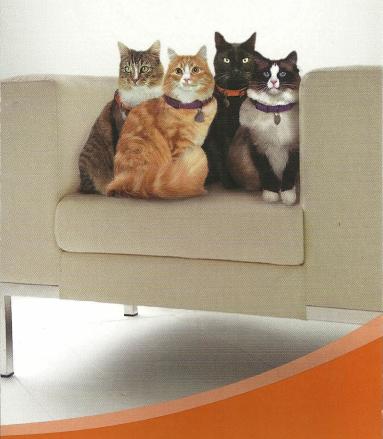


PICK THE CAT WITH WORMS.

Even healthy-looking cats can be infected with intestinal parasites.



Ask your vet about the most complete feline topical dewormer.*

profender.
(emodepside/praziquantel)

Topical Solution

Evaluate your cat's risk for intestinal parasites.

- Has your cat ever had fleas?
- Do you have more than one cat or other pets in your household?
- Does your cat spend any time outdoors?
- Does your cat catch rodents, cockroaches or other prey?

If you answered yes to one or more of the above, your cat could be at risk. A recent study revealed that intestinal parasites (roundworms or hookworms) are found in approximately 1 out of every 4 cats admitted to shelters in the U.S.¹



Tapeworms



Roundworms



Hookworms

PRECAUTIONS: Safe use of this product has not been evaluated in cats less than 8 weeks of age or weighing less than 2.2 lbs (1 kg), in cats used for breeding, during pregnancy or in lactating queens. The effectiveness of this product when used before bathing has not been evaluated. Use with caution in sick or debilitated cats. Use with caution in heartworm positive cats.

HOW DO CATS GET WORMS?

Whether they are mousers or nappers, cats are susceptible to intestinal parasites such as **tapeworms**, **roundworms** and **hookworms**. Here are some of the common ways cats can contract intestinal parasites:²

- · Swallowing fleas while grooming
- Eating prey (i.e., rodent, bird) infected with worms
- · Worm larvae penetrating the paw pads
- Ingesting water, grass or soil contaminated with animal feces containing worm eggs

COMMON SIGNS OF INFECTION

Although your pet may look healthy, he or she may be harboring worms. If left untreated, these parasites can cause health problems² such as:

- Diarrhea/vomiting
- Malnutrition/weight loss
- Blood loss/anemia
- Intestinal obstruction

DID YOU KNOW?

People can contract parasites, too. More than 13% of the U.S. population over 6 years of age has antibodies against *Toxocara* (roundworm), a parasite of dogs and cats that can be passed from animals to humans.³

Humans can become infected by accidentally ingesting infective eggs (roundworms, tapeworms) or through larvae penetrating the skin (hookworms).



Treat your cat with an easy solution.

Ask your veterinarian about Profender® Topical Solution (emodepside/praziquantel)

Profender® makes treating intestinal parasites easy for both you and your cat, and it only takes a single dose in most cases. Some other dewormers require follow-up dosing.*

- Topical treatment means no more struggles with pilling your pet
- No messy pastes or injections that may cause pain
- One easy application[†] controls tapeworms, roundworms and hookworms
- Kills adults and larval stages of roundworms and hookworms

*Based on label comparisons.

†Reinfection due to exposure may require repeat dosing. Profender® can be reapplied after 30 days.

How to apply Profender® Topical Solution

(emodepside/praziquantel)

- While holding the tube in an upright position, remove the cap from the tube.
- Turn the cap over and place the other end of the cap on the tip of the tube.
- Twist the cap to break the seal and then remove cap from the tube.
- Part the hair on the back of the cat's neck at the base of head, until the skin is visible.
- To ensure the entire contents of the tube are administered, place the tip of the tube on the skin and squeeze the entire contents directly on the skin. Lift tube away from the skin before releasing pressure on the tube.

87% of cat owners surveyed prefer to use topical drops on the neck rather than giving their cat a pill or tablet.⁴

CAUTION: Federal law (U.S.A.) restricts Profender® Topical Solution (emodepside/praziquantel) to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

Topical Solution



(emodepside/praziquantel)



Small For Cats and Kittens

8 weeks of age and older and weighing at least 2.2 - 5.5 lbs. 0.35 ml



Medium
For Cats and Kittens

8 weeks of age and older and weighing > 5.5 - 11 lbs. 0.70 ml



Large For Cats and Kittens

8 weeks of age and older and weighing > 11 - 17.6 lbs.

PRECAUTION: Oral injestion or exposure should be avoided.

References

¹Blagburn BL. (Obtained in 2013). Unpublished study. Auburn University College of Veterinary Medicine.

²Common intestinal parasites in cats and dogs. Kansas State University College of Veterinary Medicine website: Available at: http://www.vet.k-state.edu/VHC/PDF/common_parasites.pdf. Accessed August 26, 2013.

³Won K, Kruszon-Moran D, et al. (2008). National seroprevalence and risk factors for zoonotic *Toxocara* spp. infection. *Ab J Trop Med Hyg.* 79(4):552-7.

⁴Data on file. (2010). Bayer HealthCare, Animal Health.

For more information visit: www.PetParents.com



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