

## Fleas

### -Dog

Eg *C.canis* (dog flea)

CS-Blood loss and fatal iron-deficiency anemia in very young animals. Although blood meal size is small, repeated feedings and high infestations can cause significant blood loss, and heavy infestations may cause fatal iron-deficiency anemia in very young animals. Inflammation and pruritus may occur at the site of a flea-bite, leading to self-wounding from scratching or biting by the host animal. Cat fleas, dog fleas and human fleas can act as intermediate host of *Dipylidium caninum*. Fleas are also vectors of viral and bacterial infections, particularly of diseases as plague and tularemia.

Tx-

1. Affected and all in-contact animals should be treated with adulticidal flea sprays, spot-on solutions, or dips every 7 to 30 days. Products that contain Fipronil, imidacloprid and selamectin are especially effective when used topically every 3-4 weeks.
3. In heavily flea infested environments, areas where the animal spend the most time should be treated with insectsecticides and insect growth regulators (methoprene, piriproxyfen)
3. In severe pruritus, a. Prednisolone @0.5 mg/kg (dogs) every 12 hours x 3-7 days Every 24 hours x 3-7 days  
Every 48 hours 3-7 days
4. Antibiotics for secondary pyoderma x 3-4 weeks

- Dinotefuran: dogs and cats (monthly topical spot-on)
- Fipronil: dogs and cats (monthly topical spot-on or spray)
- Imidacloprid: dogs and cats (monthly topical spot-on or 8-month collar)
- Indoxacarb: dogs and cats (monthly topical spot-on)
- Nitenpyram: dogs and cats (daily or as-needed oral pill)
- Selamectin: dogs and cats (monthly topical spot-on)
  - Spinosad: dogs (Monthly oral pill)
  - Synthetic pyrethrins: dogs (various formulations including cyphenothrin, deltamethrin, flumethrin, and permethrin); some formulations are registered for use on cats (e.g. flumethrin) while others may be toxic to cats.

### Control and Prevention

- Administer preventive flea and/or tick products as soon after birth as possible (consistent with label claims) for the life of the pet. However, because substantial geographic differences occur in flea prevalence and seasonality, prevention programs should be tailored to needs of the individual pet.

## -Cat

Eg. *Ctenocephalides felis* (Cat flea)

CS-Blood loss and fatal iron-deficiency anemia in very young animals. Although blood meal size is small, repeated feedings and high infestations can cause significant blood loss, and heavy infestations may cause fatal iron-deficiency anemia in very young animals. Inflammation and pruritus may occur at the site of a flea-bite, leading to self-wounding from scratching or biting by the host animal. Cat fleas, dog fleas and human fleas can act as intermediate host of *Dipylidium caninum*. Fleas are also vectors of viral and bacterial infections, particularly of diseases as plague and tularemia.

Tx-

1. Affected and all in-contact animals should be treated with adulticidal flea sprays, spot-on solutions, or dips every 7 to 30 days. Products that contain Fipronil, imidacloprid and selamectin are especially effective when used topically every 3-4 weeks.
3. In heavily flea infested environments, areas where the animal spend the most time should be treated with insectsecticides and insect growth regulators (methoprene, piriproxyfen)
3. In severe pruritus, a. Prednisolone @ 1.0 mg/kg (cats) every 12 hours x 3-7 days Every 24 hours x 3-7 days  
Every 48 hours 3-7 days
4. Antibiotics for secondary pyoderma x 3-4 weeks

- Dinotefuran: dogs and cats (monthly topical spot-on)
- Fipronil: dogs and cats (monthly topical spot-on or spray)
- Imidacloprid: dogs and cats (monthly topical spot-on or 8-month collar)
- Indoxacarb: dogs and cats (monthly topical spot-on)
- Nitenpyram: dogs and cats (daily or as-needed oral pill)
- Selamectin: dogs and cats (monthly topical spot-on)