

Worming Programme - 2008

As well as Tactical Routine Worming, normally every 6-8 weeks, as this is the life cycle of the [Small Redworm](#). Use one type of [wormer](#) (at the interval recommended on the packet) for specific worms types at certain times of the year:

	WORMING PLAN - 2006	PRODUCT TO USE
Jan -	Tactical Routine Worming	
Feb -	For encysted Redworm worming treat with a five day course of Fenbendazole .	
Mar -	Tactical Routine Worming	
Apr -	Tapeworm - Worming: treat with a Praziquantel based product or double dose with a Pyrantel based product.	
May -	Tactical Routine Worming	
Jun -	Tactical Routine Worming	
Jul -	Tactical Routine Worming	
Aug -	Tactical Routine Worming	
Sep -	Tactical Routine Worming	
Oct -	Tapeworm - Worming: treat with a Praziquantel based product or double dose with a Pyrantel based product	
Nov -	For encysted Redworm worming treat with a five day course of Fenbendazole .	
Dec -	For Bot worming treat with Ivermectin after the first hard frost	

When rotating your worming products, make sure you are choosing a different ingredient not just a different brand. Develop an effective worming programme on an annual basis (not each time you worm your horse).

Use your selected group during a 12-month period with particular emphasis to rotation during the grazing season. The grazing season is basically the summer months and although your selection of products may well be based on an annual selection it is the grazing season when particular attention should be paid to rotation of the active ingredients. Outside of the grazing season is when specific worming products should be used for tactical equine worming. Change your selected group annually to a different chemical group so that your stock does not build up a resistance to wormer use.

The above guidelines to an effective worming programme are the opinions of the author and are not the definitive answer. They are however a base for an effective procedure that can be modified with the assistance of your vet or other professional authorised to advise on animal health. The author hopes that this article will help you to care for your horse but cannot be held responsible for any errors, omissions or changes in acceptable procedure.

IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT YOUR HORSES HEALTH CONTACT YOUR VET

The different drugs and the equine worms they control

	<u>IVERMECTIN</u>	<u>PYRANTEL</u>	<u>FENBENDAZOLE</u>	<u>MOXIDECTIN</u>
Large Redworms	yes	yes	yes	yes
Small Redworms	yes	yes	yes	yes
Pinworms	yes	yes	yes	yes
Large Roundworm	yes	yes	yes	yes
Lungworms	yes			
Stomach Hair Worms	yes		yes*	
Large Mouthed Stomach Worms	yes		yes	
Neck Threadworms	yes			
Intestinal Threadworms	yes	yes*		
Tapeworms		yes*		
Bots	yes			

A list of equine wormers and their more common names.

DRUG	BRAND NAME	CHEMICAL GROUP
Fenbendazole	Multiwurma-f Panacur Equine Guard	Benzimidazoles
Moxidectin	Equest – Equest Pramox* (not to be used on foals less than 4 months old)	Milbemycin**
Ivermectin	Eraquell - Equimax - Eqvalan Furexel	Avermectins**
Pyrantel	Pyratape-P - Strongid-P	Tetrahydropyrimidines
Oxibendazole	Lincoln - Equitac	Benzimidazoles
Membendazole	Telmin - Equivurm	Benzimidazoles
Febantel	Bayverm	
Praziquantel	Equitape – Equest Pramox*	

*Equest Pramox contains Praziquantel and Moxidectin

**Both milbemycins and avermectins are the same family and are jointly referred to as Macrocyclic lactones in veterinary publications. A horse owner should treat these products as the same when putting a rotation plan together as their mode of kill is similar.