

TRAPS TO LAPS (TTL) PROTOCOL

Ringworm in Kittens

Purpose

To provide standardized guidance for the identification, treatment, and environmental management of dermatophytosis (ringworm).

Symptoms:

- Hair loss, crusty lesions
- Possible UV (apple green) glow

Treatment:

- Use UV light to identify affected areas for treatment. Recheck 2x a week.
- Wipe **all** kittens/cats in the litter 3x week with fungicide wipes if **any** of the litter has symptoms.
- Antifungal ointment or fungicide solution daily to lesions and hair loss areas (clean lesions with water prior to reapplying).
- Avoid excessive topical product to reduce ingestion risk
- May begin with topical therapy prior to oral treatment
- Itrafungol (Itraconazole) or Terbinafine.
(Do not use it on nursing mothers or kittens under 6 weeks).
- * Alternative treatment may be used based on severity and response

Key Rules:

- Treat ALL exposed animals
- Do not over-saturate fur (Use spray bottle; let air dry before returning to crate)
- Wash hands thoroughly
- Use gloves and protective clothing

Special Considerations:

- Ringworm is highly contagious to animals and humans
- Treat both animals and environment
- Change clothing between infected and non-infected animals

Monitor:

- Weekly assessment of lesion size and hair regrowth

- Monitor for new lesions
- Watch for adverse reactions to treatment

Environmental Decontamination

General cleaning

- Use antifungal cleaner on hard, non-porous surfaces (TTL provided)
- Allow proper contact time
- Wash bedding and soft items three (3) times weekly
- Rinse food bowls, litter boxes, and surfaces thoroughly

Laundry:

- Wash in hot water with detergent; add bleach when possible
- Dry on highest heat setting
- Bleach + high heat laundry
- Disinfect carriers and grooming tools after each use

Human Biosecurity:

- Wear gloves and protective clothing
- Monitoring and Follow-Up