Target the right parasites at the right times.

Intestinal parasites can cause serious health problems in horses, including fever, diarrhea, colic and even death. Today, experts recommend less frequent, targeted deworming with effective products based on your horse's age and the length of your grazing season.

Learn about treatment options from Zoetis.



Help keep your horse healthy with a targeted deworming program.

Determine the most effective protocol

- 1. Identify your horse's age/life stage.
- 2. Identify the geographic zone in which your horse lives.

Treat with the active ingredient experts recommend

- Moxidectin, the active ingredient in Quest® Gel (moxidectin), is the parasite experts' treatment of choice against small strongyles (including their encysted larval stages). 1 It is also effective against large strongyles (bloodworms), bots, pinworms, hairworms and stomach worms. Use Quest Gel in the early grazing season.
- Quest® Plus Gel (moxidectin/praziguantel) provides all the benefits of Quest Gel, plus a second active ingredient, praziquantel, for the important treatment of tapeworms. Use Quest Plus Gel in the late grazing season.

For too many years, we have overused dewormers. Although well-intentioned, this has led to parasite resistance to certain products. It is critical to use the most effective product at the most appropriate time of year. By doing so, we can help control parasites while reducing the selection for resistance.

Zone 1

Grazing season **shorter** than 6 months

HIGH SHEDDERS & 1- TO 2-YEAR-OLD HORSES



1 dose

Quest Gel 1 dose

JUL

NOV

Quest Gel

Quest Plus Gel 1 dose



MAY

Grazing season **longer** than 6 months



NUL

HIGH SHEDDERS & 1- TO 2-YEAR-OLD HORSES

SEP

AUG



Zone 2

Quest Gel 1 dose

Quest Gel 1 dose



1 dose



Mature female

worms produce

eggs that are then

passed in manure.

Eaas hatch and quickly develop into infective larvae.



Horses ingest larvae while How parasites grazing. spread in horses.



Immature larvae eventually end up in the small and large intestines and mature into egg-laying adults.



Immature worm stages can migrate through tissues and organs.



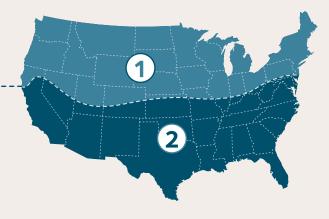
In any herd, between 20% and 30% of horses will be high shedders,* meaning they contribute more to reinfesting all horses on the property. Ask your veterinarian to run fecal egg count (FEC) tests on all horses at least once per year to identify the high shedders in your herd and deworm them accordingly.





Most horses have worms, although some horses with internal parasites may appear healthy.1

Complete, whole-herd parasite control is vital.



Quest[®] Gel AND Quest[®] Plus Gel:

A 20+ year legacy with more than 15 million doses sold²

- Experts agree that moxidectin, the active ingredient in Quest Gel and the primary active ingredient in Quest Plus Gel, is the treatment of choice against small strongyles (including their encysted larvae).¹
- Quest Plus Gel provides all the benefits of Quest Gel. It also includes a second active ingredient, praziquantel, for late grazing season treatment against tapeworms—a parasite that may present serious health threats to horses.¹³
- Moxidectin is also effective against large strongyles (bloodworms), bots, pinworms, hairworms and stomach worms.
- In studies, moxidectin was significantly more effective than the active ingredient in Panacur® POWERPAC at treating small strongyles.^{1,4,5,6}
- Quest Gel and Quest Plus Gel are safe for use in breeding and pregnant mares.







Provide effective, broad-spectrum treatment.

PRODUCT NAME		Quest® Gel	Quest Plus Gel	Zimecterin®, IverCare®, Eqvalan®, Duramectin, Bimectin®	Zimecterin Gold®, EquiMAX®	Safe-Guard®, Panacur®	Panacur® POWERPAC
	ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	Moxidectin	Moxidectin & Praziquantel	lvermectin	Ivermectin & Praziquantel	<i>Fenbendazole</i>	5-Day Double-Dose Fenbendazole
NG.:	Tapeworms	MAROO	and any or		~		
TENI	Adult Small Strongyles			~	~	* **	* **
HREA ILT H	Encysted Small Strongyle Larvae				•		✓ **
PARASITES MOST THREATENING TO ADULT HORSES	Adult Large Strongyles			~	~	~	~
	Migrating Large Strongyle Larvae			✓	~		~
ARA:	Bots			~	~	:	o o o
PA ADDED COVERAGE	Pinworms			~	~	~	~
	Hairworms			~	~	•	0 0 0 0
	Stomach Worms			~	~	•	o o o
	Roundworms	*	*	*	~ *	~	~

^{*}Per the 2019 AAEP Parasite Control Guidelines, there is widespread roundworm (ascarid) resistance (lack of efficacy) to macrocyclic lactones (moxidectin and ivermectin).

^{**}Per the 2019 AAEP Parasite Control Guidelines, multiple studies show widespread small strongyle (cyathostomin) resistance (lack of efficacy) to benzimidazoles (fenbendazole and oxibendazole).

Learn more about deworming your horse.

Helpful tips, educational materials and additional product information can be found at zoetisequine.com.



or Quest® Plus Gel in foals less than 6 months of age or in sick, debilitated and underweight horses. Do not use in other animal species, as severe adverse reactions, including fatalities in dogs, may result. Consult your veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment and control of parasitism.

1. American Association of Equine Practitioners. AAEP Parasite Control Guidelines. https://aaep.org/guidelines/parasite-control-guidelines. Accessed May 23 2019.

2. Zoetis. Quest Plus and Quest Sales Data. September 2021.

 Proudman CJ, French NP, Trees AJ. Tapeworm infection is a significant risk factor for spasmodic colic and ileal impaction colic in the horse. Equine Veterinary Journal. 1998;30(3):194–199.

4. Mason ME, Voris ND, Ortis HA, et al. Comparison of a single dose of moxidectin and a five-day course of fenbendazole to reduce and suppress cyathostomin fecal egg counts in a herd of embryo transfer-recipient mares. *J Am Vet Med Assoc.* 2014;245(8):944-951.

5. Reinemeyer CR, Prado JC, Nielsen MK. Comparison of the larvicidal efficacies of moxidectin or a five-day regimen of fenbendazole in horses harboring cyathostomin populations resistant to the adulticidal dosage of fenbendazole. *Vet. Parasitol.* 2015;214:100-107.

6. Bellaw JL, Krebs K, Reinemeyer CR, et al. Anthelmintic therapy of equine cyathostomin nematodes — larvicidal efficacy, egg reappearance period, and drug resistance. *Int. J. Parasitol.* 2018;48:97-105.

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