**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.

**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.

**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.

**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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Protect your pet from heartworm 12 months a year. Test for heartworm every 12 months.

www.heartwormsociety.org