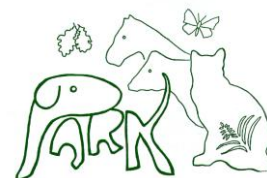


Park Veterinary Centre

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ADVICE ON THE USE OF WORMERS 2008

Your horse should be wormed once every 6-8 weeks during the summer months (May to September) and every 8-12 weeks at other times. Bear in mind that warm/wet early summer months predispose to an increase in 'worm populations' (i.e. June)

You should change the type of wormer (related to its chemical formulation) approximately every 9-12 months to reduce the development of resistance. Our year 1 program is based on the drug pyrantel and the year 2 program on fenbendazole.

YEAR 1

Late March	Pyratape P	
Early May	Equimax	Tapeworm
Early July	Pyratape P	
Late August	Pyratape P	
Early October	Furexel	Bot larvae
Late December	5 day Panacur Guard	Migrating and encysted larvae

YEAR 2

Late March	Panacur paste or granules	
Early May	Equimax	Tapeworm
Early July	Panacur paste or granules	
Late August	Panacur paste or granules	
Early October	Furexel	Bot larvae
Late December	5 day panacur guard	Migrating and encysted larvae

Pyratape P is the same as Strongid P

Furexel is the same as Eqvalan, Vectin and Eraquell

YEAR 3

Return to Year 1 unless worm egg counts carried out in January of year 3 suggests a 'breakdown' of the suggested programme.

BOT LARVAE

A bot wormer is included once a year between October and December. Please read the instructions of these wormers carefully, particularly when disposing of them after use.

TAPEWORMS

A single dose of Equimax or a double dose of Pyratape should be given once a year to eliminate the possibility of tapeworm infestation.

WORMING MARES AND FOALS

Foals should be wormed from 1 month of age onwards and mares in foal should be wormed during pregnancy particularly one month before their 'due date' with 5 day Panacur Guard.

THE USE OF EQUEST

We recommend that Equest only be used with veterinary advice. We have deliberately not included it in our worming program as we have seen a few colics following its use. In particular horses with no known worming history should not be wormed with Equest. Resistance to wormers is a problem and we recommend that Equest is reserved for cases where we have known resistance. No new wormers are currently 'in the pipeline' and if you use it indiscriminately you may find that you have a population of worms which are resistant to all of the drugs available.

WORM EGG COUNTS

We have an efficient laboratory service which will carry out worm egg counts on fresh dropping samples and several blood tests, which may help identify a worm problem. If your yard has a 'floating population' it is probably advisable to carry out worm egg counts (involving the whole group) every second or third year. Any new horse entering a yard should have a worm egg count performed before/and after worming to reduce the risk of 'pasture contamination'.