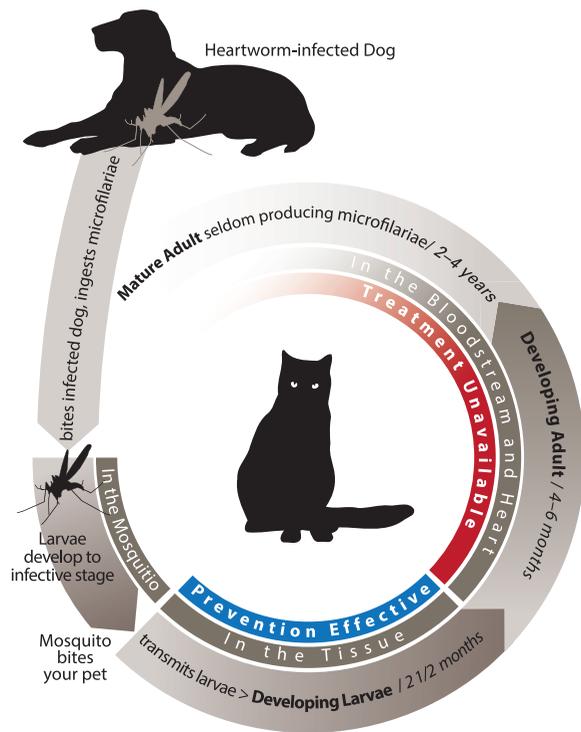


HEARTWORM LIFE CYCLE

Adult female heartworms release their young, called microfilariae, into the bloodstream of an infected animal, typically a dog or other suitable host. When mosquitoes bite these animals, they also ingest these tiny larvae. The larvae develop inside the mosquito into an infective stage within 10 to 14 days. When the mosquito bites a cat, it deposits the infective larvae, which enter the bite wound and begin to migrate. In the cat, it takes 6 to 8 months for heartworm larvae to mature into adult worms. Adult heartworms can live 2 to 4 years in cats.



A MESSAGE TO TAKE TO HEART

While the risk of infection in cats varies from one region of the country to another and even from one community to another, one fact remains: heartworm disease is a threat to unprotected cats in every state, even some parts of Alaska. Unprotected dogs, foxes, coyotes, and wolves act as reservoirs, or sources, for the spread of this serious disease. The relocation of pets, as with humanitarian efforts following natural disasters such as Hurricane Katrina, can introduce heartworm disease to parts of the country where it is not normally found. Furthermore, unprotected pets traveling with their owners to areas where heartworms exist will be at risk for heartworm exposure. Heartworm disease is a complicated and deadly illness—the best approach is prevention.

This brochure highlights many general aspects of heartworm disease but cannot address every detail. Comprehensive guidelines providing the most up-to-date information have been prepared to assist you and your veterinarian. Please visit the website of the American Heartworm Society (www.heartwormsociety.org) for more in-depth information regarding prevention, diagnosis, and management of heartworm disease.

Heartworm Disease in Cats



WHAT IS HEARTWORM DISEASE?

Feline heartworm disease develops when a cat is bitten by a mosquito carrying microscopic larvae of a parasite called *Dirofilaria immitis*. As a mosquito feeds, these larvae quickly enter the cat's skin and eventually reach the bloodstream. Heartworms typically reside in the pulmonary (lung) arteries and the right side of the heart, so infection often leads to severe lung disease and sudden death. This syndrome in cats is known as *heartworm-associated respiratory disease* (HARD). Typically only a few worms develop to maturity in cats, whereas large numbers develop in dogs. Unfortunately, even a single heartworm can have fatal consequences in a cat. Once thought to be only a disease of dogs and wild canids (foxes, wolves, and coyotes), recent studies indicate that heartworm infection in cats is more common than ever believed. Even indoor cats are at risk of infection because mosquitoes are often found inside homes and some indoor cats go outside for short periods.

Although easy to prevent, heartworm disease continues to be a major health problem throughout the United States and wherever mosquitoes live. If you ever see or get bitten by mosquitoes, your cat is at risk!



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SIGNS OF HEARTWORM-ASSOCIATED RESPIRATORY DISEASE (HARD)

Signs of feline HARD can mimic many common diseases of cats, such as hairballs, asthma, or pneumonia, and range from mild and subtle in appearance to severe and life threatening. Signs of disease can include loss of appetite, sluggishness, intermittent vomiting (not associated with eating), coughing, wheezing, and respiratory distress. These clinical signs are often associated with death of immature, as well as adult, heartworms, but signs of HARD may be seen even if your cat has not yet been diagnosed with heartworm infection. Clinical disease in cats can occur during any stage of heartworm infection, but experts agree that most signs are associated with the following three events:

1 Immature heartworms in the blood vessels of the lungs may lead to sluggishness, loss of appetite, vomiting, and respiratory disease. These symptoms may begin as early as 3 or 4 months after infection while the worms are still extremely small. Even if all worms die before becoming adults, respiratory symptoms may develop and continue for the remainder of the cat's life.

2 Worms may continue to develop to adult stages and earlier symptoms may persist. Some infected cats will show no symptoms, however, and might appear clinically normal.

3 As adult worms eventually die, cats will often have violent reactions to the dead worms, causing very rapid signs of respiratory distress that can lead to sudden death.

DETECTING HEARTWORM INFECTION

Two blood tests are currently available to assist in diagnosing heartworms in cats; however, test results do not always produce clear answers. Positive tests indicate heartworms were present, but do not necessarily mean the cat is still infected. Moreover, tests cannot diagnose very early infection or those infections caused by only one or two worms, so negative test results are not always accurate. Even when heartworm disease is highly suspected, confirming a diagnosis can be difficult in cats. Multiple blood tests along with chest x-rays and ultrasound imaging of the heart and lungs are often needed to make the diagnosis.



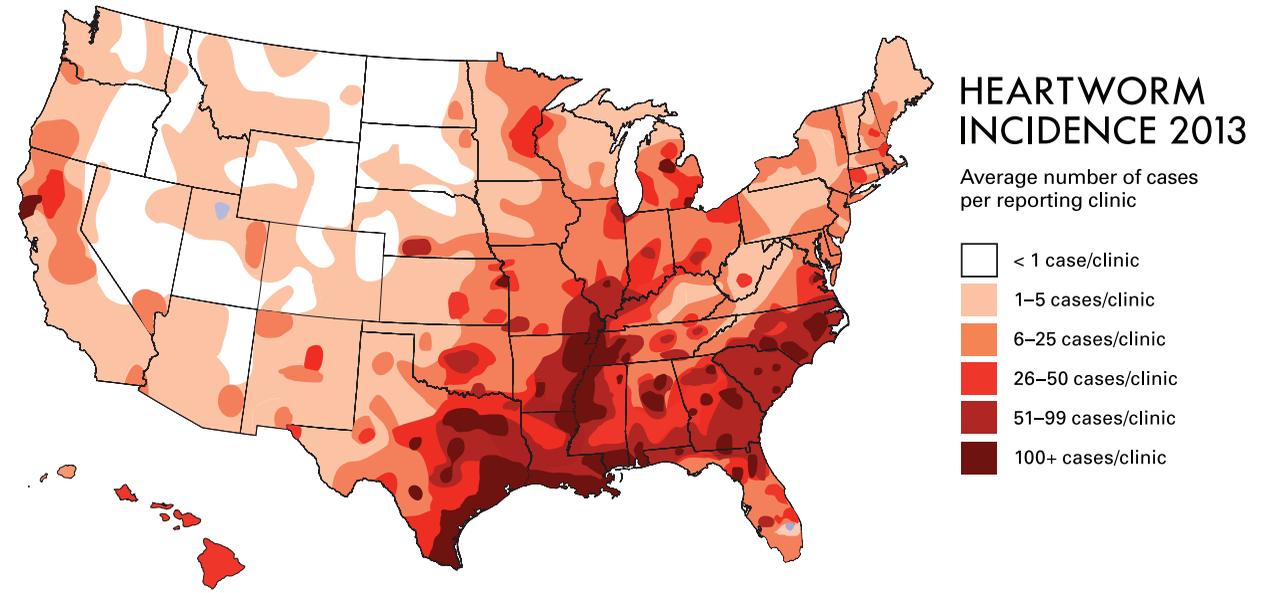
TREATMENT

Unfortunately, no medications exist for the safe treatment of adult heartworms in cats. In some circumstances, surgical removal of heartworms has been successful; however, this surgical procedure is difficult and risky. The best option is the routine use of heartworm preventives to inhibit development of infection.

The best way
to eliminate the risk of heartworm
infection in your cat is to give the
preventive medication year-round.

PREVENTION

Various heartworm preventives are available including oral and topical formulations given once a month. These products are highly effective, safe, easy to use, relatively inexpensive, and often provide treatment for additional parasites. It is your responsibility to faithfully maintain the preventive program as prescribed. All heartworm preventive medications for cats work by killing heartworm larvae acquired during the previous month and do not continue to protect cats from future infection without continued monthly dosing. Therefore, the best way to eliminate the risk of heartworm infection in your cat is to give the preventive medication year-round.



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The severity of heartworm incidence as shown in this map is based on the average number of cases in dogs and cats from reporting clinics in 2013. Some remote regions of the United States lack veterinary clinics; therefore, we have no reported cases in these areas.