



## Worming Calendar for Horses Summary Guide

We are frequently asked about worming of horses which is confusing due to the number of different companies producing wormers. Firstly, look at the ingredients of the wormer you are considering, the following are some examples.

Moxidectin eg **Equest**<sup>®</sup> worming interval 13 weeks, **safe** to use on foals from **4 months** of age and in pregnant and lactating mares. Effective against a broad spectrum of common worms including all stages of redworm.

Moxidectin + praziquantel eg **Pramox**<sup>®</sup>, worming interval 13 weeks, **safe** to use in foals **over 6½** months of age. **Not** to be use in pregnant or lactating mares. Effective against a broad spectrum of common worms including redworms and tapeworms. To be used twice a year; Spring and Autumn.

Ivermectin eg. **Noromectin**<sup>®</sup>, **Eqvalan**<sup>®</sup> worming interval 8-10 weeks, **safe** to use on foals over **6 weeks** of age and in pregnant and lactating mares. Effective against a broad spectrum of common worms including redworms (not intramucosal L4 stage- but all other stages or tapeworms). **Eqvalan Duo**<sup>®</sup> includes tapeworm treatment, to be used twice a year, Spring and Autumn. Avoid use in stallions and foals under 2 months of age. **Equimax**<sup>®</sup> includes tapeworm treatment, do not use in foals under 2 weeks of age. Can be used in pregnant and lactating mares and stallions.

Pyrantel e.g. **Pyratape P**, **Strongid -P**<sup>®</sup>, worming interval 6 weeks, **safe** to use in foals over **1 month** of age and in pregnant and lactating mares. Effective against common worms, but a narrower spectrum than the others. To include the control of **tapeworms**, the routine dose should be **doubled**. **Please note this is the only wormer which requires the dose to be doubled to be effective against tapeworms, all other wormers stating they treat tapeworms should be used at the recommended dose.** A number of people get confused and double the dose of the wormer they are using, please read the instructions on the packaging.

Fenbendazole eg. **Panacur**<sup>®</sup>, worming interval 6-8weeks for Panacur, every 6 months for **Panacur Equine Guard**<sup>®</sup>, **safe** to use in foals over **2 months** of age and in pregnant and lactating mares. Effective against a broad spectrum of common worms including all stages of the redworm (only when given a 5 Day course).

Praziquantel eg. **Equitape**<sup>®</sup>, specific treatment for tapeworms. Tapeworms are not a problem in foals below the age of 2 months therefore treatment before this should not be necessary. Adverse effects in pregnant and lactating mares have not been investigated therefore their use should be avoided.

## An example of a typical worming programme

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
January			
February			
First week of March	Double dose Pyratape P	Pramox	Equimax
April			
Middle of May	Pyratape P		Noromectin
June		Equest	
Last week of July	Pyratape P		Noromectin
August			
Last week of September	Double dose Pyratape P	Pramox	Equimax
October			
November	Equest		
December		Noromectin	Noromectin

Any new horse coming onto the yard should receive Panacur® equine guard followed by a Pramox on day 6.

A policy should be adopted by yards that all horses are wormed on the same day.

Random worm egg counts (WEC) should be taken from time to time to compliment this programme. A WEC should be taken 4-6weeks after worming to ensure efficacy.

Wormers mentioned above are examples of 4 different 'families of wormer', equivalents of same family are sufficient.

i.e 'Pyratape P®' active ingredient is Pyrantel;  
 'Equest®' active ingredient is Moxidectin;  
 'Noromectin®' active ingredient is Ivermectin.  
 Panacur® active ingredient is Fenbendazole

Panacur Equine Guard could be used in year 4 in conjunction with Equitape for tapeworm control.