



Pioneer Equine Hospital Recommended Deworming Schedule

Foal Schedule

- ❖ 2 months of age – Pyrantel pamoate—double dose
- ❖ 4 months – Ivermectin
- ❖ 6 months – Pyrantel pamoate-- double dose
- ❖ 8 months – Ivermectin + praziquantel
- ❖ 10 months – Oxibendazole
- ❖ 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 fenbendazole in the regime at 1, 3, and 5 months of age.

Adult Horse Schedule (every 3 months)

- ❖ Month 1 – Pyrantel pamoate
- ❖ Month 4 – Fenbendazole
- ❖ Month 7 – Ivermectin + praziquantel
- ❖ Month 10 – Oxibendazole
- ❖ Month 13 – Moxidectrin
- ❖ Repeat back to Month 1

Daily Deworming

* This program involves the daily administration of Strongid C[®] (pyrantel pamoate), followed by Equell[®] (ivermectin) and/or Quest Plus[®] (moxidectin/praziquantel) administered once 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 nine (6) months of age.

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Deworming Protocol

Some of the important points and recommendations are:

1. Break the life cycle of parasites by daily stall cleaning and weekly pasture cleaning.
2. Deworming schedules (in general):
 - ❖ deworm foals every two months (possibly monthly in the first 6 months of life)
 - ❖ deworm adults in crowded or contaminated environments every 2 months
 - ❖ deworm adults from a routinely cleaned environment every 3 months
3. Measure the success of parasite control by doing fecal analysis on at least 20% of your horses:
 - ❖ Fecal floatation—an estimate of the parasite problem
 - ❖ McMaster test—a specific count of parasites in the horse
 - ❖ Fecal egg reduction test—worm egg count should decrease 90% when measured 14 days after deworming.
4. Eliminate tapeworms from grazing horses near the end of the grazing season with use of a dewormer containing praziquantel.
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 fenbendazole for 5 consecutive days (Panacur[®] PowerPak). Treat for the encysted form in late Winter or early Spring and keep yearlings 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.

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