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Difference between slow worm and snake

It can be difficult to tell if your cat has worms (unless you see the evidence yourself). Kittens with worms may have diarrhea, slow weight gain and a potbelly. Infected adult cats may have dark tarry stools, vomiting, diarrhea and weight loss. However, both are just as likely to have no signs of their worm infection at all. If your cat has never been checked for worms, it's an absolute must. You should also have a stool sample checked for any new cat brought into your home. Deworming is usually a standard part of the protocol for shelter cats, and young kittens are typically dewormed several times as they get worms from their mother's milk and will pass them back and forth. Even if your cat has been treated for worms before, a reinfection is possible at any time because treatment just kills the existing worms.This is one case where you have to go to the veterinarian for help. She needs to diagnose the type (or types) of worm infesting your cat in order to prescribe the correct medication. Over-the-counter deworming medications often don't have enough punch to knock out worms for good. No home or folk remedies have been shown to be both effective and safe enough to get the job done, either. An infestation that goes unchecked for months or even years robs your cat of vital nutrients. She will also be shedding eggs or spores and infecting other animals (and could even infect you).Cats who go outdoors, hunt, eat raw or undercooked meat or meat products, have fleas or share quarters with a cat who has been diagnosed with worms have the highest risk of being infected and should have a stool sample checked by a veterinarian. In the case of worms, prevention is the best cure. This includes regular flea treatments. The good news is that most common worms usually aren't dangerous, although untreated cases – especially in cats who are already ill – can be. So get your cat to the vet and rid him or her of those nasty parasites; you'll both be happier for it!Originally Published: Jun 1, 2011 When you handle deadly snakes for a living, caution is job one. When you handle snakes for God, it is not. Let's meet some folks in both worlds.By Julia Layton Image: Kristian Bell / Moment / Getty Images In a Gallup Poll conducted in the year 2000, Americans picked snakes as their number one fear. In fact, a full 51% of adults reported being afraid of these simple reptiles, more than the number who reported a fear of heights, public speaking or thunder storms. And yes, snakes like the black mamba or death adder can be pretty terrifying, but the vast majority of snakes are completely and utterly harmless. Of the 3,000 snake species on the planet, only around 7% could potentially kill or seriously injure a human, according to National Geographic. In fact, the University of Florida's Department of Wildlife estimates that people living in the U.S. are a whopping nine times more likely to be killed by lightning than to end up one of the 5 or 6 victims who die of snake bites each year.So not only are most snakes unlikely to kill you — or even harm you at all — these mostly gentle animals are actually pretty intriguing if you give them a chance. With an incredible array of colors and patterns, these creatures can be stunning, and some species even make great pets for those seeking a companion. Still not convinced that you want anything to do with snakes? Consider a move to Antarctica, Ireland, New Zealand, Iceland or Greenland, all of which are blessedly free of snakes of any kind. Before you pack your bags, take a minute to try your hand at this quiz to see how many snakes you can identify from a single image. TRIVIA See if You Can Identify All of These Venomous Snakes? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min TRIVIA Can You Identify These Venomous Snakes? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min TRIVIA How Much Do You Think You Know About Snakes? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can You Identify These Australian Snakes? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min TRIVIA Can You Identify These Land Animals While They're Swimming? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can You Identify These European Snakes? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min TRIVIA Can You Match the Animal to the Amazing Fact? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min TRIVIA This Venomous Snakes Identification Quiz Is Really Hard, So We'll Be Impressed if You Even Get 4 Right 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min TRIVIA Do You Know Where to Find These Venomous Snakes? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can You Name These 40 Venomous Snakes in 5 Minutes? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min How much do you know about dinosaurs? What is an octane rating? And how do you use a proper noun? Lucky for you, HowStuffWorks Play is here to help. Our award-winning website offers reliable, easy-to-understand explanations about how the world works. From fun quizzes that bring joy to your day, to compelling photography and fascinating lists, HowStuffWorks Play offers something for everyone. Sometimes we explain how stuff works, other times, we ask you, but we're always exploring in the name of fun! Because learning is fun, so stick with us! Playing quizzes is free! We send trivia questions and personality tests every week to your inbox. By clicking "Sign Up" you are agreeing to our privacy policy and confirming that you are 13 years old or over. Copyright © 2021 InfoSpace Holdings, LLC, a System1 Company The notorious malware known as the Conficker worm still infects computers, a sort of wild horse with no rider, but investigators appear no closer to finding its creator.Also known as "Downandup," Conficker was discovered in November 2008, exploiting a vulnerability in Windows XP that allowed remote file execution when file-sharing was enabled. Microsoft patched it a month later.A souped-up version of Conficker released that year later targeted the autorun feature in XP and Vista. At its peak, Conficker infected upwards of 7 million computers. Microsoft still ranks Conficker as the second-most prevalent malware family on domain-joined computers, according to figures released earlier this year in its Security Intelligence Report Vol. 13.Security researchers with the Conficker Working Group (CWG) along with vendors including Microsoft successfully cut off the Conficker's operators from the botnet. The group is still working to try to find Conficker's master, said Jose Nazario, a malware researcher with security vendor Invincea, on the sidelines of the Hack in the Box conference.The problem is that botnet operators have stayed away from Conficker and not tried to reclaim it, a welcome development but one that leaves researchers with a lack of fresh electronic leads. "Well, we sort of won in that regard," Nazario said. "They had to walk away from it. On the other hand, if they're not interacting with it, there's no more evidence coming in." In June 2011, Ukraine's security service, SBU, made several arrests related to a cybercrime ring that defrauded the banking industry of more than US\$72 million. The SBU indicated those arrested allegedly said they had used Conficker to spread fake antivirus software, another scam the group was accused of.But the results of Ukraine's investigation are unclear. Conficker used a private key to sign encrypted updates, and if police found that key on a person's computer, it would represent the needed crucial evidence, Nazario said. But so far it has not come to light. The CWG is still interacting with sinkhole operators, top-level domain operators and ICANN, Nazario said. The malware itself is on autopilot, taking advantage of vulnerable computers and has proved to be a long-term nuisance."It feels like a stalemate," Nazario said. "It feels like we're kind of in a holding pattern but there's still effort that goes into it."Send news tips and comments to jeremy.kirk@idg.com Copyright © 2012 IDG Communications, Inc. Rope worms are long, rope-like structures that sometimes occur in the intestines. According to some scientists, they are parasitic worms, but others believe that they are nothing more than a buildup of intestinal mucus and other debris. In this article, we outline the two different theories on rope worms. We also discuss diagnosis, treatment, and when to see a doctor.Share on PinterestGetty ImagesAccording to one scientific theory, rope worms are a type of parasite. In 2013, researchers published an article outlining the five distinct life stages of a rope worm. According to the article, which has not undergone peer review, the rope worm may begin forming in almost any part of the body, but it eventually migrates to the intestines. In the initial stages, the worm consists of slimy mucus. By the fifth and final stage, the worm resembles a single string of viscous mucus measuring approximately 1 meter in length.In another 2013 article, the same research group states that the rope worm uses bubbles for propulsion and movement. The authors add that the bubbles create suction that helps the worm attach to the intestinal wall, preventing it from passing out of the body during defecation.However, there are no other studies on rope worms, so it is not possible to confirm these theories.A separate scientific theory states that rope worms are long strands of intestinal mucus and other debris. Similar to the parasite theory, there is limited evidence to back up this claim.In a recent letter to the American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, a group of researchers stated that misidentification of mucous membranes and other debris as worms is common. They specifically mentioned that rope worms are nothing more than mucus or other debris that is present in the intestines.Rope worms may pass out of the body during an enema or another procedure to clear the intestines. If rope worms are parasitic, it may be possible to diagnose them using standard procedures for identifying parasitic infections. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), doctors diagnose most parasites using one or more of the following tests:As there is no scientific consensus on what a rope worm actually is, there is no standard treatment. It is also not clear whether treatment is necessary at all. According to the researchers who believe that these worms are parasites, the treatment for rope worms is an enema using eucalyptus and lemon juice. Removing the rope worm reportedly reduces constipation and associated symptoms.Assuming that the rope worm is a type of intestinal parasite, a person may benefit from antiparasitic medications, such as albendazole or mebendazole. The CDC recommend such medications for a different type of intestinal worm called Ascaris. The lack of consensus on what rope worms actually are means that it is not clear whether or how a person can prevent them. However, in general, people can help avoid parasitic worm infestations by:Drinking clean water: When visiting areas with potential water contamination, people should only drink water from sealed bottles and avoid adding ice to their drinks. Washing the hands thoroughly: People should wash their hands after handling soil and after handling or working with animals.Swimming in clean water: People should swim only in chlorinated pools and avoid any body of water that may contain sewage.Some scientists claim that rope worms are parasitic worms, while others claim that they are simply a collection of mucus and intestinal debris. There is very little scientific evidence to support either claim. A person may pass a rope worm during an enema or other procedure to clear the large intestine. Since it is not clear whether rope worms are parasites or long strings of mucus, there is no standard treatment for rope worms. It is also not clear whether treatment is necessary at all. Meet the Mexican mole lizard. Your eyes are not deceiving you. You did read "lizard," and yes, this lizard does not have legs. It does have two tiny, T. rex-esque arms near its head. Really. It's not a snake or a worm. The Mexican mole lizard is a rare sight, but Rutgers professor Sara Ruane, working in Baja, California, lucked out in June and tweeted a photo of this bizarre-looking creature. Talking to Live Science, Ruane said she wasn't entirely sure it was a Mexican mole lizard at all since it's "some sort of mythical thing to find" given its preference for underground living. But upon closer inspection, it was clearly a Bipes biporus. The lizard uses its tiny arms for burrowing underground, and so it creates perfect little tunnels for itself as it travels. Sadly, those tunnels are also great for small snakes to sneak up and take a bite. According to Live Science, Mexican mole lizards can actually self-amputate their tails at will, thus escaping the snake and plugging the hole. There are others like this creepy-crawly pink critter, and they're called amphisbaenians. There are roughly 200 species of these "worm lizards" in existence. All but three of them are limbless, so while they may look like earthworms or snakes, in regards to evolution, scientists say they have more in common with lizards. If you're interested in seeing the Mexican mole lizard as it travels, Ruane also tweeted a video of it crawling — or is that slithering? — across a rock. (1) A program or algorithm that replicates itself over a computer network and usually performs malicious actions, such as using up the computer's resources and possibly shutting the system down. Also see virus. Also see The Difference Between a Virus, Worm and Trojan Horse in the Did You Know? section of Webopedia. (2) When used in all capital letters, WORM is an acronym for write once, read many, an optical disk technology that allows you to write data onto a disk just once. After that, the data is permanent and can be read any number of times. Unlike CD-ROMs, there is no single standard for WORM disks, which means that they can only be read by the same type of drive that wrote them. This has hampered their acceptance, although they have found a niche market as an archival media. WORM is also called CD-R. Also see Understanding CD Burner Speeds in the Did You Know . . . ? section of Webopedia. XIMAD is offering Snake over at the Windows Phone Marketplace with is yet another variation of the classic snake game. The game of snake has gone a long way since the days of the monochrome version that was on so many Nokia bar phones. The game premise hasn't changed a bit. You guide your snake around the screen collecting gems and artifacts while avoiding obstacles. The game has two modes, Arcade and Challenge. The Arcade Mode has you score points to work your way through multiple levels. Each level has a required number of gems to collect in order to advance to the next level. The further you advance, the more challenging the levels become. The Challenge Mode is more of a free-style game that has you competing for a high score. The more gems you collect, the longer the snake becomes. The longer your snake becomes, the more challenging maneuvers become. More after the break. You can control the snake by one of two methods. You can have Buttons Mode where virtual button appear at the bottom of the screen. You also have the Screen Mode that allows you to steer your snake by tapping on the screen in the direction you want the snake to turn. I found the Screen Mode to work the best. The buttons had a tendency to put your fingers in the way as you steer your snake around the bottom of the screen. As you collect gems, you will also find artifacts or bonus items that will turn you into a ghost with the ability to crawl through obstacles, speed up, slow down, and other bonus abilities. The graphics are nice, game play challenging and well representative of the original. Snake is a good game to pass the time and, all in all, XIMAD did a nice job of putting a new twist on the game of snake. If your a fan of the snake genre, Snake will be a nice addition to your gaming library. If you're looking for a nice game to pass the time with, Snake will fit that bill as well. The one downside to the game is that there is not a trial version available for Snake. The full version is running \$1.29 and you can find it here (opens Zune) over at the Marketplace.

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