

# ARE YOU DEWORMING YOUR HORSE TOO OFTEN?



If you're deworming your horse six times a year, it could be as much as four times too often. In fact, the one-size-fits-all approach of deworming every two months is obsolete, according to the American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP).<sup>1</sup> In many cases, two treatments may be all your horse needs.

## DIFFERENT PARASITE CHALLENGES

The concept of routine deworming started more than 40 years ago, when large strongyles were the predominant internal parasite in horses. Small strongyles are more common in horses today, but require properly timed, effective treatments instead of routine treatment.

## FREQUENT DEWORMING CAN CAUSE RESISTANCE

When parasites are overexposed to certain treatments, they can become resistant to them. And that leaves horse owners with fewer options. Small strongyles have been shown to develop widespread resistance to fenbendazole,<sup>2</sup> one of the older dewormers.

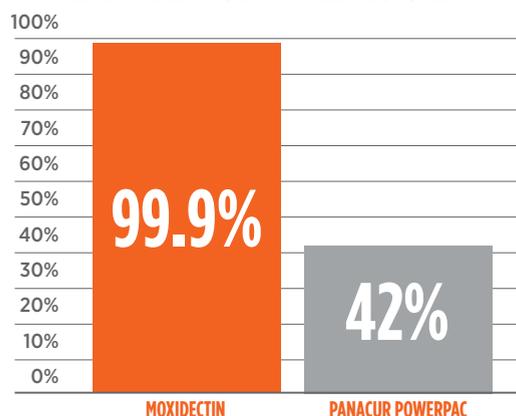
## AN INDIVIDUALIZED DEWORMING™ PLAN

Because every horse is unique, new AAEP guidelines<sup>1</sup> recommend that you work with your veterinarian to tailor a parasite control plan to your horse. Based on your horse's age, fecal egg count results and parasite exposure risks, the plan should include effective deworming products administered during peak parasite seasons.

## CHOOSE AN EFFECTIVE DEWORMER

With just one dose, QUEST<sup>®</sup> PLUS (moxidectin/praziquantel) Gel treats and controls encysted small strongyle larvae, bots and tapeworms. Compare that with Panacur<sup>®</sup> Powerpac, which requires a double dose every day for five days and still doesn't treat bots and tapeworms. And a recent study showed moxidectin reduced fecal egg counts by 99.9%. Panacur Powerpac was only 42% effective.<sup>3\*</sup>

### EFFECTIVENESS AGAINST SMALL STRONGYLES\*



**TO DETERMINE YOUR HORSE'S INDIVIDUAL PARASITE RISK PROFILE, VISIT [IDMYHORSE.COM](http://IDMYHORSE.COM).**

**IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION:** Do not use QUEST Gel or QUEST PLUS Gel in foals less than 6 months of age or in sick, debilitated and underweight horses. These products should not be used in other animal species, as severe adverse reactions, including fatalities in dogs, may result.

<sup>1</sup> American Association of Equine Practitioners. AAEP Parasite Control Guidelines. Available at: <http://www.aaep.org/custdocs/ParasiteControlGuidelinesFinal.pdf>. Updated 2013. Accessed January 12, 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Kaplan RM. Anthelmintic resistance in nematodes of horses. *Vet Res* 2002;33:491-507.

<sup>3</sup> Mason ME, Voris ND, Ortis HA, Geeding AA, Kaplan RM. 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.

\*This study compared QUEST (moxidectin) Gel with Panacur Powerpac (fenbendazole).