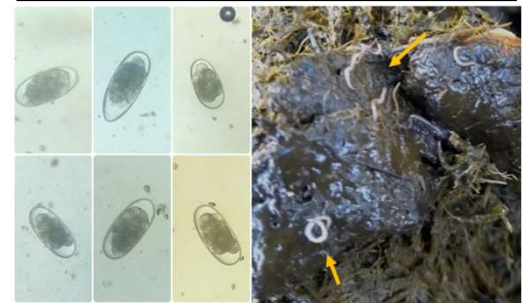
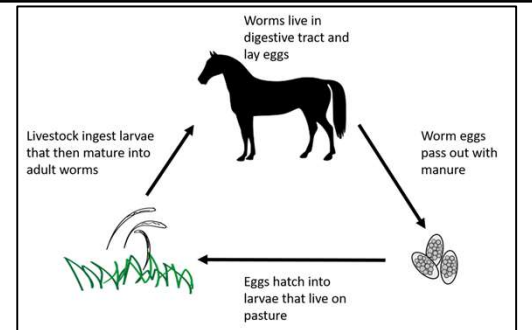


Horse Worms

Strongyles

- Most important worm in horses
- Lifecycle/re-infection cycle can be as little as 6 weeks
- FEC at least twice a year to monitor burdens (autumn, spring)
- Paddock management is more important than drenching for controlling burdens
- Avermectins are best choice for treatment due to increasing drug resistance to BZs



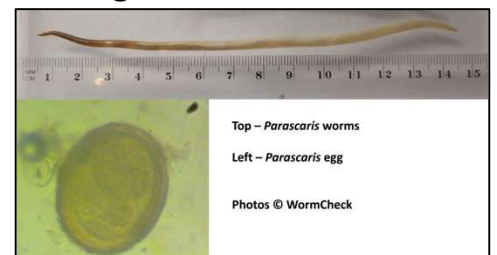
Left – Strongyle eggs; Right – strongyles passed in manure following treatment
Photos © WormCheck

Bot Flies

- Treat horses once a year in late autumn with an avermectin
- Time autumn treatment to also target strongyles
- Remove eggs off horses' legs during summer to limit infection

Ascarids

- Problematic in young horses (< 6yo)
- Can be diagnosed on FEC – young horses should be check via FEC 3 to 4 times a year
- Treatment is with oxfendazole to prevent blockages of dead worms



Pinworm

- Common but not pathogenic
- Treatment for pinworm should be timed in along with strongyles to avoid extra treatments
- Tail rubbing is not a definitive diagnosis, check for eggs laid on the skin under the tail



Tapeworms

- Relatively uncommon
- Check for tapeworms with a WormCheck Tapeworm FEC once a year
- Treat with a drench containing praziquantel if required

See the WormCheck Website for more info

