

Information For Clients:



Worming programme

Targeted Worming Strategy

Resistance to wormers is already widespread with some worms resistant to many worming products (e.g. small redworms to benzimidazoles). Other presently more reliable products may also be at risk of resistance problems in the future.

We are able to use faecal worm egg counts to reduce reliance on worming drugs. The advantages of this are as follows:

- Reduced cost
- Environmentally friendly
- Reduced risk of resistance developing

However, this approach is only appropriate if the following conditions are met:

1. All horses currently grazing the pasture participate
2. The pasture has a low larval/egg worm burden (all horses grazing the pasture over the previous 12 months have been effectively wormed)
3. Droppings are collected from the pasture
4. New horses are wormed and isolated for 48 hours before turn-out
5. Dung sample, faecal worm egg count (FWEC) each horse

PROGRAM

March	Dung sample (faecal worm egg count—FWEC) each horse
June	Dung sample (FWEC) each horse
September	Dung sample (FWEC) each horse
November	EquestPramox Redworms (inc.larvae), bots, tapeworms
January	Dung sample (FWEC)

Except in November horses are only treated when a significant worm burden is identified (200 eggs per gram faeces or more).

Collect one third of a ball of dung from each of 3 balls or a similar amount, put in a plastic bag and label with your name and the horses name. To collect dung turn the bag inside out, put your hand inside the bag, grab a sample, pull the bag over the dung and close. Drop the sample into the surgery or send by 1st class post and we will test it for £12.85 inc VAT. We will telephone/text the results within 48 hours.

