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# User Response Survey of Outcomes of Gastrointestinal Worm Infestation of Companion Pets Treated with Homeopet Wrm Clear – A Combination Homeopathic Medicine

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## Abstract

**Background:** Gastrointestinal parasitic infections are a common health issue in companion animals, particularly cats and dogs. These infestations often cause symptoms such as diarrhoea, vomiting, weight loss, and general poor health. While conventional anthelmintic treatments are generally effective, challenges including the development of drug resistance, issues with owner compliance, and limited accessibility have led to a growing interest in over the counter (OTC) alternatives.

**Objectives:** This study aimed to assess the safety, administration methods, and owner-reported effectiveness of Homeopet WRM Clear, an OTC product, when used in domestic animals under typical real-world conditions.

**Methods:** A prospective, observational, non-interventional survey was conducted utilizing a structured online questionnaire. Data collected included animal demographics, clinical signs, dosing regimens, routes of administration, and treatment outcomes. Out of 222 responses, 174 complete and valid surveys were analyzed. Descriptive statistics summarized the data, and Pearson correlation was used to examine the relationship between dosing frequency and the duration until symptom relief.

**Results:** The majority of treated animals were cats (64.37%) and dogs (30.46%), with an average age of 6.54 ± 4.3 years. Single-route administration was reported in 87% of cases, predominantly via water (32.76%), followed by oral (28.74%) and food-based methods (25.86%). The average dosing frequency was 1.76 ± 0.68 times per day. Clinical improvement was noted within 1–2 days in 66.2% of cases, with an average symptom relief time of 2.45 days. A strong negative correlation was observed between dosing frequency and time to symptom resolution ($r = -0.956$, $p = 0.028$). Notably, 97.7% of respondents reported visible clinical improvement and expressed willingness to recommend the product. No adverse effects were reported.

**Conclusion:** Homeopet WRM Clear demonstrated a rapid onset of action, high owner-reported efficacy, and an excellent safety profile across multiple companion animal species in real-world settings. These findings suggest that WRM Clear may serve as a convenient and well-tolerated OTC option for managing mild to moderate parasitic infections in pets. Further controlled clinical trials are recommended to confirm these results and to develop standardized usage protocols.

**Keywords:** Gastrointestinal Parasitic Infections, Vomiting, Symptom Relief, Diarrhoea, Zoonotic, Homeopet Wrm Clear

## Introduction

Parasitic infestations constitute a major global health concern in companion animals, particularly affecting domestic cats and dogs. Among the most commonly encountered gastrointestinal parasites are nematodes such as *Toxocara* spp. (roundworms) and *Ancylostoma* spp. (hookworms), as well as cestodes, including *Dipylidium caninum* (flea-



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associated tapeworm) [1,2]. These parasites are frequently observed in routine veterinary practice and are associated with a broad spectrum of clinical manifestations, including diarrhoea, vomiting, weight loss, abdominal discomfort, anaemia, and impaired growth, particularly in young, debilitated, or immunocompromised animals. Importantly, several of these parasitic species possess zoonotic potential, thereby posing a risk to human health and underscoring the importance of effective control and management strategies. Beyond their direct impact on animal health, many gastrointestinal parasites possess significant zoonotic potential, enabling transmission to humans, particularly children and immunocompromised individuals who may be exposed through contaminated environments such as soil, yards, or litter boxes [3]. Consequently, effective prevention and management of parasitic infections are essential not only for animal welfare but also for safeguarding public health.

The diagnosis of parasitic infestations typically involves a comprehensive clinical evaluation, including detailed history-taking, physical examination, and laboratory confirmation through faecal diagnostic techniques such as flotation or sedimentation to detect parasitic eggs or larvae. However, in routine household settings, initial recognition of disease is often based on owner observations rather than diagnostic testing. Pet owners frequently rely on visible clinical signs, including reduced appetite, altered stool consistency (such as diarrhoea or the presence of blood), poor coat condition, lethargy, and behavioural changes like perianal scooting. These symptoms are inherently subjective and may be misinterpreted or underestimated, leading to delays in seeking veterinary care and allowing the progression of parasitic infections to more severe clinical states [4]. Conventional anthelmintics remain the standard treatment for parasitic infections in companion animals, including drug classes such as benzimidazoles (e.g., fenbendazole), macrocyclic lactones (e.g., milbemycin), and tetrahydro pyrimidines (e.g., pyrantel) [2,5]. These agents are generally effective; however, their use is associated with several limitations. Repeated or empirical dosing may contribute to the development of anthelmintic resistance, an emerging global concern. Additionally, adverse effects such as gastrointestinal disturbances and issues related to palatability can reduce compliance, particularly in selective eaters. Practical barriers, including cost and limited access to veterinary care, further contribute to challenges in consistent and effective treatment [6].

In recent years, OTC veterinary products have emerged as accessible, user-friendly options for early intervention and supportive management of parasitic conditions [7]. These formulations are typically designed for ease of administration and improved compliance, often allowing flexible dosing through water, food, or direct oral routes, and are suitable for use across multiple companion animal species. WRM Clear represents one such preparation, offering versatility in administration and convenience for routine household use. Its increasing popularity reflects a growing preference among pet owners for practical solutions to manage mild infections or reduce the risk of reinfestation between veterinary consultations. However, despite widespread use, there remains a lack of systematically collected data evaluating its real-world safety, administration practices, and therapeutic effectiveness.

The present study was undertaken to address this gap by analysing owner-reported outcomes associated with WRM Clear in domestic animals. Specifically, the study evaluated dosing patterns, routes of administration, timelines for symptom improvement, and overall perceived efficacy across multiple species. By capturing real-world usage and outcomes, this study aims to generate evidence that supports the practical role of this OTC preparation in companion animal care and contributes to improved strategies for parasite management in household settings.

## Materials and Methods

### Study Design

This study was a prospective, observational, non-interventional survey designed to assess real-world use and perceived effectiveness of Homeopet WRM Clear in domestic animals, based entirely on owner-reported outcomes from a structured, pre-validated online questionnaire. The survey was delivered through a digital platform to encourage wide participation and ensure consistent data collection. The questionnaire was user-friendly for easy completion without sacrificing data quality or integrity. Participation was voluntary, with all responses collected anonymously to protect confidentiality and reduce reporting bias. As a non-interventional study, investigators performed no experimental procedures, clinical exams, or diagnostic tests. Pet owners made all treatment decisions, including starting WRM Clear, dosing, and administration independently before joining the survey.

### Study Population

The study population comprised adult pet owners who had administered WRM Clear to their animals for suspected or confirmed parasitic conditions within a recent timeframe. Inclusion criteria required respondents to complete all mandatory sections of the survey, provide detailed information on dosing frequency and route of administration, and report treatment outcomes, including time to observable symptom improvement. Responses were excluded from the final analysis if they were incomplete,



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contained inconsistent or contradictory information, or lacked essential demographic or outcome-related data. These criteria were applied to ensure the reliability, consistency, and interpretability of the final dataset.

### Survey Structure

The questionnaire was structured to capture both quantitative and categorical data across multiple predefined domains relevant to treatment practices and outcomes:

**Demographics:** Species, age, sex, weight, neuter status to characterize the study population and enable subgroup analysis.

**Symptomatology:** Details regarding presenting clinical signs suggestive of parasitic infestation, including gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., diarrhoea, vomiting), changes in appetite, coat condition, lethargy, and other observable abnormalities as reported by the owner.

**Medical history:** Data on prior diagnoses, history of parasitic infections, previous treatments (including anthelmintic use), and any underlying comorbid conditions that could influence treatment response.

**Posology**: Information related to dosing practices, including frequency of administration, route of delivery (e.g., water, food, direct oral, or combinations), and adherence to recommended usage instructions.

**Outcomes:** Owner-reported treatment effectiveness, including time to observable symptom relief, overall improvement status, and presence or absence of any adverse effects.

**Correlation Factors:** Variables assessed for their potential influence on treatment outcomes, including species, dosing frequency, route of administration, and baseline symptom severity, enabling evaluation of dose-response relationships and other predictive associations.

### Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistical methods were employed to summarize demographic characteristics, administration patterns, and treatment outcomes. Continuous variables were expressed as mean ± standard deviation (SD), while categorical variables were presented as frequencies and percentages. Correlation analysis was performed to evaluate the relationship between dosing frequency and time to symptom resolution. Pearson correlation coefficients (r-values) were calculated to assess the strength and direction of association between these variables. A p-value of less than 0.05 was considered indicative of statistical significance. All analyses were conducted using standard statistical tools. No imputation methods were applied for missing data, and only complete cases were included in the final dataset to maintain analytical rigor.

## Results

### Respondent Disposition

The survey was completed by 222 people in total. Nevertheless, 24 participants stopped after providing their demographics, and 19 responses were eliminated due to incomplete pre-demographic data. With 179 completed surveys remaining, the completion percentage was 80.6%. 174 replies were legitimate and included in the final analysis after five more records with insufficient species information were eliminated (Table 1). Good data quality and internal consistency were demonstrated by the absence of duplicate entries and inaccurate product replies. Companion animals were the primary subjects of the investigation. Dogs (n = 53) and cats (n = 112) accounted for 94.8% of all valid records, increasing the findings' applicability to common household pets. A small number of rabbits (n = 7) and a single horse and pig were present (Table 1). Chicken and wildlife entries were reported, but because there were no precise counts, they were not included in the quantitative study and were only taken into consideration subjectively.

| Participant Disposition | |
|---|---|
| Survey started | 222 |
| Duplicates | 0 |
| Survey aborted before demographics | 19 |
| Demographics Completed | 203 |
| Survey aborted after demographics | 24 |
| Responses with permanent data errors | 0 |
| (e.g. Responses for wrong product) | |
| Survey Completed* | 179 |
| Final Number Included in Analysis | 174 |
| Cats | 112 |
| Dogs | 53 |
| Rabits | 7 |
| Horse | 1 |
| Pig | 1 |
| Chicken | No Exact count |
| Wildlife | No Exact count |

This includes one record each for chickens and wildlife, which have no exact count and 3 additional records of chicken

**Table 1:** Respondent Disposition.

### Demographic Characteristics

The average age of the animals in the research population was 6.54 ± 4.3 years; comparable age distributions were observed in dogs (7.07 ± 3.88 years) and cats (6.21 ± 4.25 years), indicating a primarily adult cohort (Table 2). A horse



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weighing 1000 kg and a pig weighing 225 kg were among the large-animal outliers that contributed to the dataset's overall wide variance in body weight (25.95 ± 78.1 kg). The weight distributions within species, however, were more consistent and clinically significant, with dogs and cats showing expected ranges of 38.68 ± 29.49 kg and 10.47 ± 4.8 kg, respectively. Although there were more males than females in dogs (62.26%), the total sex distribution was balanced (males 50.84%, females 49.16%) (Table 2). Although there were variations between species, the majority of animals (75.42%) were neutered, which is consistent with routine pet care procedures.

| | All | Cat | Dog | Other | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rabbit | Pig | Horse |
| N | 179 | 112 | 53 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Age | 6.54 ± 4.3 | 6.21 ± 4.25 | 7.07 ± 3.88 | 6.29 ± 2.56 | 3 | 26 |
| Gender | | | | | | |
| Male | 91 (50.84%) | 57 (50.89%) | 33 (62.26%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (100%) | 0 (0%) |
| Female | 88 (49.16%) | 55 (49.11%) | 20 (37.74%) | 7 (100%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (100%) |
| Neutered | 135 (75.42%) | 88 (49.16%) | 37 (20.67%) | 7 (3.91%) | 1 (100%) | 0 (0%) |

**Table 2:** Sample Demographics.

## Dose Forms and Administration Patterns

Single-route dosage was clearly preferred in administration patterns, as reported in 87% of cases. This demonstrates the product's ease of use and acceptability in the field. Of them, administering the medication with water was the most popular method (32.76%), followed by direct oral administration (28.74%) and administering it with food (25.86%) (Table 3). All of the major species' groups followed the same pattern, with water-based delivery emerging as the most popular technique. This is most likely due to the fact that people are more likely to continue with it and it is simpler to use. Multiple routes of administration were used in 13% of instances. These methods were often oral dosage, food, and water combinations. This implies that pet owners were attempting to make their animals conform with their inconsistent acceptance or selective feeding habits. The average daily dosage was 1.76 ± 0.68, indicating a generally low and manageable dosing load. The majority of participants (45.98%) took their medication once daily, followed by twice daily (33.91%) and three times daily (21.84%) (Table 3). Nobody said they took more than three dosages daily. Each animal had similar trends; however, pigs and rabbits received only one daily dose, while horses received two daily doses.

| | All | Cat | Dog | Rabbit | Pig | Horse |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | 174 | 112 | 53 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Single Route administration | | | | | | |
| Mouth | 50 (28.74%) | 31 (27.68%) | 18 (33.96%) | | | |
| Water | 57 (32.76%) | 38 (33.93%) | 18 (33.96%) | 7 (100%) | 1 (100%) | |
| Food | 45 (25.86%) | 25 (22.32%) | 9 (16.98%) | | | |
| Multiple Routes administration | | | | | | |
| Mouth and water | 6 (3.45%) | 6 (5.36%) | 0 (0%) | | | |
| Mouth and Food | 5 (2.87%) | 3 (2.68%) | 2 (3.77%) | | | |
| Water and Food | 13 (7.47%) | 8 (7.14%) | 5 (9.43%) | | | |
| All three Routes | 3 (1.72%) | 1 (0.89%) | 1 (1.89%) | | | 1 (100%) |
| Dose per day | | | | | | |
| 1 | 80 (45.98%) | 45 (40.18%) | 24 (45.28%) | 7 (100%) | 1 (100%) | |
| 2 | 59 (33.91%) | 39 (34.82%) | 19 (35.85%) | | | 1 (100%) |
| 3 | 38 (21.84%) * | 28 (25%) | 10 (18.87%) | | | |
| >3 | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | | | |
| Mean Dose | 1.76 | 1.85 | 1.7 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

**Table 3:** Dose forms.



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### Distribution of Clinical Relief and Dose-Dependent Response Across Species

The post-marketing evaluation showed a quick improvement in clinical outcomes across different species. About 66.2% of animals found relief within 1 to 2 days after starting treatment (Table 4; Figure 1). The most common response happened on Day 2 at 32.8%, followed by Day 1 at 26.4%. This established a median relief time of roughly 2 days for the overall group. Cats and dogs had similar response patterns, both showing a median relief time of 2 days and comparable mean relief times (2.44 days for cats and 1.84 days for dogs). This indicates a consistent therapeutic response among the main groups (Table 4; Figure 1). The average relief time across all species was 2.45 days, highlighting the quick benefit seen in real-world conditions. In contrast, rabbits showed a delayed response, with no improvement noted before Day 3 and 57.1% needing over 5 days to feel better, leading to a mean relief time of 6 days (Table 4; Figure 1). This delayed response might be due to differences in how the species process medication or the small sample size (n = 7). Minor species groups, such as pigs and horses, responded early, but the findings are limited due to their low numbers (Table 4). The dose-response analysis found a strong negative correlation between the frequency of dosing and the time to relief (r = -0.956, p = 0.028). This means that more frequent dosing was linked to a quicker clinical response (Table 4). The average dose-day exposure for all species was 4.05 dose-days, indicating a uniform treatment duration across the study group. Owner feedback showed high satisfaction, with 97.7% of respondents noting visible relief and the same proportion willing to recommend the product (Table 4). A negative relationship appeared between response time and owner satisfaction (r = -0.833, p = 0.092), suggesting that faster relief was linked to a stronger belief in treatment effectiveness.

| | All | Cat | Dog | Rabbit | Pig | Horse |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | 179 | 112 | 53 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Relief time (days) | | | | | | |
| <1 | 13 (7.47%) | 7 (6.25%) | 5 (9.43%) | 0 (0%) | | |
| 1 | 46 (26.44%) | 22 (19.64%) | 18 (33.96%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (100%) | |
| 2 | 57 (32.76%) | 45 (40.18%) | 19 (35.85%) | 0 (0%) | | 1 (100%) |
| 3 | 31 (17.82%) | 20 (17.86%) | 7 (13.21%) | 1 (14.29%) | | |
| 4 | 11 (6.32%) | 8 (7.14%) | 2 (3.77%) | 1 (14.29%) | | |
| 5 | 9 (5.17%) | 5 (4.46%) | 2 (3.77%) | 1 (14.29%) | | |
| >5 | 12 (6.9%) | 5 (4.46%) | 0 (0%) | 4 (57.14%) | | |
| Median Relief Time | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Mean Relief time | 2.53 | 2.44 | 1.84 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Weighted Mean Relief time | 2.45 | 2.41 | 1.84 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Total Response time | 452.5 | 273 | 97.5 | 42 | 1 | 4 |
| Dose response Analysis | | | | | | |
| Mean Dose-day Exposure | 4.05 | 4.2 | 3.19 | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| Total Dose-day Exposure | 534 | 470.5 | 169 | 42 | 1 | 4 |
| Owner's Satisfaction | | | | | | |
| Did Homeopet WRM clear work | 170 (97.7%)* | 106 (94.64%) | 50 (94.34%) | 7 (100%) | 1 (100%) | 1 (100%) |
| Would you recommend | 170 (97.7%) | 105 (93.75%) | 51 (96.23%) | 7 (100%) | 1 (100%) | 1 (100%) |
| Relationship Analysis | | | | | | |
| Relationship of Dose & Response time | | | -0.95578 | p | 0.027659 | |
| Agreement of Response time and user satisfaction | | | -0.83272 | p | 0.091725 | |

**Table 4:** Outcomes.



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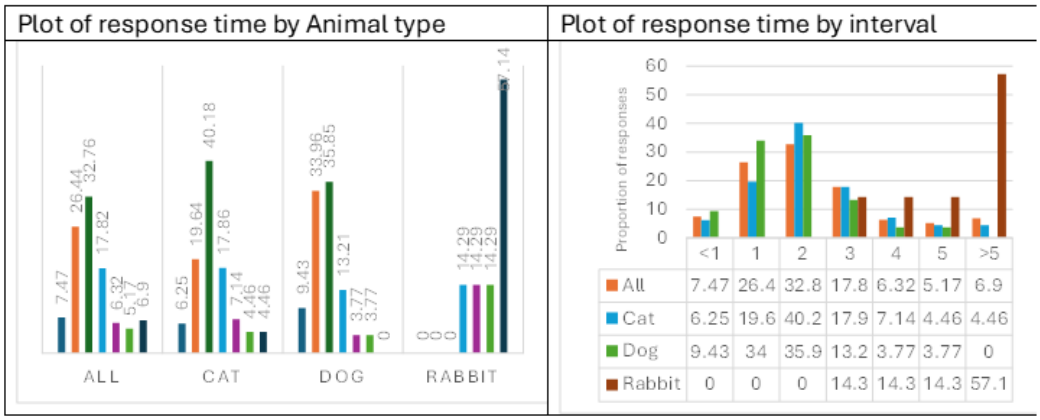



**Figure 1:** Comparative distribution of relief times (in days) across all species (left) and proportionate frequency of responses (right). The majority of animals achieved observable relief within 1–2 days of treatment. Cats and dogs exhibited similar patterns with modal response at 2 days, while rabbits demonstrated a delayed response, with 57.1% requiring more than 5 days. Bars represent percentage of respondents within each relief-time category.

## Discussion

The ongoing real-world observational study indicates that Homeopet WRM Clear is both practical and safe, while also achieving high satisfaction rates among pet owners in treating gastrointestinal parasite infections in companion animals. Gastrointestinal helminth infections rank among the most common parasitic infections in pets and are often linked to symptoms like diarrhea, vomiting, and poor nutritional condition in the affected animals [2]. Findings have shown a swift resolution of species and a high level of owner satisfaction due to its ease of administration, highlighting its effectiveness in routine parasitic treatment for companion animals. A strong negative correlation between the dosing interval and the speed of improvement in clinical signs suggests a time-dependent response to dosage. Adherence to the dosing schedule by pet owners has consistently been one of the primary factors contributing to treatment failures in parasitic infections and poor outcomes [5]. Even though observational studies have not established a direct cause, the notable strong association implies that owner compliance is a significant factor in achieving clinical effectiveness. This finding reinforces the established notion that owner adherence is a critical element for success in veterinary care [8]. The flexibility observed is another clinically important finding, that predominantly single route treatment was observed in owners as opposed to many methods. This has highlighted the importance of ease of owner administration. Treatment difficulties are often the reason for non-compliance in many companion animals, particularly in cats, and picky eaters. Flexible delivery methods such as water-based and feed-based medication methods may encourage owner compliance and limit stress related to treatment administration.

Rabbit physiology shows species related variability in its response to treatment. This could be due to their species-specific hind-gut fermenters and variable GI tract physiology [9]. Many species of domestic companion animal have similar species-dependent drug physiology and response to medication [10]. Owner belief was indicated by high overall perceived improvement and willingness to recommend the drug. Owner perceptions can be significant influences on compliance and treatment adherence especially within homes where veterinary access is minimal and an earlier response to treatment reinforces this. There were no reported side effects within the duration of the study. This makes it favourable in terms of safety but is subjective in reporting from the owner. Over-the-counter medicine safety relies heavily on the owner reporting side effects; in the study there are no confirmed adverse reactions reported, but these could be underreported and should be evaluated within more structured pharmacovigilance trials [11]. Weaknesses in this study must be considered; there is owner reporting bias as the results have been based on the owner's opinion of treatment success. No confirmation with regards to parasite elimination has been observed as an absence of clinical signs do not mean absence of parasite, fecal flotation is required for diagnosis [12]. This is a significant failing, and no comparison has been made to control group of animals being treated conventionally.

This study contributes to the growing body of evidence of the real-world data approach for veterinary medicine. Real-world data has helped to outline effective treatments and owner's views on treatments, that may not always be demonstrated in placebo-controlled randomized clinical trials [7]. The strength of this trial will be reinforced by carrying out randomized controlled trials with the use of



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fecal flotations for positive confirmation of the presence and removal of parasites. Long-term trials focusing on re-infestation rates should be considered, in addition to testing the effectiveness of treatments within other species of domestic companion animal.

## Conclusion

This actual observational study shows that WRM Clear is well-liked by pet owners and is linked to quick symptom relief, high user satisfaction, and a positive reported safety profile across a variety of companion animal species. The practical applicability of this strategy for household-based parasite treatment is supported by the consistent response patterns shown in cats and dogs, as well as various administration methods and reasonable dose regimens. These results are consistent with existing guidelines highlighting the significance of medication accessibility, adherence, and safety in programs aimed at controlling parasites in companion animals. Although the results show that this over-the-counter therapy is useful for treating suspected mild to moderate parasite infections, careful interpretation is required due to the dependence on owner-reported outcomes and lack of laboratory-confirmed diagnosis.

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