Selaria (selamectin)

Know Your Cat's Enemies

Spotting the signs of parasites in your cat

> Apply Selarid each month throughout the year to treat and prevent these common pet parasites

Cats (lb)	Package color	mg per applicator	Potency (mg/mL)	Administered volume (mL)
Up to 5	Mauve	15 mg	60	0.25
5.1 - 15	Blue	30 mg	60	0.75
15.1 - 22	Taupe	60 mg	60	1.0

For cats over 22 lbs use the appropriate combination of applicators.



Ear Mite

- · Lesions, blood, and debris in the ear canal
- Ear canal inflammation
- Excessive scratching at ears and head shaking



Roundworm

- Diarrhea
- Lethargy
- Vomiting
- "Pot belly" appearance



Hookworm

- Diarrhea or tarry stool
- Anemia

Flea

on skin

- Weight loss
- Respiratory symptoms possible

Small bumps and crusts

Reddish-black particles

Excessive scratching

Increased grooming

in hair (flea dirt)

Eggs

- Laid on host
- * Eggs fall off host into environment and hatch in a few days to several weeks depending on temperature and humidity



Larvae

- Feed on organic debris and adult flea feces
- Spin a cocoon and develop into pupae in 1-2 weeks

Pupae

 Develop into adults and hatch in weeks to months in response to vibration, heat, and CO_a from potential hosts



- Often no apparent signs
- Persistent coughing, dif
- Vomiting



Reproduction

· Circulating microfilariae are rarely found in cats



Adult worms

· Any adults that do survive, rarely produce microfilariae



- · Few to no immature worms become adults. 1-3 adult worms may live in the pulmonary arteries for 2-3 years
- Immature and adult heartworms can induce HARD (Heartworm-Associated



- Lives as long as 5 months on host
- Egg production begins within 36-48 hours after female's first blood meal
- Female produces up to 50 eggs per day

Selarid kills adult fleas and prevents flea eggs from hatching. Apply Selarid monthly.



the subcutaneous tissue Immature worms where they again molt into

Microfilariae

L3 larvae

L4 larvae

Microfilariae circulate in blood
Mosquito ingests microfilariae during blood meal. Microfilariae molt into third stage larvae (L3) in mosquito's

salivary glands and then live in the

Mosquito deposits L3 larvae into

skin of cat where they migrate to

subcutaneous tissue, and molt into

· L4 larvae migrate through

immature heartworms

nosquito mouthparts

Selarid kills L3 and L4 larvae. Apply Selarid

monthly to prevent heartworm disease.

L4 larvae

 Approximately 2 ¹/₂ months after introduction, the immature worms enter the pulmonary arteries

Respiratory Disease), which can be fatal

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION: Do not use SELARID on sick, weak or underweight cats. Use only on cats 8 weeks and older. Side effects may include digestive upset and temporary hair loss at application site with possible inflammation. In people, SELARID may be irritating to skin and eyes. Wash hands after use. See Package Insert for full Prescribing Information.

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L4 larvae

· Microfilariae circulate in blood

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· Mosquito ingests microfilariae during

blood meal. Microfilariae molt into third stage larvae (L3) in mosquito's

salivary glands and then live in the

 Mosquito deposits L3 larvae into skin of dog where they migrate

to subcutaneous tissue, and molt

monthly to prevent heartworm disease.

• L4 larvae migrate through

the subcutaneous tissue

immature heartworms

where they again molt into

Selarid kills L3 and L4 larvae. Apply Selarid



Know Your Dog's Enemies

Spotting the signs of parasites in your dog

Apply Selarid each month throughout the year to treat and prevent these common pet parasites.

Dog	s (lb)	Package color	mg per applicator	Potency (mg/mL)	Administered volume (mL)
Up	to 5	Mauve	15 mg	60	0.25
5.1	- 10	Purple	30 mg	120	0.25
10.1	- 20	Brown	60 mg	120	0.5
20.1	- 40	Red	120 mg	120	1.0
40.1	- 85	Teal	240 mg	120	2.0

For dogs over 85 lbs use the appropriate combination of applicators.



Ear Mite

- Excessive ear-scratching, frequent head-shaking
 Lesions, blood, and debris
- Ear canal inflammation



Sarcoptic Mange

- Dry, crusted lesionsIntense itching and excoriation
- Hair loss



American Dog Tick

 Primary vector of Rocky Mountain spotted fever

Flea

Small bumps

and crusts on skin

Excessive scratching

Increased grooming

in hair (flea dirt)

Reddish-black particles

Often no apparent signs

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Laid on ho

* Eggs fall off host into environment and hatch in a few days to several weeks depending on temperature and humidity



Larvae

- Feed on organic debris
 and adult flea feces
- Spin a cocoon and develop into pupae in 1-2 weeks

Pupa

 Develop into adults and hatch in weeks to months in response to vibration, heat, and CO₂ from potential hosts

Heartworm

- Often no apparent signs
- Persistent coughing, difficulty breathing
- Severe blood vessel damage
- and inflammation
- Heart enlargement and failure
- Anemia

Immature worms

· Approximately 2 months after

introduction, immature worms

enter the pulmonary arteries

· Weakness, lethargy, and weight loss



Reproduction

 Circulating microfilariae reinfect mosquitoes that feed on the infected host



- Adults reproduce and deposit microfilariae into the bloodstream
 Adults can live for 5-7 years in the
- Adults can live for 5-7 years in the pulmonary vessels and heart

Immature worms (late stage)

 Many immature worms develop into mature adults over 4-5 months



- Lives as long as 5 months on host.
- Egg production begins within 36-48 hours after female's first blood meal.
- Female produces up to 50 eggs per day.

Selarid kills adult fleas and prevents flea eggs from hatching. Apply Selarid monthly.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION: Do not use SELARID on sick, weak or underweight dogs. Use only on dogs 6 weeks and older. P rior to administration, dogs should be tested for heartworms. In people, SELARID may be irritating to skin and eyes. Wash hands after use. See Package Insert for full Prescribing Information.