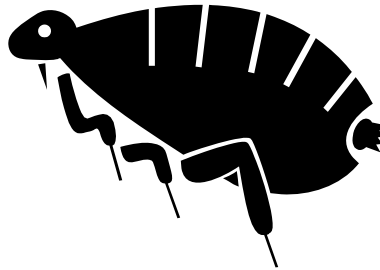


**The Ridge Animal Hospital
78 Shaws Ridge Road
Sanford, Maine 04073
207-324-9007**

www.ridgeanimalhospital.com



Fleas: Know your Enemy

Despite numerous technological advances, fleas continue to represent a potentially lethal plague upon our pets. Current products are effective so there is little reason for this; the problem seems to be one of understanding.

There are over 1900 flea species in the world. Pet owners are concerned with only one: *Ctenocephalides felis*, the cat flea. This is the flea that we find on our pets (cats, dogs, rabbits, and other species) in 99.9% of cases and in order to understand how to control the damage caused by this tiny little animal, you should learn all you can about it.

What Kind of Damage Can Fleas Cause?

It would be a grave mistake to think of the flea as simply a nuisance. A heavy flea burden is lethal, especially to smaller or younger animals. The flea is not at all selective about its host and has been known to kill dairy calves through heavy infestation. Conditions brought about via flea infestation include:

- *Flea Allergic Dermatitis* -fleas make animals itchy, thus causing trauma to themselves (the skin), predisposing to secondary bacterial infections.
- *Flea Anemia*- potentially lethal loss of blood, causing weakness, collapse, decreased respirations
- *Feline Infectious Anemia* - a life-threatening blood parasite carried by fleas causing decreased production of red blood cells leading to severe anemia.

- *Cat Scratch Fever/Bartonellosis* – Infected cats do not show signs of the disease, but if carriers will cause sickness in humans via scratch, bite.
- *Common Tapeworm infection* – Can cause significant weight loss in cat but harmless in humans.

Fleas can kill pets.

This is so important that we will say it again: Most people have no idea that fleas can kill. On some level, it is obvious that fleas are blood-sucking insects but most people never put it together that enough fleas can cause a slow but still life-threatening blood loss. This is especially a problem for elderly cats who are allowed to go outside. These animals do not groom well and are often debilitated by other diseases. The last thing a geriatric pet needs to worry about is a lethal flea infestation and it is important that these animals be well protected.

Also consider that in about 90% of cases where an owner thinks the pet does not have fleas, a veterinarian finds obvious fleas when a flea comb is used. Despite the TV commercials, the educational pamphlets, the common nature of the parasite, there are still some significant awareness problems and a multitude of misconceptions.

Myths Veterinarians Hear Nearly Every Day

- **Myth** - My pet cannot have fleas because he lives entirely indoors.

Fact - Fleas thrive particularly well in the well-regulated temperatures in the home.

- **Myth** - My pet cannot have fleas because if there were any fleas they would be biting (insert name of a person in the family reportedly sensitive to flea bites). Since this person is not being bitten, there must not be any fleas.

Fact -Despite *Ctenocephalides felis*' ability to feed of a wide variety of hosts, this flea definitely does not prefer human blood and won't eat it unless absolutely necessary. A newly emerged adult flea is hungry and may well take a blood meal from the first warm body it finds. An adult flea knocked off its normal host will also be desperate to find a new host and may feed on the nearest warm body it can find. In general, adult fleas regard human blood as a last choice and humans tend not to be bitten unless flea population numbers are high.

• **Myth** - We do not have fleas because we have only hard wood floors.

Fact - Fleas love to develop in the cracks between the boards of hard wood floors.

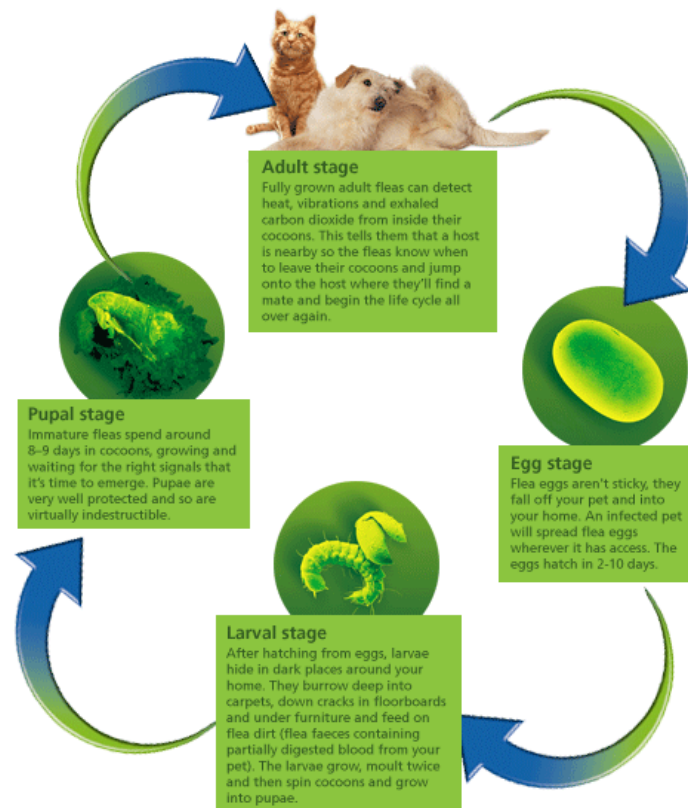
• **Myth** - My pet cannot have fleas because I would see them.

Fact - You cannot expect to see fleas as many animals are adept at licking them away. Sometimes all that is seen is the characteristic skin disease.

Fleas are adaptive and their life cycle is always active: eggs are laid, larvae are developing, pupae are growing, etc. The environmental temperature controls how fast this occurs. If you want to eradicate the flea population in a specific home, it is best to attack when numbers are low in the winter. It is a mistake to stop flea control products in the winter as it will be much harder to gain the upper hand in the spring and summer when the populations are rising.

The Flea Life Cycle

By understanding the life cycle it is easier to understand how to eradicate them - Learn it, know it, live it. There are **four** life stages of the flea and it is important to know how to break this life cycle in more than one place. This two-step approach provides the most rapid control and the least resistance to flea control agents in future flea generations.



The Egg

At any given time about one third of the flea population in someone's home is in the egg stage. The adult female flea lays up to 40 eggs daily. The eggs are laid on the host where they fall off to hatch in the environment. Eggs incubate best in high humidity and temperatures of 65 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit. (18.3-26.6 Celsius). WILL NOT SEE THESE - MICROSCOPIC

The Larvae

At any given time about 57% of the fleas in someone's home are in the larval stage. Larvae are like little caterpillars crawling around grazing on the flea dirt that is generally in their vicinity. Flea eggs and flea dirt both fall off the host. When the eggs hatch, there is a bounty of food prepared lovingly by all the host's fleas waiting for the hatchlings. This is the stage that picks up tapeworm eggs, which are likely to be in the vicinity, as they graze.

As they get to a certain age and size, a molt occurs. The first larval stage is called the first instar. After the first molt, the larva becomes the second instar. After the third molt, the larva is called a third instar larva and is capable of spinning a cocoon and pupating.

The time between hatching and pupating (i.e., the time spent in the larval stage) depends on environmental conditions. It can be as short as 9 days.

Note: Larvae are killed at 95 degrees. This means that they must live in some area where they are protected from summer heat. This means the shade of the yard or indoors.

The Pupae

By this life stage most young fleas have been killed off by an assortment of environmental factors. Only 8% make it to the pupal stage but **once they have spun cocoons they are invincible. NO known product is able to effectively destroy/penetrate the protective layer of the cocoon.** The cocoon is sticky and readily picks up dust and dirt. Inside the developing cocoon, the pupa is turning into the flea that we are familiar with. They are especially protected under carpet, which is why carpet has developed such a reputation as a shelter for fleas.

The Unfed Adult Flea

After the pupa develops, it does not automatically emerge from its cocoon. Instead, it is able to remain in the cocoon until it detects a nearby host. If it does not sense "dinner" it will remain in the cocoon until it can feed. The mature pupa is able to detect the vibrations of an approaching host, carbon dioxide gradients (breath from your dog), temperature changes, sound and light patterns. When the mature pupa senses "dinner", he emerges from the cocoon, hungry and eager to find a host.

The pupa can remain dormant in its cocoon for as long as 6 months!!, maybe even up to a year as it waits for the right time to emerge. An unfed flea is able to live for 6 months **without** a blood meal but during that time it is aggressively using all its powers to locate a host. Once it finds a host, it will never purposely leave the host.

A common scenario occurs when a dog is boarded during the owner's vacation. The owner picks up the dog from the boarding kennel and returns home. The mature pupae have been waiting for a host and when the dog enters the home, a huge number of adult fleas emerge at once and attack the dog creating a sudden, heavy infestation. Often the boarding kennel is blamed for giving the dog fleas. What really happened was that the pupae waited to emerge while there was no host present and then they all emerged suddenly when the host arrived. Same scenario after closing down a summer home for the winter – upon returning to the home in spring/summer, there is a sudden infestation leading to intense itching, hairloss, scabs – severe allergic dermatitis.

It is important to eradicate the portion of the life cycles that we can – thus, if the fleas are dead, no more eggs, larvae or cocoons (pupa). All that will need to be done, is wait for the adults to emerge from the protective cocoon and die once on the dog. So, if there are no more cocoons being made.....there are no more to hatch – ie: if 10 pupa are left, once the 10 pupa have emerged and are gone, there are no more fleas!!!

The Fed Flea

After the adult flea finds a host and takes its first blood meal, metabolic changes occur that alter the flea forever. The flea is now called a *fed flea* and, if separated from its host, will die in only a few weeks without a blood meal. **The female flea begins to produce eggs within 24 to 48 hours of her first blood meal and will lay eggs continually until she dies.**

The average life span of the adult flea is 4 to 6 weeks, depending on the grooming abilities of the host.

ON AVERAGE, THE TIME PERIOD FROM EGG TO ADULT FLEA IS ABOUT 3 WEEKS.

