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Month:	Wormer:	Acts Against:
January	Panacur 5 Day Equine Guard	Encysted small redworms
February	↓ ↓	
March	Double dose Strongid P	Roundworms and tapeworms
April	↓	
Мау		
June	Worm Egg Count +/- Strongid P	Roundworms
July		
August	Worm Egg Count +/- Strongid P	Roundworms
September		
October		
November	Equest Pramox	Roundworms, encysted small redworms, tapeworms and bots
December		

## 2014 Worming Guide

The correct dose of wormer should be given for the weight of your horse. The weight can be estimated using a weigh band around the girth. As a rough guide, a 12.2hh Welsh pony will weigh 250-275kgs and a 15.2hh middleweight hunter around 500kgs. If you are unsure of your horse's weight, it is better to overdose than under-dose as most wormers are very safe, but **be careful with Equest Pramox or Equest which should not be overdosed or given to foals, pregnant or lactating mares. Strongid P cannot be used in foals less than 4 weeks of age.** Panacur can be used from **2–3 weeks of age.** 

Most syringes contain enough to treat a 600kg horse and one sachet will normally treat a 300kg pony.

Horses that share grazing should be wormed at the same time and we recommend a worm egg count, taken from a small droppings sample (2g) at least two to three times a year to check for any worm resistance. Good pasture management including weekly dung removal is an important part of worm control.

## **Strategic Worming**

Regular worm egg counts coupled with a blood test to detect tapeworms can be used to reduce the frequency of worming by treating horses only when necessary. If no eggs are detected then re-sample at 3 monthly intervals each year. A tapeworm blood test should be taken annually.

## Worm Egg Counts

We recommend that your horse has a faecal worm egg count at least two to three times a year, to monitor the effectiveness of your worming programme.