

smart WORMING



SIMPLY MONITOR, ASSESS THE RISK AND TREAT ACCORDINGLY

SPRING			SUMMER			AUTUMN			WINTER		
March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February
<p>March – November: Focus on redworms[†]. FEC* every 8 weeks HIGH RISK or 12 weeks LOW RISK. Treat if high FEC with pyrantel or ivermectin (Eqvalan[®]).</p>											
						<p>Autumn/Winter: Focus on encysted redworms[‡] in high risk horses. HIGH RISK: Consider moxidectin or 5 day fenbendazole. LOW RISK: Disease rare, deworming likely unnecessary. If not dewormed all year, consider strategic treatment with ivermectin (Eqvalan[®]) to manage large strongyles, bots, etc.</p>					
<p>Spring: Focus on tapeworms. Tapeworm test: HIGH RISK horses. Treat if positive with praziquantel (Eqvalan Duo[®]).</p>									<p>Autumn: Focus on tapeworms. Tapeworm test: All horses. Treat if positive with praziquantel (Eqvalan Duo[®]).</p>		
<p>HIGH RISK Foals: Treat for roundworms[†] (Ascarids) at 2-3 months. Test/treat for roundworms[†] & redworms[†] at 4-5 months and 7-8 months. HIGH RISK Yearlings: Test/treat for roundworms[†] & redworms[†] every 8 weeks. Treat roundworms[†] with fenbendazole or pyrantel; treat redworms[†] with ivermectin (Eqvalan[®]) or pyrantel.</p>											
<p>All year: implement management practices to minimise worm burdens. i.e. poo pick twice weekly, test/treat/quarantine new horses, minimise stocking density, co-graze with ruminants, keep dung heap away from pasture, rest/rotate paddocks.</p>											

Assessing a horse's parasite risk profile

Risk Factors	Age	Stocking density	Pasture management	Grazing group	Poo picking routine	FEC results	Herd stability	New arrival quarantine	Clinical/medical history
HIGH RISK	Young (<5 years) Elderly (>20 years) may have an increased risk	High stocking density (<1 acre/horse)	Poor pasture management	Grazing with youngstock	Infrequent or no poo picking	Repeated high faecal egg counts & tapeworm antibody results	Frequent movements in & out of herd	No quarantine procedure	History of worm-related disease, colic or resistance to dewormers Co-existing disease such as Cushing's
LOW RISK	Adult (5-20 years)	Low stocking density (>2 acres/horse)	Good pasture management	Not grazing with youngstock	Regular poo picking (at least twice a week)	Repeated low faecal egg counts & tapeworm antibody results	Closed herd (minimal new arrivals)	Quarantine procedure in place	No history of worm-related disease colic or resistance to dewormers