

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
JANUARY	Equest	Equest	Pyratape P
FEBRUARY			5d Panacur Guard
MARCH			
APRIL	Equest *	Equest *	Pyratape P*
MAY			Pyratape P ^Δ
JUNE			
JULY	Equest	Equest	Pyratape P
AUGUST			Pyratape P
SEPTEMBER			
OCTOBER	Equimax or Equimax Pramox	Equimax or Equimax Pramox	Pyratape P double dose
NOVEMBER			Pyratape P ^Δ
DECEMBER			

*Tapeworm treatment may be necessary in Spring too (Equimax or Equest Pramox instead of Equest Year 1 & 2, double dose Pyratape P Year 3) if worming control measures not fully practised.

UNKNOWN HISTORY: Panacur Guard and isolate 1 week. 2 weeks later Equimax and stable 24hours.

FOAL: Treat monthly from 4 weeks old. Do not treat with Equest until over 4 months. Alternate between Pyratape P and Eqvalan every month. Remember foal's bodyweight will increase. Treat as adult routine from 6 months old.

DONKEY / GRAZED WITH DONKEY: Vectin instead in May & November ^Δ Year 3 for lungworm.

WORM CONTROL MEASURES

- Remove droppings, at least twice weekly, to reduce pasture contamination.
- Rotate pasture with cattle and sheep.
- Quarantine all new additions and treat with wormer.
- Keep horses stabled for 24 hours after worming.
- Prevent faecal contamination of water and feed..
- Don't overcrowd pasture. Generally 1 horse per acre.
- Harrowing is only of use when hot temperatures will kill exposed worms.
- Removal of bot eggs from horse's coat is an effective control measure.
- Assess your horse's weight accurately (Weighbridge at Laughton/ weigh-tape).
- Don't change the wormer at each dosing as this induces worm resistance.
- Worm pregnant mares before and after foaling.
- Worm all horses together with the same product.
- Keep records of when you dosed and what with.
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If Control measures are effectively implemented it may be possible to significantly reduce the amount of worming required.

PLEASE DISCUSS THIS WITH ONE OF OUR VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Cliffe Veterinary Group, Equine Clinic

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WORMERS MADE EASY

WORMER	Dosing Interval	Small Strongyles			Large Strongyles	Tapeworms	Lung worms	Bots
		A	L	E				
EQUEST	13 weeks	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
EQUEST PRAMOX	13 weeks	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
EQUIMAX	Once/twice yearly	√	√		√	√	√	√
VECTIN(Eqvalan, raquell,Furexel,Panomec)	8-10 weeks	√	√		√	X	√	√
PANACUR	6-8 weeks	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
PYRATAPE P (Strongid P)	4-6 weeks		√		√	2x dose	X	X
EQUITAPE	Once/twice yearly		X		X	√	X	X

A: Adult L: Larva E: Encycted

PARASITIC WORMS AFFECTING HORSE WELFARE

The main worms posing a threat to your horse's health are:-

SMALL REDWORMS (Small strongyles/ Cyathostomes) Up to 2.5cm long, thin & reddish.

As the horse grazes contaminated pasture the larvae are eaten. They colonise the lining of the large intestine where they develop into adults who lay eggs that are passed with the horses droppings onto the pasture. Larvae picked up in the autumn can go into hibernation in the intestine wall and can remain in this encysted state for a considerable length of time before the conditions are right for them to develop into adults, typically in the spring. This mass emergence causes cyathostomiasis and can result in severe diarrhoea, rapid weight loss and colic.

LARGE REDWORMS (Large Strongyles) Up to 5cm long, dark red in colour.

Again the larvae are taken in from contaminated pasture and penetrate the intestinal wall. They travel in the blood vessels (cranial mesenteric artery for *s. vulgaris* and portal vein to the liver for *s. edentatus*) before re emerging and becoming adults in the large intestine to produce eggs. Can cause colic.

TAPEWORMS (Anoplocephala) Up to 20cm long for *A. perfoliata*, upto 80cm for rarer spp., white in colour.

Tapeworm segments are passed in the faeces which disintegrate to release eggs. These are eaten by oribatid mites found in pasture, hay and straw. The horse ingests these mites containing cysticercoid larvae which develop into adults which sit at the junction of the small and large intestine. A cause of colic and ill-thrift.

PINWORMS (*Oxyuris equi*) Upto 10cm long, white in colour. Live in the colon and migrate to the rectum to lay eggs. Not harmful but can cause tail rubbing.

STOMACH WORMS (*Trichostrongylus axei* and *Habronema muscae*). Can cause mild gastritis, weight loss and diarrhoea.

INTESTINAL THREADWORMS (*Strongyloides westeri*). A problem in foals who acquire them from their mother's milk. Cause diarrhoea, anorexia, dullness, weight loss.

ASCARIDS (*Parascaris equorum*). Mainly a problem in foals as adults develop immunity. Upto 40cm and live in small intestine. Cause coughing, dull coats and can cause blockage or ruptures of the gut.

LUNGWORMS (*Dictyocaulus arnfieldi*). Primarily found in donkeys in the lungs. Horses typically only affected if grazed alongside donkeys. Cause coughing.

BOTS (*Gasterophilus* spp.) A fly not a worm. Eggs laid on the horse's coat are eaten and develop into larvae. These reside in the stomach and take 10-12 months to develop into adults. Heavy burdens can cause stomach ulcers. Treatment recommended in late autumn/winter prior to larvae maturing in spring and after adult flies die off. Removal of eggs from the horse is an effective control method.

MONITOR WORMING REGEIME:

- Monitor control measures using faecal egg counts from 10-15% of the herd 14 days prior to dosing. Do this 2-3 times per year.
- A blood test can be used to evaluate your horses' recent exposure to tapeworm. Useful for horses of uncertain worming history and in cases of recurrent colic.
- Adjust control measures accordingly where horses are not intensely grazed and droppings are collected daily. Fewer treatments with increased faecal egg counts may be beneficial.

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