

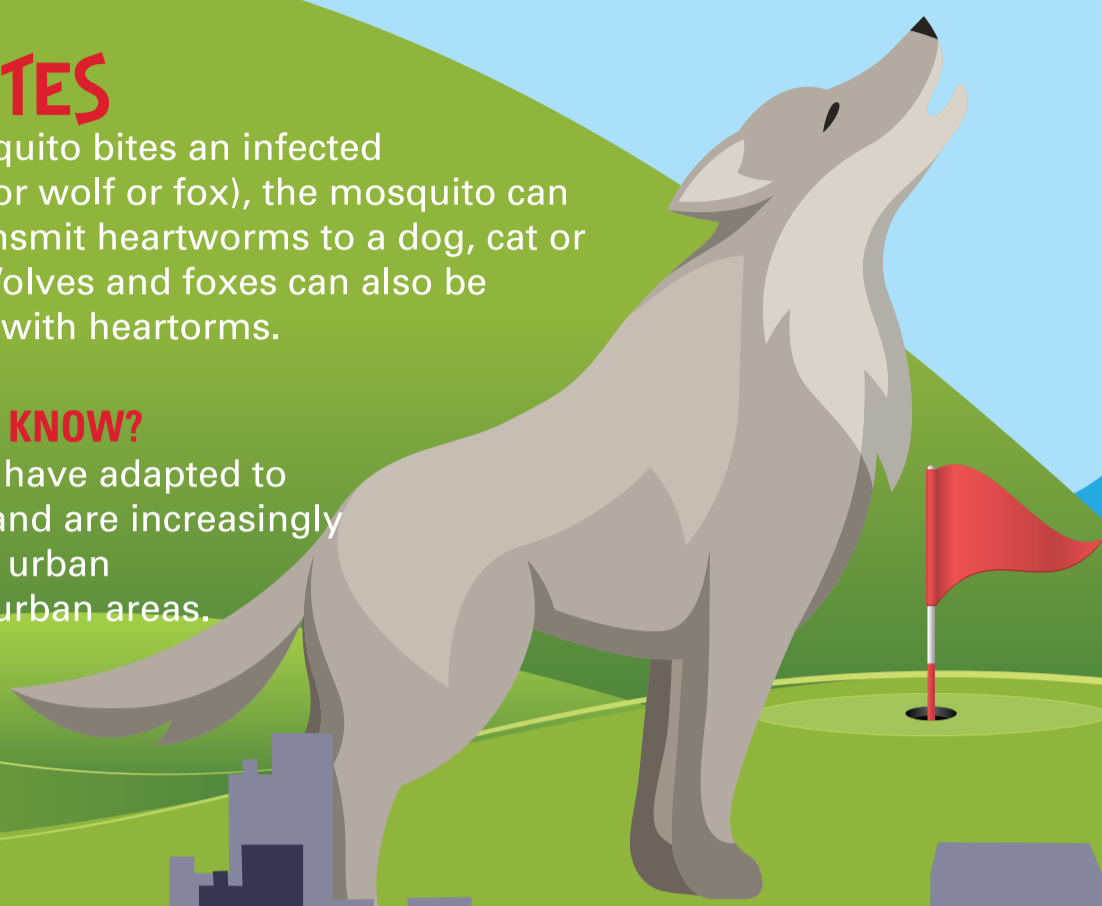
# WHO GETS HEARTWORMS?

## COYOTES

If a mosquito bites an infected coyote (or wolf or fox), the mosquito can later transmit heartworms to a dog, cat or ferret. Wolves and foxes can also be infected with heartworms.

### DID YOU KNOW?

Coyotes have adapted to city life and are increasingly found in urban and suburban areas.

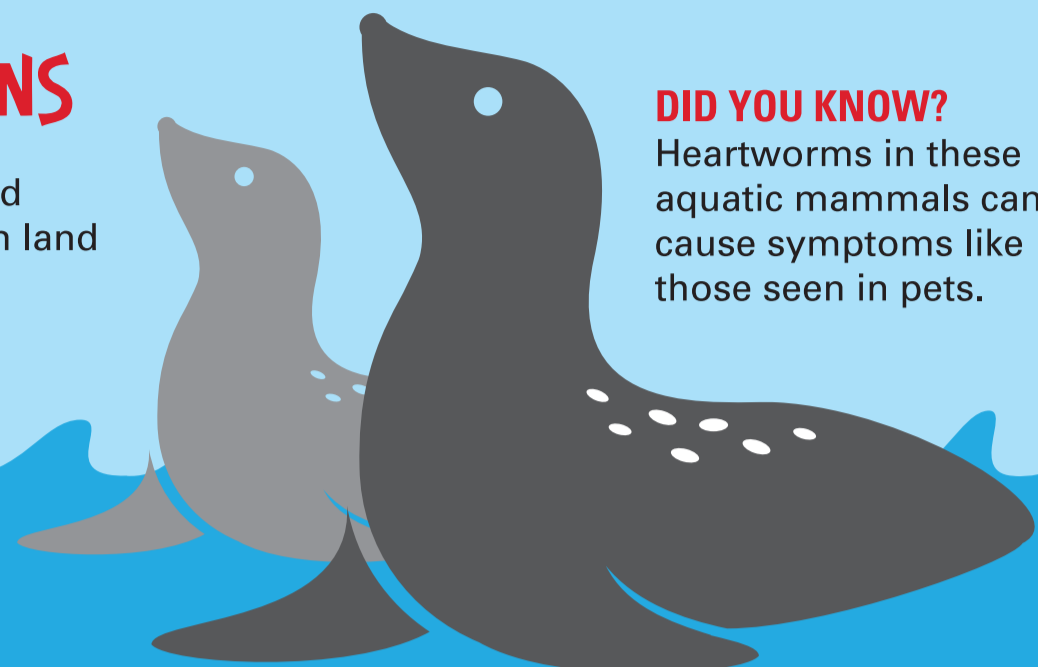


## SEALS & SEA LIONS

While seals and sea lions are considered aquatic, they spend significant amounts of time on land where they can be bitten by infected mosquitoes.

### DID YOU KNOW?

Heartworms in these aquatic mammals can cause symptoms like those seen in pets.



## CATS

There's no treatment for heartworms in cats, only prevention. And cats need prevention year-round.

### DID YOU KNOW?

Less than 5% of cats in the U.S. are on heartworm prevention.



## FERRETS

Tiny ferrets are highly susceptible to heartworms, but there is no treatment. Like dogs and cats, ferrets need year-round prevention.

### DID YOU KNOW?

Otters, skunks and red pandas—which are relatives of ferrets—also get heartworms.



## DOGS

Dogs can have infections with more than 100 worms clogging their hearts, lungs and arteries. Year-round prevention is a must.

### DID YOU KNOW?

While heartworm disease is treatable in dogs, the damage caused by infections can be lifelong.

## LIONS, TIGERS & BEARS

Like their domestic counterparts, wild cats are susceptible to heartworms, as are other carnivores like black bears.

### DID YOU KNOW?

Zoo veterinarians use heartworm preventives in susceptible species to help keep them healthy.



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