



DEWORMING PROTOCOL: FOALS AND HORSES UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE

Foals, weanlings, and young adults are more susceptible to intestinal parasites, especially round worms.

- Do not deworm foals less than 2 months of age. It takes at least 2 months for parasites mature enough to be affected by dewormers.
- Multiple fecal egg counts are used to monitor worm burdens and ensure adequate deworming protocols.
- Weight tapes should always be used to determine a foal/weanling's weight prior to deworming.

If your foal/weanling appears unthrifty or if you see worms in the manure, consult with your veterinarian prior to deworming. Deworming foals and weanlings that have excessive worm burdens can lead to life threatening impactions and colic.

AGE	TREATMENT
2 months	Fenbendazole Foal Dose
4 months	Pyrantel
6 months	1) Submit Fecal Sample 2) Based on results, Fenbendazole Foal Dose or Ivermectin
8 months	Pyrantel
10 months	Fenbendazole Foal Dose
12 months	1) Submit Fecal Sample 2) Moxidectin* + Praziquantel or Ivermectin + Praziquantel 3) Fecal results will indicate if additional dewormer is necessary
14 months	Pyrantel
16 months	1) Submit Fecal Sample 2) If FEC >200 epg, Moxidectin* or Ivermectin
First Hard Frost (No later than Dec. 31)	Ivermectin + Praziquantel

Fenbendazole Foal Dose: Determine the weight of your foal or weanling using a weight tape. Double the result and use this number to dose the dewormer.

Example: Foal's weight tape measurement = 350lbs.

$2 \times 350 = 700.$

Give foal 700lb dose of Fenbendazole.

***Moxidectin can only be used in healthy adult horses over 500lbs. Do not use on pregnant mares. Careful dosing is essential, as overdoses can cause neurological symptoms. If your horse/pony/mini is under 500lbs, or is currently ill, use Ivermectin instead.**

Daily deworming products lead to increased drug resistance and should not be used.

Dewormer	Common Brand Name Products
Fenbendazole	Panacur, Safe-Guard
Pyrantel	Strongid
Ivermectin	Zimectrin
Ivermectin + Praziquantel	Equimax, Zimectrin Gold
Moxidectin	Quest
Moxidectin + Praziquantel	Quest Plus

The following protocols are designed for horses that are up to date on all vaccinations. If your horse has missed vaccinations or you are unsure of the vaccine history, speak to your veterinarian to determine the appropriate protocol for your horse.

Adult Horse	
Date	Vaccine
March	PHF #1, F/R
May	EWT/WNV
	PHF #2
Sept/Oct	F/R Rabies

*Adult horses that have not been appropriately vaccinated may require an initial booster series similar to the foal protocol.

Broodmare	
Gestation	Vaccine
3rd Month	Optional Prodigy (High Risk Farm)
5th Month	Prodigy #1
7th Month	Prodigy #2
8th Month	Rotavirus #1 Botulism #1 (only if not vaccinated previous year)
9th Month	Prodigy #3 Rotavirus #2 Botulism #2 (only if not vaccinated previous year)
10th Month (Recommend dividing vaccines into two sessions)	EWT/WNV PHF F/R Rotavirus #3 Botulism #3 (all mares)

Optional vaccines for high risk patients include: Strangles, Botulism, and Leptospirosis. An initial 2-3 month booster series will be required, followed by semi-annual or annual revaccination, depending on the vaccine. Contact your veterinarian for more information or if you wish to use any of these vaccines on your horse.

Vaccine	Components
EWT/WNV	Eastern/Western Encephalitis Tetanus West Nile Virus
F/R	Influenza Rhinopneumonitis
PHF	Potomac Horse Fever
Prodigy	Herpes Strain That Causes Abortion

Below is an updated version of the foal vaccination schedule based on the vaccines products we use and the guidelines created by the AAEP.

Foal Vaccination Schedule	
Time Given	Vaccines
4-6 months of age to start	EWT/WN #1 Flu/Rhino #1 Rabies #1 Potomac Horse Fever #1
4-6 weeks after first dose	EWT/WN #2 Flu/Rhino #2 Potomac Horse Fever #2 Rabies #2 (only in foals of mares that have known vaccination in last year)

*If want to vaccinate for botulism, start at 2-3 months of age and then booster every 4 weeks for total of 3 vaccines