

Table 1. Live adult heartworm recovery with efficacy and antigen test results on dogs treated with doxycycline and ivermectin and untreated dogs. All treatments started on Day 0. Group 1 dogs (short-treatment regimen) were administered doxycycline orally at 10 mg/kg sid for 30 days plus ivermectin orally (min. dose, 6 mcg/kg) on Days 0 and 30. Group 2 dogs (long-treatment regimen) were administered doxycycline orally at 10 mg/kg sid until individual dogs became amicrofilaremic (72-98 days) and ivermectin every two weeks until individual dogs became amicrofilaremic (6-7 doses). Group 3 dogs were the untreated control. Group 1 and 2 dogs became microfilaria negative on Days 239 and 97, respectively, and remained negative through Day 647. The numbers of live male and female worms from treated Groups 1 and 2 were significantly fewer than from the untreated control (Group 3) ( $p < 0.001$  and  $p < 0.004$ , respectively). Similarly, significantly fewer male and female worms were recovered from treated Group 2 compared to the control (Group 3) ( $p < 0.019$  and  $p < 0.0009$ , respectively).