

	EQUIMAX[®] (ivermectin 1.87% praziquantel 15.03%)	Bimectin[®] (ivermectin paste)	Exodus[®] (pyrantel pamoate)	Zimectrin Gold[®] (ivermectin 1.55% praziquantel 7.75%)	Quest Plus[®] (moxidectin 2% praziquantel 12.5%)	Anthelcide EQ[®] (oxibendazole 22.7%)	Strongid Paste[®] (pyrantel pamoate)	Strongid C 2x[®] (pyrantel tartrate)	Panacur[®] PowerPac Safeguard (fenbendazole 10%)	Safeguard[®] Equi-Bits[®] (fenbendazole 5%)
PARASITES CONTROLLED										
Tapeworms	●			●	●					
Small Strongyles	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Large Strongyles (Bloodworms)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Roundworms (Ascarids)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Pinworms	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Large-Mouth Stomach Worms & Summer Sores	●	●		●	●	●				
Bot Fly Larva	●	●		●	●					
Lungworms	●	●		●						
Intestinal Threadworms (Strongyloides westeri)	●	●		●						
Neck Threadworms (Hairworms)	●	●		●						
OTHER										
Apple Flavored	●	●	●						●	●
EZE-Grip [™] Syringe	●									
Youngest Age Product Labeled For	4 Weeks			2 Months		4 Months	2 Months	2 Months		
Safe for Young Horses, Pregnant Mares and Stallions	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Wide Safety Margin (not easily overdosed)	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Weight Treated Per Tube	</=1320 lbs.	>1200 lbs.	>1250 lbs.	>1250 lbs.	>1500 lbs.	>1200 lbs.	>1200 lbs.	N/A	>1250 lbs.	N/A

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

PARASITE FAQs

What are the primary target parasites of concern?

The primary, target parasites for **ALL** age groups are **tapeworms and strongyles**. For young (foals - yearlings) **ascarids** are an additional primary concern. (AAEP, pg. 24-25)

Why are tapeworms a primary concern?

Tapeworm infestations are believed to cause up to: 80% of all ileocecal intussusceptions, 60% of all cecal impactions and 20% of all spasmodic colics. (AAEP, pg. 5)

What effect does my vet look for with fecal egg counts?

A general rule of thumb is that any anthelmintic should reduce **both ascarid and strongyle** fecal egg counts by more than **95%** at 14 days after treatment. (AAEP, pg. 10)

What about small strongyles?

Small strongyles are the most commonly found parasite but are **rarely associated with disease**. (AAEP, pg. 4)

Why are roundworms a concern in young horses?

For young horses, **roundworms (ascarids)** are the main parasite of concern because horses are most susceptible from **0-16 mos. of age**. Signs of roundworm infestation are depression, altered growth, colic, or no signs. Roundworms have the potential to **induce colic and potentially kill**. (AAEP, pg. 5)

RESISTANCE + REFERENCES

RESISTANCE

Traditional deworming methods have led to equine parasites developing resistance to commercial drugs.

DRUG CLASS	CYATHOSTOMINS	PINWORMS	PARASCARIS SPP.	TAPEWORMS
Benzimidazoles	Widespread	None	Early Indications	–
Pyrimidines	Widespread	None	Early Indications	Early Indications
Macrocyclic Lactones	Early Indications	Widespread	Widespread	–
Praziquantel	–	–	–	Early Indications

Widespread: reported on multiple continents with high farm prevalences often above 80%
Early indications: few single farm cases of reduced efficacy

(AAEP, pg. 17)

The occurrence of resistance is consistent in managed horses across the world, but notable differences can be found between individual farms, and resistance cannot be concluded on any given farm without proper testing. It is important to remember that a given regional prevalence only tells you what to expect across many farms/stables; it will not tell you what the resistance status is for a specific farm/stable.

(AAEP, pg. 17)

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REFERENCES

AAEP Parasite Control Guidelines (May 2024) <https://aaep.org/resource/internal-parasite-control-guidelines/>

Nielsen, M.K., 2016a. Equine tapeworm infections – disease, diagnosis, and control. Equine Vet. Educ. 28, 388-395.



EQUINE PARASITE AND DEWORMER GUIDE

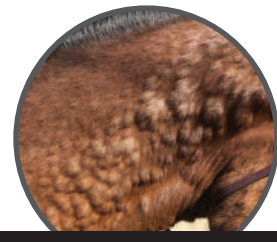
SIGNS & SYMPTOMS



NO SIGN



COLIC



NECK DERMATITIS



POTBELLY



BROOM TAIL



SUMMER SORES



ROUGH HAIRCOAT



COUGH

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

SYMPTOMS + RISKS

HORSES MAY SHOW NO SIGNS OF THE MOST DEADLY PARASITES UNTIL IT'S TOO LATE

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1</p> <p>SMALL STRONGYLES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Possible Signs:</i> no sign, weight loss, failure to thrive, diarrhea • <i>Potential Risk:</i> diarrhea, colic | <p>LARGE MOUTHED STOMACH WORMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Possible Signs:</i> no sign • <i>Potential Risk:</i> summer sores, open sores, inflammation and chronic wounds |
| <p>2</p> <p>TAPEWORMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Possible Signs:</i> no sign • <i>Potential Risk:</i> 3 forms of colic, therefore possibly death | <p>BOT FLY LARVA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Possible Signs:</i> no sign, golden colored eggs on legs/chest area • <i>Potential Risk:</i> occasional gastritis |
| <p>3</p> <p>LARGE STRONGYLES (BLOODWORMS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Possible Signs:</i> no sign, weight loss • <i>Potential Risk:</i> artery rupture, circulation blockages, fatal colic | <p>LUNGWORMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Possible Signs:</i> coughing • <i>Potential Risk:</i> chronic cough |
| <p>4</p> <p>ROUNDWORMS (ASCARIDS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Possible Signs:</i> rough haircoat, potbelly, unthrifty, weight loss, diarrhea, depression • <i>Potential Risk:</i> colic, intestinal impaction | <p>INTESTINAL THREADWORMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Possible Signs:</i> no sign • <i>Potential Risk:</i> foal diarrhea (not proven) |
| <p>5</p> <p>PINWORMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Possible Signs:</i> rubbing of tailhead, broken tail hairs (aka "broom tail") • <i>Potential Risk:</i> bowel wall damage | <p>NECK THREADWORMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Possible Signs:</i> dermatitis, swelling of neck, ventral midline & face • <i>Potential Risk:</i> hypersensitivity reaction |

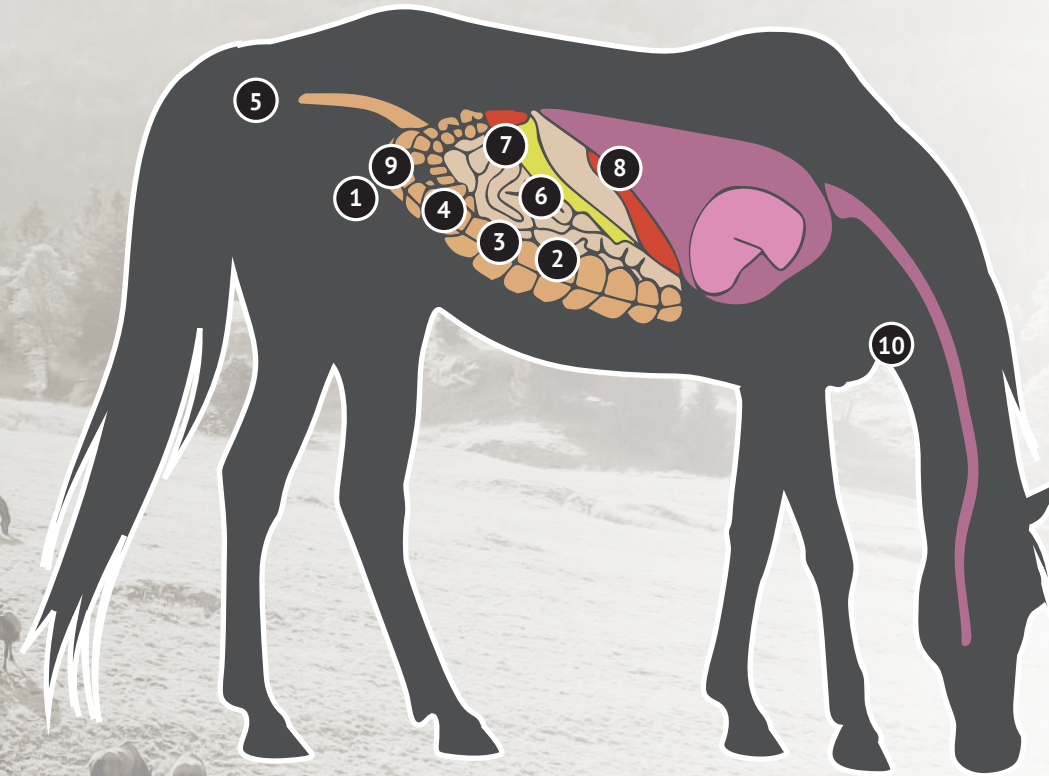
(AAEP, pg. 4-7)

▲ DEADLY PARASITE

☒ INDICATES STALLED AND DRY LOT HORSES ARE ALSO SUSCEPTIBLE TO THE PARASITE

PARASITE SYMPTOMS & RISKS

WHERE PARASITES LIVE



1. SMALL STRONGYLES
2. TAPEWORMS
3. LARGE STRONGYLES (BLOODWORMS)
4. ROUNDWORMS (ASCARIDS)
5. PINWORMS

6. LARGE MOUTHED STOMACH WORMS
7. BOT FLY LARVA
8. LUNGWORMS
9. INTESTINAL THREADWORMS
10. NECK THREADWORMS

WHERE PARASITES LIVE

TAKE HOME

Always work with your veterinarian to determine deworming protocols and evaluate parasite load with Fecal Egg Count (FEC).

Discontinue deworming all horses with fixed intervals year-round (e.g., every 2 months), and stop blindly rotating anthelmintic classes.



TALK TO YOUR VETERINARIAN ABOUT YOUR DEWORMING PROTOCOL.

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