Which Actives Treat Which Worms?

	Ivermectin	Moxidectin	Ivermectin/ Praziquantel	Moxidectin/ Praziquantel	Pyrantel	Praziquantel	Fenbendazole	Mebendazole
Small Redworm	~	~	✓	'	•	X	~	'
Encysted Small Redworm	×	•	×	•	×	×	✓ **	×
Large Redworm	'	~	✓	/	'	X	'	'
Large Roundworm	•	~	✓	✓	•	×	~	'
Tapeworm	×	×	✓	✓	✓ *	/	X	X
Bots	/	✓	/	/	×	X	X	X
Pinworm	/	/	V	V	~	X	V	'
Lungworm	'	×	✓	×	X	X	×	'

^{*}A double dose of Pyrantel is required to effectively treat tapeworms

5 Key Steps towards Effective Worm Control

1) Dose Your Horse Accurately For Its Weight

It's important you give your horse the correct dose of wormer as under-dosing could speed up the rate at which worms can develop resistance. Weigh bridges are ideal, but if you do not have access to one, a weigh tape will give a good estimate.

2) Faecal Worm Egg Counts (FWEC)

FWEC are an absolute must. You need to monitor your horse's worm burden to know when you should treat them and when there is no need for treatment. This approach will help us to safeguard wormers from resistance.

3) Yard Management- Worm All New Arrivals

It is difficult to know the full history of any new arrivals - every horse should be wormed with a broad spectrum wormer upon arrival.

4) Pasture Management- Remove Droppings

By regularly picking up droppings you physically remove the source of worm infestation. Rotating your horses on to different grazing will also help to limit pasture contamination.

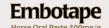
5) Follow a Strategic Worming Plan- Consult a Vet or SQP

Speak to your vet or SQP to help determine exactly how to take the best approach to managing worms in your horse.

The above guide is only a brief summary regarding how to approach worms in horses for more information please read the 'Bimeda Equine Horse Owner's Guide To Worming' and discuss your approach with your vet or SQP.

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For further information please contact: Bimeda UK, Bryn Cefni Industrial Park, Anglesey, Wales, LL77 7XA. Tel: +44 (0) 1248 725 400



Annual Equine Worming Planner

Bimeda Equine is proud to promote best practice targeted worming regimes, to help protect both today's horses and future generations.

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^{**}A 5 day course of Fenbendazole is required to effectively treat encysted small redworm

Horse Name	Winter (Dec-Feb)	Spring (Mar-May)	Summer (Jun-Aug)	Autumn (Sept-Nov)	
Name	Treatment for encysted Redworm administered?*	FEC Results: epg Tested for Tapeworm? Tapeworm Result: POS/NEG Treatment Required? Wormer given: Date:	FEC Results: epg Treatment Required? Wormer given: Date:	FEC Results: epg Tapeworm Treatment Required Wormer given: Date:	
Name	Treatment for encysted Redworm administered?*	FEC Results: epg Tested for Tapeworm? Tapeworm Result: POS/NEG Treatment Required? Wormer given: Date:	FEC Results: epg Treatment Required? Wormer given: Date:	FEC Results: epg Tapeworm Treatment Required Wormer given: Date	
Name	Treatment for encysted Redworm administered?*	FEC Results: epg Tested for Tapeworm? Tapeworm Result: POS/NEG Treatment Required? Wormer given: Date:	FEC Results: epg Treatment Required? Wormer given: Date:	FEC Results: epg Tapeworm Treatment Required Wormer given: Date	
Further Information	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	
	Treat for encysted small Redworm (Moxidectin or a 5 day course of Fenbendazole)	Tapeworm Elisa Test Carried Out? Yes No Negative Positive No tapeworm treatment treatment required required		Tapeworm Treatment Is Required	
		FEC Results?	FEC Results?	FEC Results?	
		Low High	Low High	Low High	
		No worm Worm treatment required required	No worm Worm treatment required required	No worm Worm treatment required required	

To find out which actives treat which parasites, see overleaf

