

INTESTINAL WORMS IN CATS

What every cat owner should know.

Intestinal worms are common parasites that live in a cat's intestines. They can affect cats of all ages and may cause illness if left untreated. The good news is they are usually easy to treat—and even easier to prevent.

Routine worming, good hygiene and regular vet check-ups help keep your cat—and your family—healthy.



SOME WORMS
CAN ALSO AFFECT
PEOPLE. GOOD
PREVENTION
PROTECTS
EVERYONE.



WHAT ARE INTESTINAL WORMS?

Intestinal worms are parasites that live in a cat's digestive tract. Common types include:

- Roundworms
- Tapeworms
- Hookworms
- Whipworms

Kittens are most at risk, but adult cats can become infected too.



DID YOU KNOW?

Many kittens inherit roundworms from their mother.

Cats can become infected by eating infected fleas, hunting rodents, or coming into contact with contaminated soil, faeces or environments.



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SIGNS OF WORMS

Cats may not always show obvious signs, but common symptoms include:

- Vomiting (sometimes worms visible)
- Diarrhoea or soft stools
- Weight loss or poor growth
- Bloated or pot-bellied appearance (kittens)
- Dull coat
- Scooting or discomfort around the rear
- Coughing (may indicate migration of roundworms)



If you notice any of these signs, book a vet appointment.



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COMMON TYPES OF WORMS

Each type of worm affects cats differently.



ROUNDWORMS

Most common in kittens. Can cause vomiting, diarrhoea and poor growth.



TAPEWORMS

Often spread by fleas or eating infected rodents. May cause weight loss and itchy rear end.



HOOKWORMS

Attach to the intestinal wall and feed on blood. Can cause diarrhoea, anaemia and weight loss.



WHIPWORMS

Less common. Can cause chronic diarrhoea and weight loss.

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HOW DO CATS GET WORMS?

Cats can become infected by:

- Ingesting worm eggs from contaminated soil, litter or environments
- Eating infected fleas or lice
- Hunting and eating infected rodents or prey
- From their mother during pregnancy or nursing (kittens)



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DIAGNOSIS

Your veterinarian may:

- Ask about your cat's history and symptoms
- Perform a physical examination
- Recommend a faecal test to check for worm eggs or segments



A faecal test is the best way to detect worm infections and guide treatment.

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TREATMENT

Worms are treated with safe and effective deworming medications.

- The type of treatment depends on the type of worm.
- Kittens usually need more frequent treatments.
- Always follow your veterinarian's instructions and complete the full course.



Do not use dog worming medication on cats unless prescribed by your vet.

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PREVENTION IS KEY

You can help keep your cat worm-free:

- Keep your cat indoors or supervise outdoor time
- Control fleas with regular flea prevention
- Clean litter trays daily and dispose of faeces safely
- Wash your hands after handling your cat, litter or soil
- Feed a balanced diet to support good health
- Have kittens wormed regularly as recommended by your vet



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PROTECT YOUR FAMILY

Some worms—especially roundworms and hookworms—can be passed to people, particularly children.

- Practice good hygiene
- Wash hands thoroughly
- Keep litter areas clean
- Regular vet care protects your cat and your family



A healthy cat means a healthy home.

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HOW OFTEN SHOULD CATS BE WORMED?

Worming recommendations:

- Kittens: every 2 weeks from 2–12 weeks of age, then monthly until 6 months
- Adult cats: every 3 months
- Pregnant queens: as recommended by your veterinarian



REGULAR WORMING. HEALTHY CAT. HAPPY HOME.

Talk to your veterinarian about the right worming program for your cat.
Prevention today helps avoid problems tomorrow.



COMPASSION
CARE
HEALTHY LIVES