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 Deworming Chart
 and Hang Up
 for Quick Reference.

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...supporting therapeutic riding,

Therapeutic riding is invaluable for children with special needs. With financial contributions and dewormers, Farnam helps America's Horse Cares, a unique AQHA program that supports therapeutic riding centers across the country.

For more information and to find out how you can help, check out AQHA.com/foundation or Farnam.com.



Photo courtesy of American Quarter Horse Foundation

and improving the way you deworm.

Farnam is dedicated to offering horseowners the most effective dewormers available, in the most convenient delivery forms.



•The ONLY on-feed ivermectin dewormer • Just pour on feed



• The only single-dose ivermectin that treats horses up to 1500 lbs.
 • In the easy-to-use Sure-Grip™ syringe

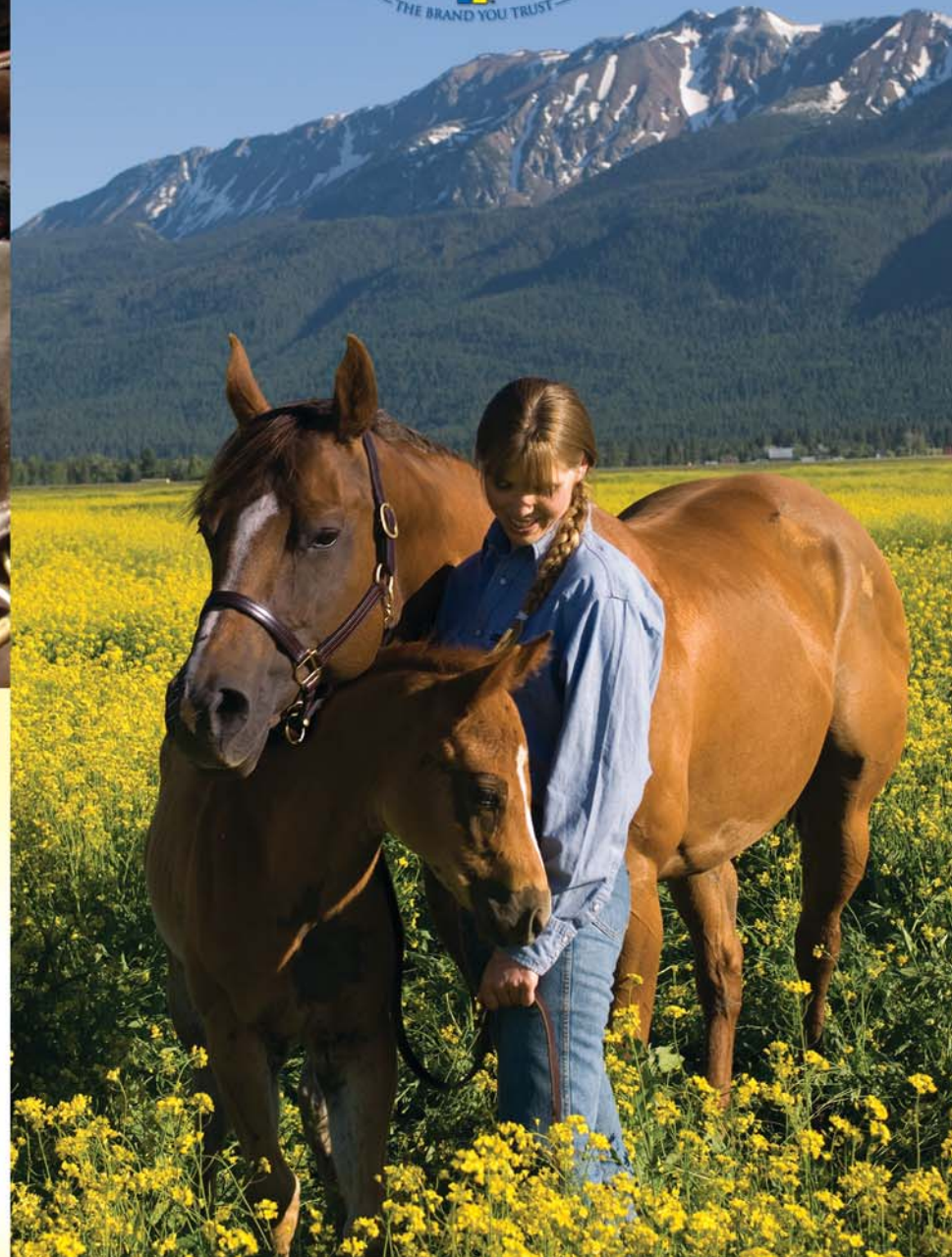


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DEWORMING HANDBOOK

Your Guide to Equine Parasite Control



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Intestinal Threadworms

Strongyloides westeri

Lifecycle

Infection occurs by eating larvae or through the skin. Larvae that enter through the skin migrate to the lungs, then up the wind pipe where they are coughed up and swallowed. Larvae mature into adults in the small intestine. Adults lay eggs that are passed in manure.

How It Gets Into Your Horse


Infected mares pass the worm in their milk onto their foals. Larvae are also swallowed as the horse eats infected grass, or as larvae go through the horse's skin.

Dangers If Left Untreated

Threadworm larvae in the lungs can cause bleeding and respiratory problems. The worst damage often occurs in untreated foals who can suffer diarrhea, weakness, weight loss and poor growth.

Intestinal Threadworms

Strongyloides westeri

	<i>Strongyloides westeri</i> -adults
fenbendazole	
ivermectin	
moxidectin	
oxfendazole	
oxibendazole	1
pyrantel pamoate	
pyrantel tartrate-daily	
pyrantel tartrate-single	

Based on registered label claims and FOI summaries for each product on file with the FDA; single-dose application.

1 See product label for special dosing requirements

Control: See page 15 for product brand names

DEWORMING GUIDE

PURGE Dewormers							CONTROLS									
Chemical Class	Active Ingredient	Brand Name	Application Method	Form	Max. Weight Treated	Number of Species and Stages	Larval Stages	Large & Small Strongyles	Pinworms	Roundworms	Stomach Worms	Lungworms	Intestinal and Neck Threadworms	Bots	Tapeworms	
							Number of Species and Stages	Number of Species and Stages	Number of Species and Stages	Number of Species and Stages	Number of Species and Stages	Number of Species and Stages	Number of Species and Stages	Number of Species and Stages	Number of Species and Stages	Number of Species and Stages
MACROCYCLIC LACTONE	Ivermectin	Equell®	Syringe-dosed	Paste	1320	31+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Equimectrin®	Syringe-dosed	Paste	1250	31+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Horse Health	Syringe-dosed	Paste	1250	31+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		IverCare®	Syringe-dosed	Paste	1500	31+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		IverEase®	On-Feed	Granule	1250	31+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Rotectin®1.87%	Syringe-dosed	Paste	1500	31+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	PYRIMIDINE	Ivermectin/Praziquantel	Equimax®	Syringe-dosed	Paste	1320	31+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
			Zimecterin® Gold	Syringe-dosed	Paste	1250	31+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Moxidectin	Syringe-dosed	Gel	1150	31+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Moxidectin/Praziquantel	ComboCare®	Syringe-dosed	Gel	1250	31+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
BENZIMIDAZOLE	Pyrantel Pamoate	Exodus®	Syringe-dosed	Paste	1200	6+	✓	✓	✓	✓						
		Horse Health	Syringe-dosed	Paste	1200	6+	✓	✓	✓	✓						
		Liqui-Care P®	On-Feed	Liquid	1250	6+	✓	✓	✓	✓						
		Rotectin® P	Syringe-dosed	Paste	1200	6+	✓	✓	✓	✓						
		Strongid® Paste	Syringe-dosed	Paste	1200	6+	✓	✓	✓	✓						
		StrongyleCare®	Syringe-dosed	Paste	1200	6+	✓	✓	✓	✓						
	Pyrantel Tartrate	TapeCare Plus®	Syringe-dosed	Paste	1200	6+	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	
		Pellet-Care P®	On-Feed	Pellet	1000	6+	✓	✓	✓	✓						
		Kaeco Equine Wormer Pellet for Horses and Colts	On-Feed	Pellet	1000	6+	✓	✓	✓	✓						
		Durvet® Horse and Colt Wormer	On-Feed	Granule	1000	6+	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Fenbendazole	Safe-Guard® Equi-Bits	On-feed	Pellet	625 - 1000**	6+	✓	✓	✓	✓							
	Safe-Guard® Paste	Syringe-dosed	Paste	550 - 1100**	6+	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Oxibendazole	Anthelcide® EQ	Syringe-dosed	Paste	1200	6+	✓	✓	✓	✓							

*These are suggested rotational programs only. Please consult your vet for your horse's specific needs as they will vary by age, location, exposure to other horses and other factors.

**Maximum weight treated varies within this range based on the type of parasite controlled.

All trademarks are properties of their respective owners.

Based on product purchased 1/2007.

DAILY Dewormers							CONTROLS										
Chemical Class	Active Ingredient	Brand Name	Application Method	Form	Program Available	How it is Obtained	Number of Species and Stages	Number of Quinces needed for a 1000 lb. horse	Larval Stages	Large & Small Strongyles	Pinworms	Roundworms	Stomach Worms	Lungworms	Intestinal and Neck Threadworms	Bots	Tapeworms
									Number of Species and Stages	Number of Species and Stages	Number of Species and Stages	Number of Species and Stages	Number of Species and Stages	Number of Species and Stages	Number of Species and Stages	Number of Species and Stages	Number of Species and Stages
PYRIMIDINE	Pyrantel Tartrate	Equi Aid SW	On-Feed	Pellet	✓	With Vet purchase ONLY	17+	4	✓	✓	✓	✓					
		Strongid® C	On-Feed	Pellet	✓	With ANY Vet or Retail Purchase	17+	2	✓	✓	✓	✓					
		Continuex®	On-Feed	Pellet	✓	With ANY Vet or Retail Purchase	17+	2	✓	✓	✓	✓					
		Strongid® C2X	On-Feed	Pellet	✓	With Vet Purchase ONLY	17+	2	✓	✓	✓	✓					
		Equi Aid CW®	On-Feed	Pellet	✓	With Vet Purchase ONLY	17+	2	✓	✓	✓	✓					

All trademarks are properties of their respective owners. Based on product purchased 1/2007.

Introduction

All horses get internal parasites, no matter what their breed, where they live or what they're fed. Parasite control is a necessary part of horse health care. Left untreated, internal parasites can cause serious problems, including weight loss, lethargy, poor coat condition, digestive disturbances, diarrhea, colic and even death. In fact, before ivermectin was introduced over 20 years ago, one of the causes of death in horses was verminous colic caused by migrating large strongyle larvae. Parasite control is a necessary part of horse health care.

This guide is designed to help you understand the problems caused by parasites and what you can do to manage them. On the back page is a Deworming Guide, a handy chart listing the different types of dewormers available and the parasites they control.

Parasite Infection

Parasites infect a horse after the horse unintentionally ingests them. Equine parasites have three different lifecycles:

Basic Parasite Lifecycle

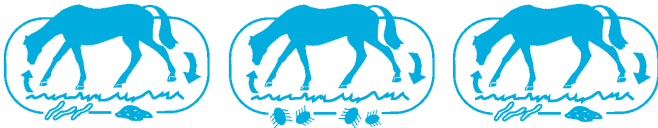
Many types of equine parasites spend part of their lives as infective larvae in the grass. They're eaten as the horse grazes. Once inside the horse, these parasites migrate in the horse's body, mature to adults and lay eggs. A new generation of parasite eggs leaves the horse in manure, ending up in the grass to be eaten again.

Indirect Lifecycle

Parasites with indirect lifecycles depend on another organism to get into the horse. For example, tapeworm eggs develop in the oribatid grass mite and enter the horse when infected mites in the grass are eaten.

Bot Fly Lifecycle

Bots aren't worms, they're flies. Mature female bot flies lay eggs on the horse's legs, shoulder, chin, throat and lips. The eggs hatch and bot larvae enter the horse when licked, or by burrowing under the skin of the chin to emerge into the horse's mouth.



Parasite Protection

Parasite Protection

For effective parasite control, you must have your horse on a regular deworming program. Several options are available. Pick the one that works best for you.

Single Product, Broad Spectrum Control

Broad spectrum compounds, like ivermectin and moxidectin, kill a wide range of equine parasites, including bots, when used regularly according to label directions. Dosage is based on the weight of the horse.

Because of their broad spectrum control and no record of resistance, these products may be used exclusively in a deworming program.

Rotational Deworming

Many horse owners and veterinarians prefer to rotate between chemical classes to prevent resistance. However, some small strongyles have shown resistance to benzimidazoles over the years.

If you rotate dewormers, be sure to alternate between chemical classes, NOT just brand names. Parasites develop resistance to whole classes of drugs. For example, ivermectin and pyrantel pamoate are often rotated because they come from different chemical classes. Ivermectin is a macrocyclic lactone. Pyrantel pamoate is a pyrimidine.

Ivermectin is often included in rotation programs as a boticide. Many compounds, like pyrantel pamoate, do not have an FDA-approved claim for bot control.

Daily Deworming

Daily deworming has become more and more popular over the past decade. A dose of pyrantel tartrate is fed daily to continuously kill parasites as they enter the horse. Parasites are killed before they have a chance to reproduce, reducing pasture contamination.

If you use a daily dewormer, make sure your horse eats his full dose every day.

Since pyrantel tartrate has no effect on bots, you need to use a boticide, like ivermectin, twice a year.



Label Information

For Optimum Parasite Protection READ THE LABEL!

INDICATIONS: Consult your veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitic infestations in horses. **Large Strongylidae (adults)** — *Strongylus edentatus* (also early forms in blood vessels), *S. edentatus* (also larvae), *Triodontophorus* spp. **Small Strongylidae** including those in some benzimidazole class compounds (adults and fourth-stage larvae) — *Cylicocyclus* spp., *Cylicodontophorus* spp., *Pinworms* (adults and fourth-stage larvae) — *Oxyuris equi*, *Ascarids* (adults and third- and fourth-stage larvae) — *Parascaris equorum*, *Haemonchus* (adults) — *Trichostrongylus axei*, *Large-mouth Stomach Worms* (adults) — *Habronema muscae* (oral and caecal stages) — *Gastrophilus* spp., **Lungworms** (adult and fourth-stage larvae) — *Dicycocyclus arnfieldi*, **Intestinal Pinworms** (adults) — *Strongylides westeri*, **Summer Sores** caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Dirofilaria immitis* third-stage larvae; **Dermatitis** caused by neck threadworm microfilariae, *Onchocerca* sp.

DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: This product contains sufficient paste to treat one 1200 lb horse at the recommended rate of 0.1 mcg ivermectin per lb (200 mcg/kg) body weight. The syringe plunger delivers enough paste to treat one 200 lb body weight.

(1) While holding plunger, turn the knurled ring on the plunger ¼ turn to the left and slide it so the side nearest the barrel is at the prescribed weight marking. (2) Lock the ring in place by making a ¼ turn to the right. (3) Make sure that horse's mouth contains no feed. (4) Remove the cover from the tip of the syringe. (5) Insert the syringe tip into the horse's mouth at the space between the teeth. (6) Depress the plunger as far as it will go, depositing paste on the back of the tongue. (7) Immediately raise the horse's head for a few seconds after dosing.

PARASITE CONTROL PROGRAM: All horses should be included in a regular parasite control program. Mares, foals and yearlings should be treated initially at 2 to 8 weeks of age, and routine treatments should be repeated as appropriate. Consult your veterinarian for a complete parasite control program to meet your specific needs. ZIMECTERIN (ivermectin) provides effective control of gastrointestinal nematodes and bots of horses. Regular treatment will reduce the chances of verminous arteritis caused by *S. vulgaris*.

PRODUCT ADVANTAGES: Broad-spectrum Control — ZIMECTERIN Paste kills important internal parasites, including bots, and the arterial stages of *Strongylus edentatus*, with a single dose. ZIMECTERIN Paste is

a potent anti-parasitic agent that is neither a benzimidazole nor an organophosphate.

Safety — ZIMECTERIN (ivermectin) Paste may be safely used in any stage of pregnancy. It may be treated without adversely affecting their fertility.



1. Spectrum of Control

Some dewormers target only a half dozen parasites, while others are much more effective against a broader range. Read the label carefully to know what your dewormer controls.

2. Bot Control

Many dewormers don't kill bots. Look for "boticide" on the label.

3. Tapeworm Control

Only a few dewormers control tapeworms along with other major parasites. For tapeworm control, look for dewormers that include tapeworms on their list of parasites controlled.

4. Age Restrictions

Young foals are especially susceptible to certain parasites, such as ascarids and intestinal threadworms. Look for dewormers safe for foals without age restrictions.

5. Dosage

For effective parasite control, it's important to administer the proper dose for your horse's weight. Depending on the product, a single syringe may treat from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. Read the label, and make sure you know how to set the syringe for the correct dose.

6. Dosage Frequency

Most dewormers call for reapplication every 6 to 8 weeks. Some claim longer efficacy against certain types or stages of parasites. For complete protection, you need to treat for all parasites.

7. Needs Can Vary

Many factors can influence deworming requirements – such as age, your horse's general health, location, sanitary conditions, exposure to other horses and even stress. Consult your veterinarian.

Large Strongyles

Large Strongyles

Strongylus vulgaris, *S. equinus*, *S. edentatus*

Lifecycle

Large strongyle eggs can develop into infective larvae on pasture in as little as three days. Once swallowed, the larvae drop their protective coating, or "sheath," and migrate to different organs for further development. *Strongylus vulgaris* larvae are very dangerous, moving through the horse's arteries to the mesenteric artery, the main artery that feeds the digestive system. *S. vulgaris* larvae continue to grow in the mesenteric artery for about 4 months, then return to the large intestine where they burrow into the intestinal cavity. After 6-8 months, the worms mature and eggs are passed in the manure.

S. equinus larvae move to the liver for about 6 weeks. Then they migrate through abdominal organs to the large intestine. After 9 months, adults mature and lay eggs.

S. edentatus larvae also move to the liver, where they remain for about 9 weeks.

Then they move to the abdominal cavity, where they form nodules in the lining and the gut wall.

How It Gets Into Your Horse


Large strongyle larvae are swallowed as your horse eats infected grass.

Dangers If Left Untreated

S. vulgaris larvae cause severe damage. Migrating larvae rough up artery walls, leaving tracks where blood clots can form. Clots break away from the wall and lodge into other blood vessels, blocking blood flow to the intestine. Artery walls weakened by larval damage are also prone to burst, leading to immediate death. In the large intestine, large strongyles literally bite off pieces of flesh, often leading to severe colic, diarrhea, fever and anemia from the bleeding bite wounds. *S. equinus* and *S. edentatus* can cause liver damage.

Large Strongyles: Species & Stages

Strongylus vulgaris, *S. equinus*, *S. edentatus*

	<i>S. vulgaris</i> - adults	<i>S. vulgaris</i> - L4 arterial	<i>S. vulgaris</i> - L5 arterial	<i>S. edentatus</i> - adults	<i>S. edentatus</i> - tissue	<i>S. equinus</i> - adults
fenbendazole*						
ivermectin						
moxidectin						
oxfendazole*						
oxibendazole*						
pyrantel pamoate						
pyrantel tartrate-daily						
pyrantel tartrate-single						

Based on registered label claims and FOI summaries for each product on file with the FDA; single-dose application.

* at a single larval dose

 Control: See page 15 for product brand names

Small Strongyles

Small Strongyles

Cyathostomes

Lifecycle

After a horse swallows small strongyle larvae, the larvae burrow into the intestinal wall, mature and emerge in the large intestine where they feed and lay eggs. Eggs are passed in manure and develop into infective larvae in the grass.

How It Gets Into Your Horse


Small strongyle larvae are swallowed as your horse eats infected grass.

Dangers If Left Untreated

Horses severely infected with small strongyles can suffer weight loss, diarrhea and colic.

Small Strongyles: Species & Stages

Cyathostomes

	adults	encysted L3/L4 larvae	larval stages general	benzimidazole resistant*
fenbendazole		1		
ivermectin				
moxidectin				
oxfendazole				
oxibendazole				
pyrantel pamoate				
pyrantel tartrate-daily				
pyrantel tartrate-single				

Based on registered label claims and FOI summaries for each product on file with the FDA; single-dose application.

* per registered label claim

1 See product labels for specific information on what small strongyle species and stages each compound controls

 Control: See page 15 for product brand names

Bot Flies

G. intestinalis, *G. nasalis*

Lifecycle

Bot eggs enter the horse's mouth and develop into larvae. The larvae migrate through the horse and attach themselves to the horse's stomach, remaining there over the winter. After about 10 months, they detach themselves and are passed in the feces. The larvae burrow into the ground and mature into adult flies. Adult females deposit eggs on the horse's legs, shoulders, chin, throat and lips.

How It Gets Into Your Horse


The horse licks the characteristic yellow eggs laid by *G. intestinalis* on its forelegs and shoulders. The eggs hatch and enter the horse's mouth. *G. nasalis* lays eggs around the horse's chin and throat. These eggs hatch and the larvae burrow under the skin to the mouth, wandering through the mouth before migrating to the stomach.

Dangers If Left Untreated

Bots can cause inflammation of the mouth and stomach irritation. Severe infestation can cause stomach blockage, often leading to irritation and ulcers.

Bot Flies: Species & Stages

G. intestinalis, *G. nasalis*

	<i>G. intestinalis</i> - 1st instar	<i>G. intestinalis</i> - 2nd instar	<i>G. intestinalis</i> - 3rd instar	<i>G. nasalis</i> - 1st instar	<i>G. nasalis</i> - 2nd instar	<i>G. nasalis</i> - 3rd instar
fenbendazole						
ivermectin						
moxidectin						
oxfendazole						
oxibendazole						
pyrantel pamoate						
pyrantel tartrate-daily						
pyrantel tartrate-single						

Based on registered label claims and FOI summaries for each product on file with the FDA; single-dose application.

 Control: See page 15 for product brand names

Pinworms

Pinworms

Oxyuris equi

Lifecycle

Pinworm larvae mature in the large intestine, feeding off the intestinal lining. Adult females move to the anal area where they lay eggs covered with a sticky fluid that causes severe itching.

How It Gets Into Your Horse


Horses become infected with pinworms when they ingest eggs that have dropped into feed or water.

Dangers If Left Untreated

Heavily infected horses may be nervous and stop eating. The severe itching makes the horse rub its tail and rump so much the tail hairs break off. Rubbing, biting and scratching can open up the skin to infections.

Pinworm: Species & Stages

Oxyuris equi

	<i>Oxyuris equi</i> -adults	<i>Oxyuris equi</i> -larvae
fenbendazole	Control	
ivermectin	Control	Control
moxidectin	Control	Control
oxfendazole	Control	Control
oxibendazole	Control	Control
pyrantel pamoate	Control	
pyrantel tartrate-daily	Control	Control
pyrantel tartrate-single	Control	

Based on registered label claims and FOI summaries for each product on file with the FDA; single-dose application.

 Control: See page 15 for product brand names

Tapeworms

Anoplocephala perfoliata

Lifecycle

Tapeworm eggs develop in the oribatid grass mite over 2-4 months. When infected mites are swallowed, tapeworms mature inside the horse in 4-6 weeks.

How It Gets Into Your Horse

The horse ingests infected mites.


Dangers If Left Untreated

Severe tapeworm infection can cause intestinal irritation. Fatal intestinal blockage can occur as worms accumulate in the ileocecal junction—the 3-way junction between the small intestine, large intestine and cecum.

Until recently, no dewormers sold in the United States were labeled for tapeworm control. That has changed with the introduction of combination dewormers containing praziquantel. Additionally, patented formulas of pyrantel pamoate have been proven to control tapeworms along with other major parasites.

Tapeworm Species

Anoplocephala perfoliata

	<i>Anoplocephala perfoliata</i> ¹	<i>Anoplocephala magna</i>	<i>Paranoplocephala mammillana</i> ²
fenbendazole	3		
ivermectin			
moxidectin			
oxfendazole			
oxibendazole			
praziquantel			
pyrantel pamoate	3		
pyrantel tartrate-daily			
pyrantel tartrate-single			

Based on registered label claims and FOI summaries for each product on file with the FDA; single-dose application.

1 major species 2 minor species 3 elevated dose required

 Control: See page 15 for product brand names

Neck Threadworms

Neck Threadworms

Onchocerca cervicalis

Lifecycle

Neck threadworms have an indirect lifecycle. Neck threadworm microfilariae live under the horse's skin and are picked up by the biting midge when it feeds on the horse. Microfilariae develop into infective larvae in the midge's mouth and are passed when the midge bites a horse.

How It Gets Into Your Horse


The horse is bitten by an infected midge. Larvae are deposited into the bite wound, where they migrate to ligaments in the neck, flexor tendons and suspensory ligaments.

Dangers If Left Untreated

Adult neck threadworms in the ligaments and tendons cause swelling and pain. Microfilariae may invade the lens of the eye, causing irritation, swelling and sometimes blindness. Microfilariae under the skin may cause irritation.

Neck Threadworm

Onchocerca cervicalis

	<i>Onchocerca cervicalis</i>
fenbendazole	
ivermectin	
moxidectin	
oxfendazole	
oxibendazole	
pyrantel pamoate	
pyrantel tartrate-daily	
pyrantel tartrate-single	

Based on registered label claims and FOI summaries for each product on file with the FDA; single-dose application.

 Control: See page 15 for product brand names

Lungworms

Dictyocaulus arnfieldi

Lifecycle

Lungworm larvae go through intestinal walls into the circulatory system where they are carried to the lungs and mature. Eggs are passed through the horse's system in manure.

How It Gets Into Your Horse

Lungworm larvae are swallowed as your horse eats infected grass.


Dangers If Left Untreated

Lungworm larvae irritate the small air sacs in the lungs, called bronchioles, which can cause the horse to have a severe cough, difficulty breathing and loss of appetite.

Older horses usually develop a resistance to lungworms, but foals can die from an infection because they have less immunity to the parasites.

Lungworm: Species & Stages

Dictyocaulus arnfieldi

	<i>Dictyocaulus arnfieldi</i> -adults	<i>Dictyocaulus arnfieldi</i> -L4 larvae
fenbendazole		
ivermectin		
moxidectin		
oxfendazole		
oxibendazole		
pyrantel pamoate		
pyrantel tartrate-daily		
pyrantel tartrate-single		

Based on registered label claims and FOI summaries for each product on file with the FDA; single-dose application.

Control: See page 15 for product brand names

Stomach Worms

Stomach Worms

Draschia megastoma & *Habronema muscae*

Lifecycle

Stomach worm larvae are ingested by fly maggots in manure. The worms develop inside the maggots and are then available in the emerged fly. Mature flies then deposit the larvae on the lips, nostrils, wounds and other naturally moist areas of the horse.

How It Gets Into Your Horse


Stomach worm larvae are swallowed as the horse licks an infested area, or they stay in a wound and create oozing, expanding sores.

Dangers If Left Untreated

Stomach worm larvae can expand a wound and prevent healing, causing "summer sores." Larvae deposited in the eyes can cause conjunctivitis. Larvae that are eaten can cause gastritis and tumor-like growths which may rupture.

Large Mouth Stomach Worms

Draschia megastoma & *Habronema muscae*

	<i>Habronema muscae</i>	<i>Habronema</i> L3 larvae	<i>Draschia</i> L3 larvae
fenbendazole			
ivermectin			
moxidectin			
oxfendazole			
oxibendazole			
pyrantel pamoate			
pyrantel tartrate-daily			
pyrantel tartrate-single			

Based on registered label claims and FOI summaries for each product on file with the FDA; single-dose application.

 Control: See page 15 for product brand names