

making the animal world a better place

Hot Zone Bulletin

SUBJECT: RINGWORM

Although the name suggests otherwise, ringworm isn't caused by a worm at all – but a fungus that can infect the skin, hair and nails. Not uncommon to cats and dogs, this highly contagious disease can lead to patchy, circular areas of hair loss with central red rings. Also known as dermatophytosis, ringworm often spreads to other pets in the animal care facility or household – and to humans too.

WHAT ARE THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS OF RINGWORM?

Classic symptoms of ringworm in cats and dogs include skin lesions that typically appear on the head, ears and forelimbs. Ringworm can cause flaky bald patches that sometimes look red in the center. In mild cases, there may be localized areas of redness or simply dandruff, while more severe infections can spread over an animal's entire body. It's also possible for a pet to carry ringworm spores and not show any symptoms whatsoever.

HOW DO ANIMALS GET RINGWORM?

An animal can get ringworm directly through contact with an infected animal – or indirectly through contact with bedding, dishes, cages, carriers, and other materials that have been contaminated with the skin cells or hair of infected animals. Ringworm spores are notoriously hardy and can survive in the environment for more than a year!

WHAT DOGS AND CATS ARE PRONE TO RINGWORM INFECTION?

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WHAT DOGS AND CATS ARE PRONE TO RINGWORM INFECTION?

Good hygiene practices will go along way to help prevent ringworm from spreading from animal to animal and from surface to surface. A ringworm control protocol should include the following:

1. Infected animals should be bathed using a medicated rinse or shampoo.
2. Wash and disinfect surfaces that infected animals have come into contact with, including cage surfaces, carriers, bedding, toys, leashes, collars, treatment tables, transport vehicles, etc.
3. Discard items that are impossible to thoroughly disinfect, including carpeted cat trees, etc.
4. Frequently vacuum or use other methods to rid area of infected hairs and skins cells (Yes, the fungus can survive on hair or skin that an animal sheds!)
5. As a common practice, it is imperative to wash hands after touching an infected animal.

A RECOMMENDED SOLUTION



Efficacy Is Everything!

With Organic Soil Tolerance for use in Veterinary Clinics, Pet Shops, Kennels, Animal Care Facilities, Tack Shops, Animal Life Science Laboratories, Breeding and Grooming Establishments, Zoos, Food Processing Facilities and Farms.

CANINE EFFICACY

Bordetella (Kennel Cough)
Canine Parvovirus (CPV)
Canine Adenovirus
Canine Distemper
Canine Parainfluenza Virus
Canine Hepatitis
Infectious Bronchitis Virus
Rabies Virus

AVIAN EFFICACY

Avian Influenza A H9N2
Avian Laryngotracheitis

FELINE EFFICACY

Feline Calicivirus (virulent strain)
Feline Infectious Peritonitis
Feline leukemia virus
Feline Panleukopenia
Feline Picornavirus
Feline Rhinotracheitis

Avian Influenza A H5N1 Virus
Avian Reovirus

Please see product specification sheet for a complete efficacy list.