



Overview/description

Top 5 myths about cats and parasites

There is a misconception that indoor cats don't get internal or external parasites. In part this seems to stem from the belief in a mystical bubble that indoor cats live in, protecting them from all infectious diseases. During this webcast, feline specialist Dr. Kelly St. Denis will explore the many truths about cats and parasites.

Speaker's bio and credentials



Kelly St. Denis
MSc, DVM, Dipl. ABVP (feline)

Dr. St. Denis is a practising feline medicine specialist, board certified with the American Board of Veterinary Practitioners in the specialty of feline practice. In her early career, she trained in molecular biology and immunology, working in the field of cancer research. In 1999, she graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College, going on to own and operate the Charing Cross Cat Clinic from 2007 to 2020. Dr. St. Denis was the 2020-2021 President of the American Association of Feline Practitioners and an active volunteer in the organization, participating in many committees and task forces. Dr. St. Denis is a consultant on the Veterinary Information Network in feline internal medicine.



Questionnaire

1. Fecal floatation testing

- Is 100% sensitive and specific
- Is User friendly
- Results are reported as 'negative'
- Results are reported as 'no eggs observed'

2. Coproantigen ELISA testing

- Is 100% sensitive and specific
- Produces more positives than centrifugation floatation techniques
- Is Poorly sensitive
- Results are reported as 'no eggs observed'

3. Transmission of intestinal parasites between cats does not occur

- Vertically from queen to kitten
- Via aerosols
- Via fomites
- Via allogrooming

4. Infestation with fleas can also lead to

- Anemia
- Infection with tapeworm *Taenia taeniaeformis*
- Infection with *Dipylidium caninum*
- A and C

5. Which of the following is not commonly misdiagnosed as asthma?

- Heartworm associated respiratory disease
- Transtracheal migration of intestinal roundworms
- Feline infectious peritonitis
- Aelurostrongylosis* (lungworm)

6. Which statement is true:

- Feline heartworm infection is easy to diagnose
- Cats are not susceptible to heartworm infection
- Heartworm associated respiratory disease occurs secondary to L5 death
- Adult heartworms develop in large numbers in the infected cat

7. Treatment of heartworm associated respiratory disease includes:

- Supportive care
- Treatment of airway inflammation with anti-inflammatory doses of steroids
- Administration of thiacetarsemide
- A and B



8. **Flea infestation in a cat can be diagnosed based on**
 - Clinical signs and response to treatment
 - Detection of flea dirt on the cat or cat's bedding
 - Observation of fleas on housemates
 - All of the above
9. **The following is NOT recommended for the prevention of Cat Scratch Fever caused by Bartonella henselae**
 - Declawing
 - Monthly flea prevention
 - Avoiding hand and rough play with the cat
 - Keeping the cat's nails trimmed
10. **Considering ticks and cats**
 - Finding ticks on cats is increasingly common
 - Cats are not susceptible to Lyme disease
 - Indoor cats are not at risk of tick exposure
 - The ticks that affect humans and dogs are not the same ticks that affect cats

PERSONAL INFORMATION:

First name:

Last name:

Type:

(Veterinarian, Technician)

Licence number:

Province where you practise:

Email:



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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

Educational webcast

Top 5 myths about cats and parasites

Presented by

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This document confirms that

Dr. Lorem Ipsum

has viewed the above-mentioned webcast and has answered and submitted the questionnaire meant to evaluate the understanding of the content.

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