

SPAIN

A dog that has been imported from or has travelled to Spain may be infected with the following vector-borne pathogens:

PROTOZOA (MONOCELLULAR ORGANISMS)	BACTERIA	HELMINTHS (WORMS)
<p><i>Leishmania infantum</i> <i>Babesia canis</i> (northern and eastern Spain) <i>Babesia vulpes</i> (northern Spain) <i>Babesia vogeli</i> (southern and western Spain) <i>Hepatozoon canis</i></p>	<p><i>Ehrlichia canis</i> <i>Anaplasma phagocytophilum</i> (northern and eastern Spain) <i>Anaplasma platys</i> (southern Spain) <i>Rickettsia</i> spp.</p>	<p><i>Dirofilaria immitis</i> (heartworm) <i>Dirofilaria repens</i> (skinworm) (northern and eastern Spain) <i>Acanthocheilonema dracunculoides</i> (southern Spain) <i>Acanthocheilonema reconditum</i> (northern and eastern Spain) <i>Thelazia callipaeda</i> (eyeworm)</p>



Test recommendations for dogs

- **Screening** following import or travel, e. g. using the **"Travel Profile Southern Europe"**.
Please note: puppies (< 6 months of age) should not be tested for antibodies; instead we recommend direct pathogen detection (PCR) in the case of acute disease.
- **Repeat** *Leishmania* ELISA and dirofilaria testing (*Microfilaria* PCR and *Dirofilaria immitis* antigen) 6 months later.
- In case of **acute clinical signs and symptoms**, direct pathogen detection (PCR) is recommended.

Vector prevention

Repel/kill the vector
 Important: Observe application intervals!

Immunoprophylaxis

Licensed immunoprophylactic agents for active immunisation of non-infected dogs as well as to reduce the risk for developing active infection and/or clinical signs after contact with *Leishmania infantum*.

Prophylaxis/Metaphylaxis

Chemoprophylaxis

Treat pathogens that have already been transmitted (e. g. dirofilaria)
 Important: Observe application intervals!

Behaviour

Depending on the vector, certain locations or times of day should be avoided. While sandflies are active at twilight, the risk of getting ticks is higher during the day.