

The Horse Clinic



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Three Year Worming Program

MOX Equest
 Moxidectin:

MOX & PRA Equest Pramox
 Moxidectin & Praziquantel:

PYR Pyratape
 Pyrantel: Strongid

IVER Noromectin
 Ivermectin: Eqvalan, Eraquel, Furexel

IVER & PRA Eqvalan Duo
 Ivermectin & Praziquantel:

10% FEN Panacur Equine Guard
 5 day course
 10% Fenbendazole:

F - Indicates recommended times for worm egg counts to ensure worm programme is adequate for your grazing situation. Testing at least 20% of the herd twice a year is recommended to make sure all is well.



Year 1											
Jan 1	Feb	Mar	Apr 1	May	June	July 1	Aug	Sept	Oct 1	Nov 15	Dec
MOX			F MOX or 10% FEN			MOX			F MOX & PRA or IVER & PRA		
Year 2											
Jan 1	Feb 15	Mar	Apr 1	May 15	June	July 1	Aug 15	Sept	Oct 1	Nov 15	Dec
PYR	PYR		F MOX	PYR		PYR	PYR		F MOX & PRA or		
Year 3											
Jan 1	Feb	Mar 1	Apr	May 1	June	July 1	Aug 15	Sept	Oct 1	Nov 15	Dec
IVER		MOX		F IVER		IVER	IVER		F MOX & PRA or IVER & PRA		

~ Worming Programs are employed to keep contamination of fields down, but even stable-kept horses can succumb to worm infection
 ~ All horses that go out together, and preferably all at the same yard need to be wormed together, and with the same compound
 ~ Ivermectin wormers combined with Praziquantel can be used for treatment of tapeworm instead of MOX & PRA. they will require more frequent dosing than the program above, and may not be as effective against sm redworm larvae. Horses should be stabled for 3 days after using MOX & PRA wormers to avoid environmental contamination
 ~ See overleaf for information on worming foals and pregnant mares
 ~ If the fields are heavily contaminated, or if horses with unknown worm burden are regularly introduced into the herd, more intensive programs should be considered
 ~ Modern wormers kill worm eggs, and it is not necessary to keep horses in after worming, except after MOX & PRA wormers.
 ~ The efficacy of worm programs can be tested with Worm Egg Counts. Bring in a few droppings just before worming is due. The sample can be tested at House & Jackson for the presence of worm eggs.
 ~ In spite of good worming programs, individual horses can still become infected. Blood samples may help in identifying these horses
 ~ Any new horse that is introduced into a herd should be isolated until it has received a wormer (Moxidectin is suggested). Thereafter it should fall in with the normal worming routine. A Worm Egg Count of new horses can give you some idea of the degree of contamination
 ~ Ensuring that all horses receive (! AND SWALLOW!) enough wormer for their weight is vital to avoid failure of worm programs