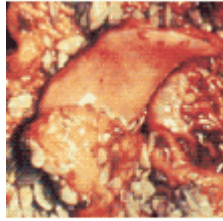


# How to get the most out of your deworming rotation



I am faced with this question every week: How do I get the most out of my deworming program. Well, most importantly you need to consider rotating dewormers. This will ensure that your horse doesn't build up a resistance. The next important thing to consider is the time of the year. I recommend deworming every 6-8 weeks so that is approximately 6 times per year. The parasites that are a concern in January & February are not the number 1 concern in lets say July & August. You need to know what parasites you are protecting your horse from. Some of the most common are:

## Tapeworms:



Tapeworms can be difficult to diagnose because they go undetected using normal fecal floatation methods. It is estimated that as many as 40% of horses are infected with this parasite. Horses ingest these when grazing, once infected tapeworms wreck havoc on the digestive tract. Tapeworms can cause digestive problems, colic and loss of weight.

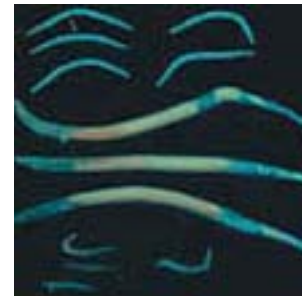
## Ascarids (Large Roundworm)



Roundworms are also picked up by grazing. The larvae migrate into the blood vessels and are carried to the liver and lungs. The immature worms are coughed up and swallowed, eventually completing their life

cycle in the small intestine. The roundworm typically affects horses under 2 years of age. Adult roundworms can cause physical damage due to intestinal blockage or intestinal rupture. The damage ranges from mild digestive upset and lower feed absorption to severe colic. Clinical signs of ascarid infection may include unthriftiness, potbelly, rough hair coat, and slow growth.

## Pinworms:



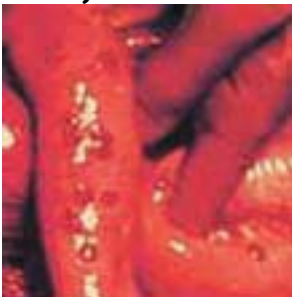
Pinworm eggs are picked up by horses from contaminated feed, water or bedding. These worms are irritating causing the horse to rub its tail. This can result in hair loss and irritation to the base of the tail and rump.

**Bots:**



Typically the first thing you see are those pesky yellow bot eggs on the horses legs or underbelly. In severe cases horses can experience Colic, stomach ulcers, diarrhea, poor appetite, anemia, lethargy and weight loss.

Large Strongyles (blood worms)



Rare but a very destructive parasite.

**Personal tips from Dr. Matt Gomulak ~**

Broodmare recommendations are to avoid deworming in the 1<sup>st</sup> 30 days of pregnancy. We also recommend deworming after foaling, within the 1<sup>st</sup> week post foaling using Ivermectin.

Foals are very susceptible to parasites, therefore we recommend deworming starting at 30 days of age. Worm foals every 30 days until they are 6 months of age. Rotate Panacur, Strongid then Ivermectin.

**2012 Special Savings!** We will take the guess work out of your annual deworming program! In 2012 we are offering a Parasite Prevention Package. This will include a centrifugation fecal test, 6 dewormers (an entire years worth) and a chart of when to give

each product. This package will give you the peace of mind knowing your horse is protected. The fecal test will give us an idea of what we are dealing with at the beginning of your deworming program. We are extending a 25% discount to you for signing up for this program! Call us today!

To sign up for our newsletters please email me at [dianalane@independenceanimal.com](mailto:dianalane@independenceanimal.com), in the subject line put newsletter and in the body put your name, address & phone number.

**December 2011 Newsletter**

