have involved children. The most effective way to prevent human infection is through aggressive, thorough flea control. The risk of infection with this tapeworm in humans is quite small but does exist.

One less common group of tapeworms, called Echinococcus, is of particular concern as a threat to human health. This parasite is harder to diagnose than Dipylidium because the segments are small and not readily seen. In people and sheep the parasite has an intermediate stage where it develops into a cyst not a worm. These cysts are called Hydatid cysts and can cause a severe disease in people. Sheep as well as humans are the intermediate hosts. Dogs eating raw sheep carcasses can pass the eggs in their faeces and thus, with lack of hygiene, humans can become affected from the eggs passed in dog faeces. Dogs and cats may also become infected if they eat rodents

carrying the parasite. Rodent control and good hygiene are important in preventing the spread of this disease to humans. As with the more common tapeworm, infection with *Echinococcus* is infrequent but possible.

What can be done to control tapeworm infection in dogs and to prevent human infection?

1. Effective flea control is important.
2. Prompt deworming should be given when parasites are detected; periodic deworming may be appropriate for pets at high risk for reinfection.
3. All pet faeces should be disposed of promptly, especially in yards, playgrounds, and public parks.
4. Strict hygiene is important, especially for children. Do not allow children to play in potentially contaminated environments.