



HEART HEALTHCARE & EMERGENCY ANIMAL RESCUE TEAM

a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization

“HELPING PROTECT PETS AND PEOPLE”

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IMPORTANCE OF FECAL TESTING

Due to the concerning growing number of positive Giardia/parasite cases, fecal tests are strongly recommend for pets annually and more often for those having higher risks from exposure to other animals and various environmental conditions. It is important to determine if your pet has parasites, as they can easily be transmitted and are very dangerous to the health of other pets and humans.

Pets are easily susceptible to contracting parasites through exposure from environments where other pets or wildlife have access, such as backyards, doggie and people parks, community/shared walking areas, boarding/daycare facilities, and other places. Even healthy pets may become infested and not show early signs of infestation, and not all parasites can be seen in the stool without using a microscope. (Heartworms are a different type of parasite which must be diagnosed through a blood test, which we also offer).

In order to properly diagnose if your pet has parasites/Giardia, a stool sample must be viewed under a microscope. HEART sends all samples to an outside laboratory which provides results (usually within 24 - 48 hours), at which time we notify you and email you a copy of the lab report.



Inexpensive & Convenient Fecal Tests for Dogs & Cats!



SIMPLE STEPS TO TAKE

✓ Collect a fresh stool sample and drop it off at any of our vaccine clinics the same day. Place the sample in a clear, sealed plastic ziploc bag placed inside a second well-sealed plastic bag. Label the outside bag with your name, phone number, and pet's name. Keep sample cool (ok to refrigerate - do NOT freeze). We do not need to see your pet, and no reservation is needed unless your pet needs other services. Just let our staff at the check-in station know that you are there only to drop off a fecal sample. Payment will be due at that time.

KeyScreen GI Parasite PCR - Performed as initial fecal test (\$64)

(Detects 20 individual parasites, markers for zoonotic Giardia, Hookworm, and Benzimidazole resistance, all in one test)

OVA w/Giardia - Follow-up test to be performed 2 to 4 weeks post treatment on pets testing positive for parasites. (\$44)

(Prices reflected above may change. Please check our website or ask our staff to confirm current pricing).

Lab Results:

Upon receipt of your pet's test results from the lab, we will notify you by email and include a copy of the lab report (usually within 24 - 48 business hours). If negative, no further action on your part is necessary.

If positive, it is extremely important to follow these steps:

- ✓ Immediately contact your regular veterinarian and provide a copy of the lab report so that proper medication can be dispensed and/or prescribed for your pet without delay. Your veterinarian may or may not need to see your pet, depending on when it was last seen by your veterinarian.
- ✓ Properly disinfect all toys, bedding, floors, carpets & other places which may have been contaminated.
- ✓ Keep your pet away from other animals in order to minimize the risk of ongoing infestation and transmission to other pets and to your family, and remember to use and maintain proper hygiene at all times.
- ✓ Keep your pet from licking its rear end during treatment, possibly with the use of an E-collar.
- ✓ Submit a fecal sample for retesting two weeks after finishing all prescribed medication.

See reverse side for pictures & general descriptions of just a few common parasites.

EXAMPLES OF SOME COMMON PARASITES, SYMPTOMS & DANGERS

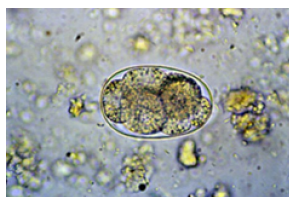
Intestinal parasites live in the gastrointestinal tract and can be a major cause of serious illness to your pet and even death. They can be transmitted between different species, including humans (Zoonosis). The parasites listed below are zoonotic. Although most pets infected with intestinal parasites show some type of symptoms, others may be asymptomatic (not showing any signs).

Symptoms differ depending on the parasite, but some common clinical signs include diarrhea, blood in stool, worms visible in stool or worm(s) seen near anus, bloating, potbellied appearance to abdomen, vomiting, constipation, anemia, weight loss, coughing and trouble breathing.

Some of the most common types of intestinal parasites affecting dogs and cats:



Giardia



Coccidia



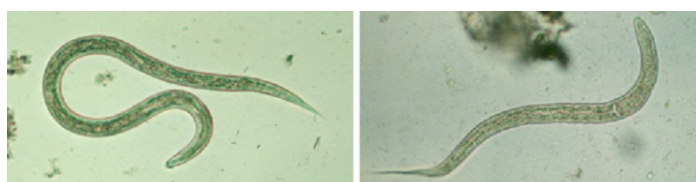
Roundworms



Tapeworm



Hookworms



Whipworms

Giardia is spread by drinking or licking contaminated water or a contaminated area. Giardia lives in the small intestine and can affect a pet's ability to properly absorb nutrients, water, and electrolytes, which can lead to diarrhea, weight loss, and even death. It is highly contagious and can be transmittable to humans).

Coccidia is a protozoan parasite that lives in the wall of the intestine and can cause diarrhea in dogs and cats. Coccidia is most common in puppies and kittens but can also infect adult pets as well.

Roundworms are the most common internal parasites in dogs and cats. The adult worms have the appearance of spaghetti and sometimes can be seen in your pet's stool or vomit. Roundworm eggs are microscopic and cannot be seen by the naked eye. Nursing puppies and kittens commonly get roundworms from an infected mother's milk which is why deworming is always recommended in puppies and kittens, while adult pets can acquire them by ingesting eggs from the feces of an infected animal.

Tapeworms are flat and resemble a tape-measuring ribbon. Segments (or pieces) of a tapeworm resemble grains of rice. Tapeworm eggs are microscopic and cannot be seen by the naked eye. This parasite can live in the intestine in many species. Tapeworms can cause vomiting and weight loss and they are acquired by ingesting an intermediate host, such as an infected flea or rodent.

Hookworms live primarily in the small intestine and feed on an animal's blood. Hookworms can cause life-threatening anemia, especially in puppies and kittens. Hookworm eggs are passed in the stool and hatch into larvae, and a dog/cat can become infected either through ingestion or skin contact.

Whipworms live in the cecum and colon. Pets can become infected with whipworms by ingesting Whipworm eggs living in contaminated soil or in other substances that may contain feces. Whipworms can cause anemia, dehydration, weight loss, diarrhea and bloody stools. As with other parasites, Whipworms can result in death.