

Deworming Protocol

(January 2008)

The October 2007 issue of the Horse Report, published by the Center for Equine Health, UC Davis School of Veterinary, is worth reading (www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/ceh.) The issue focuses on intestinal parasites of the horse.

Some of the salient points and recommendations are:

1. Break the life cycle of parasites by daily stall cleaning and weekly pasture cleaning.
2. Deworming schedules (in general):
 - a. deworm foals every two months (possibly monthly in the first 6 months of life)
 - b. deworm adults in crowded or contaminated environments every 2 months
 - c. deworm adults from a routinely cleaned environment every 3 months
(See specific schedules attached)
3. Measure the success of parasite control by doing fecal analysis on at least 20% of your horses:
 - a. Fecal floatation—an estimate of the parasite problem
 - b. McMaster test—a specific count of parasites in the horse
 - c. Fecal egg reduction test—worm egg count should decrease 90% when measured 14 days after deworming.
4. Eliminate tape worms from grazing horses near the end of the grazing season.
5. Small strongyles (usually a pasture parasite) in their larval are resistant to many dewormers. In their encysted form, they are resistant to all but Moxidectin (Quest) or a double dose of Febendazole for 5 days in a row (Panacur Power Pak). Treat for the encysted form in late Winter or early Spring and keep yearling separated; they shed the most small strongyles.
6. Don't use the same pasture year after year for mares and foals. This pasture will build a high level of ascarid eggs which are hardy and can live for years in the pasture.

LBEMC Deworming Schedules (Jan 2008)

Foal Schedule *

2 months of age:	pyrantel pamoate (Strongid)—double dose
4 months	ivermectin
6 months	pyrantel pamoate-- double dose
8 months	ivermectin/praziquantel(Equimax Plus or Zirmectin Gold)
10 months	febendazole (Panacur Power Pak)
12 months	ivermectin

*Where conditions warrant (e.g. large number of foals and/or premise contamination because foals are turned out on same ground each year) foals can be dewormed monthly up to 6 months

of age. This can be accomplished by using single dose febendazole in the regime at 1, 3, and 5 months of age.

Adult Schedule (every 2 months)

January	ivermectin
March	febendazole (Panacur Power Pak)
May	ivermectin
July	pyrantel pamoate
September	ivermectin/praziquantel
November	pyrantel pamoate

Adult Schedule (every 3 months)

January	pyrantel pamoate
April	febendazole (Panacur Power Pak)
July	ivermectin
October	ivermectin/praziquantel

Daily Deworming

This program involves the daily administration of Strongid C (pyrantel) plus ivermectin and/or ivermectin/praziquantel administered every 6 months. Daily deworming provides excellent deworming results if horses can be segregated for their daily feeding. The program should be started after a foal reaches a full year of age. If this protocol is included within Pfizer's Preventicare program, the horse will be covered by a \$5000 colic surgery insurance policy. LBEMC can provide the details.