

## Suitability of the worming brands with regard to Foals, Pregnant and Lactating Mares



	EQUEST PRAMOX	EQUEST	EQVALAN DUO	EQUITAPE	ERAQUELL EQVALAN NOROMECTIN	PYRATAPE P STRONGID P
Suitable for Pregnant Mares	No	Yes	Yes (AFTER THE FIRST 3 MONTHS)	(SUBJECT TO VETERINARY OR EXPERT ADVICE)	Yes	Yes
Suitable for Lactating Mares (It is recommended that mares are not wormed until 2 weeks after giving birth)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Suitable for Foals	From Six & Half Months of age	From Four Months of age	From Two Months of age	(SUBJECT TO VETERINARY OR EXPERT ADVICE)	From Six weeks of age	From Four Weeks of age

	PANACUR PASTE	PANACUR GRANULES	TELMIN PASTE & GRANULES	VECTIN	EQUI-MAX	PANACUR EQUINE GUARD
Suitable for Pregnant Mares	Yes	Yes	Yes	(SUBJECT TO VETERINARY OR EXPERT ADVICE)	Yes	Yes
Suitable for Lactating Mares (It is recommended that mares are not wormed until 2 weeks after giving birth)	Yes	Yes	Yes	(SUBJECT TO VETERINARY OR EXPERT ADVICE)	Yes	Yes
Suitable for Foals	From six weeks of age	From six weeks of age	Telmin <b>paste</b> From six weeks of age	From eight weeks of age	From two weeks of age	From six weeks of age

As a general recommendation mares should be wormed throughout the gestation period with a final treatment being given 2-4 weeks prior to foaling.

Take extra caution particularly with dosages when worming young stock for the first time if you are not certain about any previous treatments given or if the treatment you are considering is the first one administered to the horse. As a general guide foals should be wormed as soon as they start to graze pastures or pick at the mares droppings with **reference being made to the suitability** for foals with regard to each product used. Again the worming intervals for foal worming depend on which product is selected but with foals the manufacturer recommended interval will act as good guide.

As a guide to dosages a 4 month old thoroughbred will weigh about 180kg whereas a new born will be about 50kg. At 6 months the weight will be between 200 and 230kg

Tapeworm infestation is unlikely in foals under two months of age.

If possible try to graze young horses separately from older horses as the young horses are likely to have the highest worm burden and therefore will cause the majority of pasture contamination. Younger horses need to be wormed more regularly than their older stable mates. Tapeworm burden generally is worse in young horses between the ages of 6 months to 2 years with the years of 3 to 15 having much lower infestations and levels rising again in veteran horses. This situation is very much the same with regard to roundworms and recent studies have shown that where there is a roundworm infestation then there is a strong likely hood of a tapeworm infestation too. If possible it is a good idea to avoid putting young stock on the pastures that have been grazed by last year's foals.