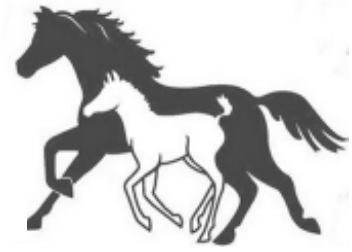




# Ranvet

## RANVET'S EQUINE NUTRITION SERIES



### ROTATION IS THE KEY TO SUCCESS

The importance of regular worming cannot be understated and as importantly, neither can the need for rotational use of worming preparations to ensure population resistance does not occur. The effective control of parasite numbers in the horse and its immediate environment can be achieved through strategic use of effective de-worming preparations and environmental control utilizing strategic management practices.

Worms and other intestinal parasites are recognized as being potentially detrimental to horse health and wellbeing and it is therefore a critical welfare issue to ensure a regular and effective worming strategy is employed. Additionally, due to the nature of intensive stabling, high stocking densities and co-mingling at competitive events, the chance for contamination and subsequent infestations to take hold is greatly increased.

Types of intestinal worms include; Large roundworm (*Parascaris equorum*), Large strongyles (bloodworms, *Strongylus spp.*)\*, Small strongyles (redworms, *Cyathostomes*)\*, Pinworm (*Oxyuris equi*), Tapeworm (*Anoplocephala perfoliata*)\*, Immature *Trichonema sp.*, *Triodontophorus sp.*, *Strongylus vulgaris* along with bots, Hair worms, Threadworm, Stomach worms and Lung worms. The adverse effects of worm burdens range from persistent diarrhea and general ill thrift to anaemia, gastro intestinal disturbance ie; colic, persistent coughing and pneumonia.

**\*The most common species are those marked by asterisk**

It is generally recommended that effective de-worming products from several different chemical classes be selected for use in a 'rotational' worming program in order to avoid the development of 'resistance' to worming products. This rotational program may aid in delaying the onset of potential resistance by worm populations. Furthermore, more often than not, horses are infected with multiple species and therefore, a broad spectrum wormer is recommended and should be administered every 6-8 weeks using interval dosing.

The major classes of anthelmintics (de-worming preparations) are categorized into three primary sub-headings which include;

1. **Macrocyclic Lactones (ML's)** (Ivermectin and Moxidectin)
2. **Benzimidazoles (BZ's)**
3. **Pyrimidines (PD's)** (Moxidectin and Pyrantel)

In addition, the use of effective environmental management is also recommended and necessary to compliment the use of medicinal preparations for the control of parasite populations. Practicing the following management practices will also aid to ensure worm burdens are minimized;

- ❖ Determine the 'active' ingredient of de-wormers, in addition to the species addressed by administration.
- ❖ Ensuring an accurate weight measurement to avoid under or over-dosing.
- ❖ Post a calendar so as not to forget worming dates and schedules.
- ❖ Avoid over stocking pastures.
- ❖ Practice pasture/paddock rotation.
- ❖ Remove manure regularly from stables and paddocks, particularly following the administration of a de-worming preparation.
- ❖ Worm any new horses to the property and confine to yards or stables for 48 hours to prevent contamination with a possible worm infestation.
- ❖ Monitor the horse to ensure the preparation has been swallowed.
- ❖ De-worm all horses housed together simultaneously.
- ❖ Perform faecal egg counts (FEC) regularly to evaluate the efficacy of your internal parasite control program.

# Ranvet ANTHELCIDE EQ – Horse Wormer Suspension



**Anthelcide EQ** is a broad spectrum benzimidazole (oxibendazole) anthelmintic used in treatment of adult and larval forms of intestinal nematodes.

- ❖ Oxibendazole is included at the rate of 100g/L making Anthelcide EQ an economical suspension due to high concentration of the active.
- ❖ Anthelcide EQ is appropriate for the safe use in foals, pregnant mares and stallions.
- ❖ Anthelcide EQ is available in 200mL, 1litre and 10 litre pack sizes

Anthelcide EQ is effective against infestations due to susceptible non-migrating large strongyles (*Strongylus spp*), small strongyles (*Cyathostomes*), pinworms (*Oxyuris equi*), roundworms (*Parascaris equorum*) and threadworms (*Strongyloides westeri*) and is also effective against fourth stage larvae of small strongyles due to powerful ovicidal action. Additionally, Anthelcide EQ has a unique action due to being the only B-Z drug which can be relied upon as a sole agent to control small strongyles (*Cyathostomes*) which are a principal cause of verminous colic.

## DOSE RATES:

Dose rates are based on the horse receiving 10mg of oxibendazole/kg bodyweight with exception for the specific treatment of foals to six months of age where a dose of 15mg/kg (bw) of oxibendazole is indicated for effective removal of scour-producing threadworms.

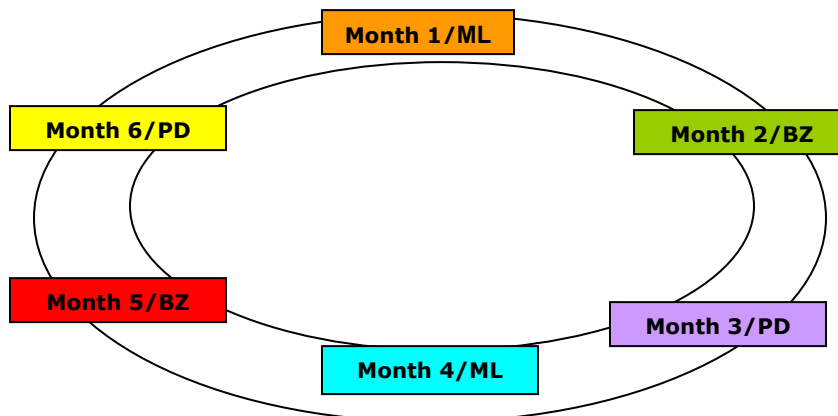
- ❖ *Adult horses:* 10mg/kg (bw) every 8 weeks (500kg = 50mL)
- ❖ *Foals:* 15mg/kg (bw) every 4 weeks (75kg = 11.25mL; 100kg = 15mL; 150kg = 22.5mL; 200kg = 30mL)
- ❖ *Weanlings/Yearlings:* (300kg = 30mL; 400kg = 40mL; 450kg = 45mL) NB; Treatment of foals and weanlings should be repeated every 4 weeks until they reach 12 months of age.

**WITHDRAWAL TIME:** Do not use within 28 days before slaughter. Do not use within 24 hours of racing or competition.

**STORAGE CONDITIONS:** Store in a cool place below 30°C. Do not refrigerate. Recap after each use.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS/ WARNING & PRECAUTIONS:** Ranvet's Anthelcide EQ suspension may be administered concurrently with other anthelmintic medications such as trichlorofon suspension for Bot (*Gastrophilus spp.*) control. Mixtures should be freshly prepared and used immediately. Do not store mixed suspensions of anthelmintic and boticide.

**Figure 1: Recommended rotational worming program**



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