



勝利動物醫院
Victory Animal Hospital

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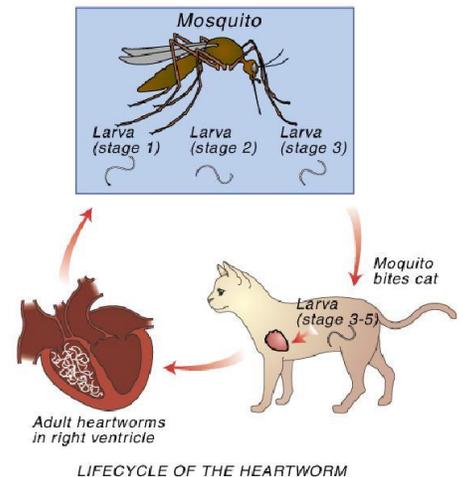
Heartworm Disease in Cats

What causes heartworm disease?

Heartworms are a blood-borne parasite called *Dirofilaria immitis* that reside in the heart or adjacent large blood vessels of infected animals. The female worm is 6 to 14 inches long (15 to 36 cm) and 1/8 inch wide (5 mm). The male is about half the size of the female. Heartworm disease is much more common in dogs.

"...incidence of heartworms that is far greater than previously thought."

However, recent studies of cats with heart and respiratory diseases have found an incidence of heartworms that is far greater than previously thought. Cats are relatively resistant to heartworm infection when compared to dogs, with the infection rate in cats reported to be 5–20% of the rate in dogs in the same location. Approximately 1/3 of infected cats live indoors only. Typically, cats have fewer adult worms than dogs, usually less than 6.



How are heartworms transmitted to a cat?

The life cycle of the heartworm is complex and requires two host animals in order to complete it. Heartworms require the mosquito as an intermediate host and as many as 30 species of mosquitoes can act as this host and transmit heartworms. Mosquitoes ingest immature heartworm larvae, called microfilariae, by feeding on an infected cat or, more commonly, an infected dog. The microfilariae develop further for 10 to 30 days in the mosquito's gut and then enter its mouthparts. When an infected mosquito bites a cat, it injects infective larvae into the cat. The larvae migrate and mature for several months, ending up in the right side of the heart and the pulmonary arteries. There they mature into adult heartworms capable of reproduction about six months from the time they enter the cat. Shortly thereafter, at around eight months after infection, they begin to produce a new crop of microfilaria that will live in the cat's blood for about one month. Cats are resistant hosts, and few circulating microfilaria are generally found.

"It is necessary for a cat to be bitten by an infected mosquito in order to become infected with heartworms."

Heartworms are not transmitted directly from one cat to another or from a dog directly to a cat.

How are heartworms diagnosed?

There are several methods used in diagnosing heartworms; unfortunately, none are 100% reliable so a combination of tests is often needed. The diagnostic sequence usually progresses as follows:

"The most common signs are a sudden onset of coughing and rapid breathing..."

Clinical Signs

One of the most challenging aspects of diagnosing feline heartworm disease is that there are no specific clinical signs. The most common signs are a sudden onset of coughing and rapid breathing, signs that can also be caused by several other diseases. Other signs include weight loss and vomiting.

Acute Clinical Signs	Chronic Clinical Signs
Collapse	Coughing
Dyspnea	Vomiting
Convulsions	Dyspnea
Diarrhea/Vomiting	Lethargy
Blindness	Anorexia
Tachycardia	Weight Loss
Syncope	Chylothorax
Sudden Death	

Blood Tests

Several blood tests are used for heartworm diagnosis, but the heartworm antibody test and the heartworm antigen test are proving to be most helpful in diagnosing the disease in cats.

1. The **heartworm antibody test** determines that the cat's immune system has been exposed to heartworms. A positive test may indicate that an active infection is present. However, cats who have had heartworms but whose heartworms have died will also have antibodies for an unknown time.



2. The **heartworm antigen test** detects the presence of adult female heartworms. It is very specific, but not as sensitive as the antibody test. A positive test indicates that heartworms are present, but a negative test does not mean that they are absent.

"A diagnosis of feline heartworm infection is confirmed when **both** the antibody and antigen tests are positive."

In summary, a diagnosis of feline heartworm infection is confirmed when **both** the antibody and antigen tests are positive.

3. A blood sample can be tested for the presence of **microfilariae**. However, less than 20% of cats with heartworms have microfilariae in their blood, and microfilariae are only present for one to four weeks. Although a positive test is diagnostic, a negative test means little.

4. An **eosinophil count** can be measured in cats suspected of harboring heartworms. Eosinophils are a type of white blood cells that occur in increased numbers when certain parasites are present. They are elevated in the presence of heartworms, but this elevation only occurs for a few months. This test is not specific.

Radiographs (x-rays) permit us to view the size and shape of the heart. They also allow us to measure the diameter of the pulmonary arteries. Many cats with heartworms have an increase in the size of the pulmonary arteries, or the arteries may appear blunted on their way to the lungs, due to worms obstructing them. However, many other cats with heartworms have no abnormal findings on their radiographs, especially early in the infection.

Cardiac ultrasound or Echocardiography

Echocardiography allows the examiner to directly view the internal structures of the heart and surrounding vessels and assess the condition and function of the heart. In some cats, the actual adult heartworms can be seen; this finding confirms the presence of heartworms. However, because most infected cats have a low number of worms this does not occur often.

Can feline heartworm disease be treated?

"There is no drug approved for treating heartworms in cats as the reaction to the dead and dying worms can cause sudden death."

Thus, we have a dilemma when a cat is diagnosed with heartworms. One of two main choices must be made:

1. **Treat** with the drug designed for dogs. However, this drug can have serious side effects in cats. These side effects include acute pulmonary (lung) failure and death in a small percentage of cats.

2. **Treat the symptoms** of heartworm disease and hope the cat outlives the worms. Since heartworms live in a cat for about two to three years (as opposed to five to seven years in dogs), several months of treatment are needed. When cats are in a crisis, they are treated with oxygen and corticosteroids ("cortisone") to relieve the reaction occurring in the pulmonary arteries and lungs, and, if needed, drugs to remove fluid from the lungs (diuretics). When they are stable, they are treated continuously or periodically with corticosteroids. However, the threat of an acute crisis or sudden death always exists.



3. Another possible treatment option, **surgical removal of the heartworms**, is currently being performed in Japan and some parts of Europe.

Is there a way to prevent heartworms?

Veterinarians now strongly recommend that all cats receive year-round monthly heartworm preventative in areas where mosquitoes are active all year round.

"There are excellent heartworm preventatives now available for cats, making prevention of heartworm disease safe and easy."

The reasons that heartworm prevention is now recommended for all cats are:

1. **Diagnostic Difficulty.** Diagnosing heartworms is not as easy in cats as in dogs.
2. **Unknown Incidence.** Heartworms are not nearly as common in cats as they are in dogs. However, they are probably more common than we realize. As we look more aggressively for heartworms in cats with better and better tests, we expect to find that the incidence is greater than previously thought. University studies have shown that up to 15% of all cats in certain locations, regardless of whether they are indoor and outdoor cats, have been exposed to feline heartworm disease.
3. **There Is No Treatment.** There is simply no good treatment for heartworm-infected cats. Effective drugs are not available, and cats that seem to be doing well may die suddenly.
4. **Prevention Is Safe and Easy.** Cats given heartworm prevention drugs have not shown signs of toxicity. There is a wide margin of safety, even in kittens as young as six weeks of age.
5. **Indoor Cats Get Heartworms, Too.** Exposure to mosquitoes is required for transmission. Cats do not have to be exposed to cats or dogs infected with heartworms.

This client information sheet is based on material written by: Ernest Ward, DVM

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