



DEWORMING PROTOCOL (Effective 1/1/2022)

Deworming is an essential part of rescue. We assume that every animal that enters this rescue has had exposure to some sort of worm and / or parasite.

The following SOL protocol is required, provided these criteria are true:

1. No prior deworming has been done on this animal, prior to intake. Ask if you don't know.
 - a. If there has been, consult April & Carrie
2. There is no clear evidence of infestation of fleas.
3. The animal does not show any signs of distress and is generally in good condition.
 - a. Check animal's health after each stage of the deworm process.

Other important details to remember:

- Every animal must be receiving probiotics, pet-tinic and lysine in his or her food throughout the fostering process.
- Check fecal matter for signs of worms. If you are unsure what worms look like, ask your mentor or Carrie/April.
- Clean litter boxes / poop daily and sanitize with bleach or rescue if parasites are present to avoid reinfection.

Notes for Pregnant or Nursing Mamas and Babies:

- Pregnant or nursing: The only approved med for mom is Pyrantel.
- If intake is after birth, wait at least 4 weeks. Deworm mom and babies at the same time with same medications, even if mom is over 6lbs/6mo.
- If mom or babies show symptoms of worms outside of these timelines, contact your mentor, April, and Carrie.
- Toltrazuril is not to be used in kittens who are still nursing. Wait until they are weaned.

Deworming protocol (see restrictions based on page 3) - REQUIRED:

First, assess the kitty. If any animal that you intake or are deworming meets any of these criteria, you must confer with leadership to determine next course of action:

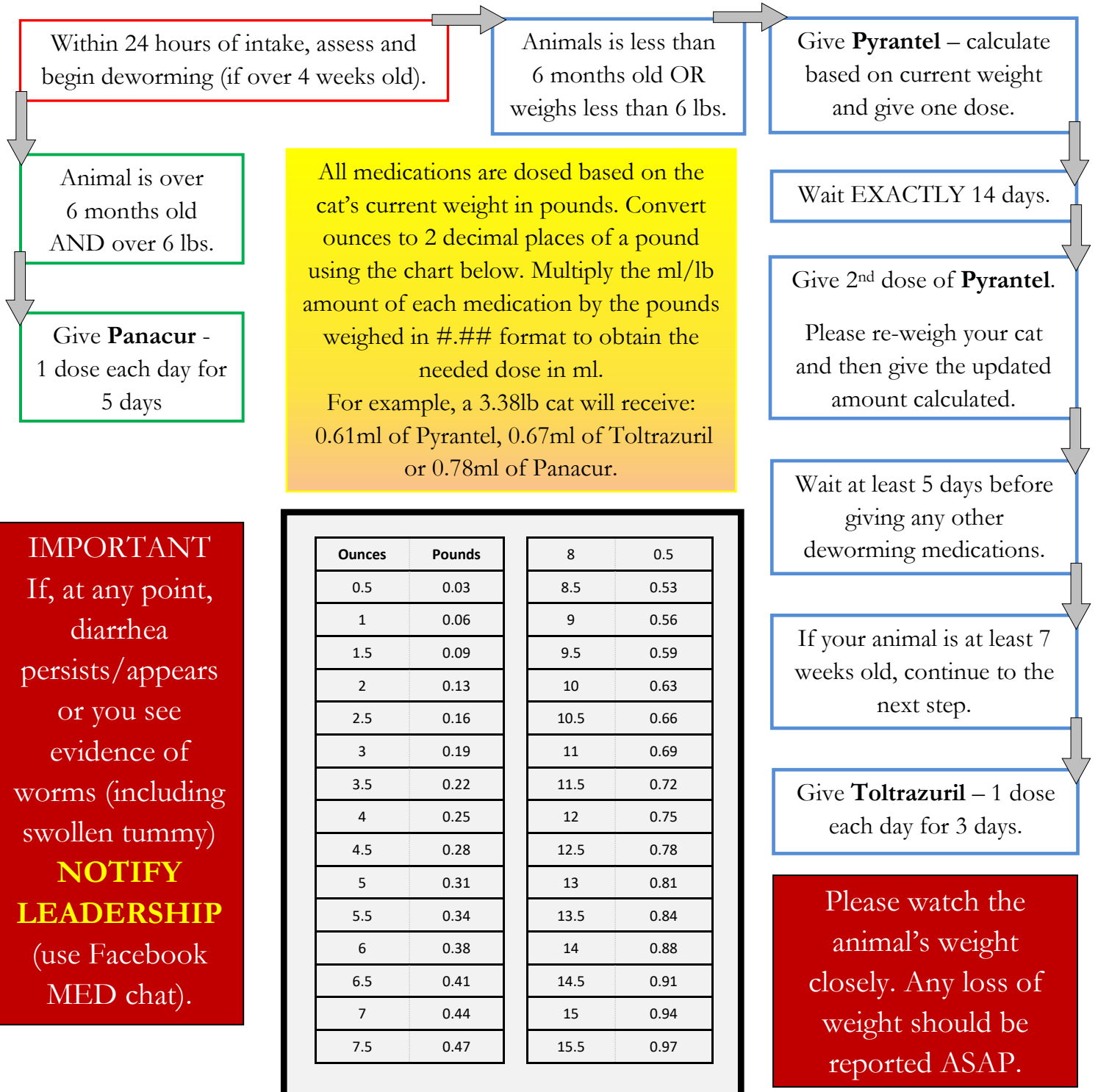
- Animal was dewormed by shelter / rescue / finder.
- Animal has diarrhea (be prepared to describe and if possible provide pics).
- Animal is / was infested with fleas or maggots, etc.
- Animal is lethargic, dehydrated, underweight or generally not in good condition.



NEXT, UPON INTAKE to SOL:

If stable and at least 4 weeks old, follow the flow chart below to deworm your animal.

Dosages for all medications below will be listed on the bottle. You will need to calculate the animal's weight in pounds. If your scale uses pounds and ounces, use the chart below to convert the weight to pounds.





Saving One Life

ANIMAL RESCUE AND SANCTUARY

DEWORMING PRODUCTS

(In alphabetical order)

Sulfadimethoxine (AKA Albon): Treats Coccidia

- First Dose - 0.50 ml per lb, After 0.25 ml per lb; Daily for 7 days but up to 21 days
- Safe for nursing animal. Not ideal for pregnant animal but better than Toltrazuril.
- Cannot be stopped without leadership permission.
- Minimum Age: 4 weeks

Praziquantel (AKA Droncit): Treats Tapeworm related to flea infestation

- Given subcutaneously at clinic or by designated foster
- Only needed if flea infestation and / or tapeworms suspected
- Safe with pregnant animals.
- Minimum Age: 4 weeks.

✓ Pyrantel Pamoate (AKA Nemex): Treats Large Roundworms, hookworms

- 0.18 ml per lb repeated every two weeks (need at least two doses)
- Minimum Age: 4 weeks old.

✓ Fenbendazole (AKA Panacur): Treats Large Roundworms, hookworms, some tapeworms (not flea related), whipworms, giardia

- 0.23 ml per lb for five days (may need to be repeated)
- Give with food or after just eating to avoid tummy upset
- Safe with pregnant / nursing animals
- Kittens and puppies must be at least 2 weeks old but prefer at least 8 weeks.

✓ Toltrazuril (Similar to Ponazuril): Treats coccidia

- 0.20 ml per lb for 3 days
- **NOT FOR USE IN PREGNANT or NURSING ANIMALS that are under 8 weeks old.**
- May need repeat 10-14 days later depending on infestations
- Minimum Age: 4 weeks old, 8 weeks if nursing.

✓ Standard Protocol Medication