

Internal Parasites in Dogs

This handout is designed to give you an overview of some of the internal parasites that can infect your dog. There are also separate information sheets on roundworms, hookworms, whipworms, tapeworms and heartworms that will provide you with more details.

Are there different sorts of internal parasites or worms?

There are several types of internal parasites that cause problems in dogs. These include nematodes or roundworms, of which *Toxocara canis* (intestinal roundworm) and *Dirofilaria immitis* (heartworm) are the main examples, and cestodes or tapeworms of which *Dipylidium caninum*, *Taenia* species and *Echinococcus* species are important examples. *Ancylostoma* species (hookworms) are also common internal parasites in many parts of the United States.

Are these infections serious in the dog?

Intestinal worms can be a serious problem in young puppies. Hookworms can cause anemia and roundworms can lead to poor growth and development.

Intestinal parasites are only occasionally life-threatening in adult dogs, and are usually seen in debilitated animals or those that are immunosuppressed.

Heartworm disease is a major life-threatening problem. Heartworm disease is considered to be one of the most serious conditions seen in small animal practice. Heartworm disease is transmitted by mosquitoes.

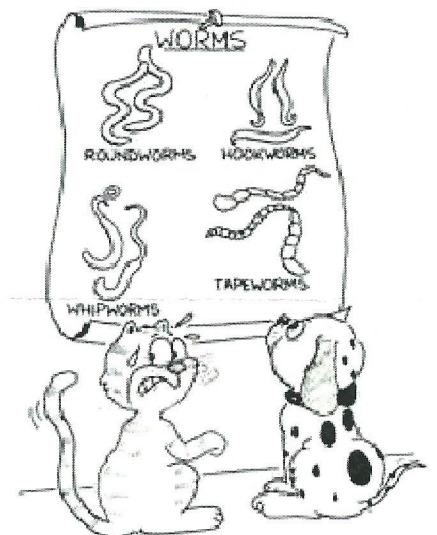
What will happen if my dog gets worms?

Roundworms

If a growing puppy is infected with a large number of roundworms, the worms can stunt the puppy's growth, cause serious digestive upsets and result in excessive gas formation. These puppies have a characteristic 'pot bellied' appearance. Nematodes (roundworms) are free-living in the intestines. Roundworms do not require an intermediate host to spread from dog to dog, but can be transmitted from dog to dog via infective eggs shed in the feces.

Hookworms

Hookworms, particularly *Ancylostoma*, are one of the most pathogenic intestinal parasites of the dog. The hookworm is approximately ½ to 1" (1-2 cm) long and attaches to the lining of the small intestines, where they feed on blood. As a result



of blood sucking, hookworms can cause severe anemia. The infective larvae can enter the host either by mouth or through the skin, particularly the feet. Eczema and secondary bacterial infection can result due to irritation as they burrow through the skin.

Whipworms

Whipworms are small worms, usually only $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6 mm) long, that live in the large intestine, where they cause irritation and inflammation. Symptoms of whipworm infection include chronic watery diarrhea, bloody diarrhea, and weight loss.

Tapeworms

In order to get tapeworms, an intermediate host, the flea or certain species of rodent is required. In other words, your dog cannot get tapeworms directly from another dog or a cat.

Dipylidium caninum, the most common tapeworm of the dog, causes few problems in the adult host but can result in digestive upsets and stunting of growth in puppies. The intermediate host of *Dipylidium* is the flea.

Taenia species of tapeworms usually infect adult dogs and cause few problems. Puppies are occasionally infected and, depending on the type of worm involved, the large number of worms can cause intestinal blockage. The intermediate host for *Taenia* species is small mammals such as rodents or rabbits.

Echinococcus, another type of tapeworm, is important because it is zoonotic, meaning humans can be infected. The adult tapeworm is tiny, only about $\frac{1}{4}$ " (5–6 mm) long. Sheep and sometimes man can act as the intermediate hosts in which the immature forms of *Echinococcus* develop inside hydatid cysts in various organs. In man, these cysts can involve the lungs or brain.

Heartworms

The typical clinical signs of heartworm infection are fatigue, coughing and poor physical condition to more severe heart disease and death. Heartworms are large worms reaching 6–14 inches (15–36 cm) long. They are primarily located in the right ventricle of the heart and adjacent blood vessels.

This client information sheet is based on material written by: Ernest Ward, DVM

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