

panacur[®] Paste 10%

DEFEND YOUR HORSE

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW TO COMBAT
EQUINE INTESTINAL PARASITES



BEFORE YOU BEGIN...



WHY GET A FECAL?

A properly timed **fecal egg count (FEC)** test ensures you are treating your horse for the actual parasites present and that the dewormers you are using are still working. Results help plan the right strategic deworming program. And getting test samples is easy.

- Scoop up fist-sized fresh manure in marked zip-close bag
- Keep cool; deliver within 12 hours to vet
- Review test results with your vet
- Best done spring or fall, but helpful anytime

WHAT NEXT?

Select the right program for your horse using these three steps:

- 1 Step #1: Know The Enemy**
- 2 Step #2: Know Your Horse**
- 3 Step #3: Know The Plan**

STEP ONE:

KNOW THE ENEMY

THE USUAL SUSPECTS

TARGET: SMALL STRONGYLES

Adult small strongyles live in the large intestine, producing eggs expelled in feces. The larvae burrow (encyst) in intestinal walls and contribute to poor condition. The abrupt, large emergence of larvae from the walls can cause a potentially fatal case of colic or severe diarrhea. Only a larvicidal dose of **Panacur® Paste 10%** is registered for all three stages of encysted small strongyles larvae.



TARGET: ROUNDWORMS

Roundworms, or ascarid larvae, migrate through intestinal walls to the liver and then to the lungs, often causing severe damage to both respiratory (nasal discharge, cough) and digestive systems (pot belly, impaction colic, bowel rupture). Foals and young horses under age 2 are the most vulnerable. Foals should be treated with a double dose of **Panacur® Paste 10%** at 8 to 12 weeks* of age.



TARGET: LARGE STRONGYLES

Also called bloodworms, large strongyle larvae weaken abdominal artery walls causing symptoms that range from diarrhea and weight loss to potentially fatal colic due to obstruction of blood flow. Other symptoms include: poor appetite, weight loss, liver problems, lethargy. **Panacur® Paste 10%** is registered against adults large strongyles.



TARGET: PINWORMS

Eggs are laid around the anus of an infected horse. Horses will rub the tail and rectal area to relieve itching caused by the adhesive nature of the deposited eggs, resulting in hair loss and raw skin patches. It affects all ages. **Panacur® Paste 10%** will kill pinworms.



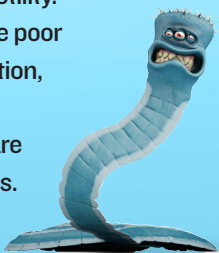
TARGET: BOTS

In late summer, bot flies lay eggs on a horse's hair, mainly on the legs. When licked by the horse, the eggs hatch into larvae which live in the stomach up to 7 months, causing digestive problems. All ages are vulnerable each year. Ivermectin or moxidectin can be used at the end of the grazing season as a treatment for bots.



TARGET: TAPEWORMS

Horse ingest mites infected with larval tapeworm; larvae develop into adult tapeworms in the intestines, causing local bowel irritation and disrupting intestinal motility. All ages can be affected. Symptoms include poor growth in young horses, poor overall condition, inflamed intestines, diarrhea and colic. Praziquantel or a double dose of pyrantel are the only effective treatments for tapeworms.



STEP TWO:

KNOW YOUR HORSE



FOALS¹ (up to one year)

Roundworms can cause severe health problems in foals. Treat with a **double dose²** of **Panacur[®] Paste 10%** at 8-12 weeks* of age, then continue strategic dewormer treatments.

(Suggested for small, closed herd operation)



ADOLESCENTS (1-2 years old)

Susceptible to all parasites as immune system develops. Considered **"high shedders"** that actively pass on parasites. Frequent strategic deworming recommended.



ADULT HIGH-SHEDDERS

15-30% of horses are high shedders and consistently shed higher numbers of strongyle eggs back into the environment. More frequent strategic deworming and fecal analysis are recommended. Broodmares: Consult your veterinarian.

ADULT LOW-SHEDDERS

Most adults build up immunity to some parasites, have low shedding rates, and may not need to be dewormed as often.



SENIORS

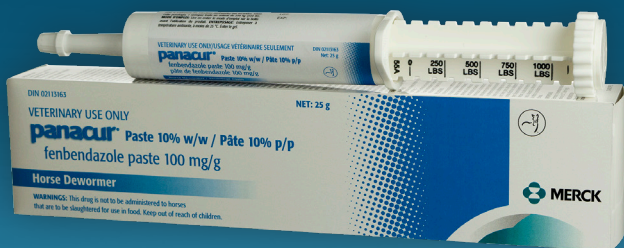
Older horses continue on Adult deworming programs based on their strongyle shedding status unless compromised by health or immune system issues. **Consult your veterinarian for guidance.**



NEW HORSES

If deworming program is unknown, a five-day Panacur[®] Paste 10% larvicidal dose treatment⁵ is recommended **upon arrival and before being turned out on pasture**. A follow up in two weeks with Ivermectin or Moxidectin might be warranted based on a fecal exam.

panacur[®] Paste 10%



- The only equine dewormer indicated for all three stages of encysted small strongyles larvae.
- Also indicated for adult stages of small strongyles, pinworms and ascarids.
- Excellent safety profile.



Consult your veterinarian regarding the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitism in horses.



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STEP THREE:

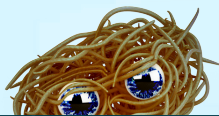
KNOW THE PLAN

Once parasite enemies are identified and understood, the right deworming program can be planned for each individual horse, based first on age and then on other conditions that may include regional climate, living conditions, stocking density, time on pasture, and a **fecal test**. Good management includes providing a clean environment and reviewing deworming programs with your vet each year.

All programs are only suggestions and they may need to be adapted to each horse's specific circumstances.



FOALS: 5 STEP ROTATION



	AGE	
1	2-3 MONTHS	panacur® Paste 10% at double dose ²
2	4-5 MONTHS ³	Pyrantel Pamoate
3	6-7 MONTHS ⁴	panacur® Paste 10%
4	8-9 MONTHS	Ivermectin w/ Praziquantel
5	11-12 MONTHS	panacur® Paste 10% at larvicidal dose ⁵ or Moxidectin

ADOLESCENTS: 4-5 STEP ROTATION

1

SPRING

Ivermectin

2a

EARLY SUMMER⁶

Pyrantel Pamoate

2b

LATE SUMMER⁶

panacur[®]
Paste 10%

3

EARLY FALL

panacur[®]
Paste 10%

4

LATE FALL

Ivermectin w/
Praziquantel

5


LATE WINTER/
EARLY SPRING

panacur[®]
Paste 10%
at larvicidal dose⁵ or Moxidectin

ADULT HIGH-SHEDDERS: 3-4 STEP ROTATION

1

LATE WINTER/
EARLY SPRING



panacur[®]
Paste 10%
at larvicidal dose⁵ or Moxidectin

2

SPRING

Ivermectin or
Moxidectin

3

EARLY FALL

panacur[®]
Paste 10%

4

LATE FALL

Ivermectin or Moxidectin
w/ Praziquantel

ADULT LOW SHEDDERS: 2-3 STEP ROTATION



1

LATE WINTER/
EARLY SPRING

panacur[®]
Paste 10%

2

SPRING

Pyrantel Pamoate

3

LATE FALL

Ivermectin w/
Praziquantel

SENIORS: CUSTOM ROTATION

Similar to adults, but age related. Concurrent health conditions may require a special program determined by your veterinarian.



NEW HORSES: A LARVICIDAL DOSE⁵ OF PANACUR[®] PASTE 10% IS RECOMMENDED UPON ARRIVAL AT THE FARM

A follow up in two weeks with Moxidectin or Ivermectin might be warranted based on a fecal exam.



Note: Resistance to all compounds exists. Be sure to rotate between compounds rather than brand names to better manage compound resistance.

REFERENCE LEGEND

- 1** A foal traveling with the mare on and off a large breeding farm or on a farm with many foals will likely need a larvicidal treatment of Panacur® Paste 10%. (See #5)
- 2** A double-dose of Panacur® Paste 10% corresponds to 10mg of fenbendazole per kg of body weight which is equivalent to a 25 gram syringe for each 250 kg of body weight.
- 3** It is strongly recommended that a fecal egg count be highlighted at weaning to see how effective the early deworming program has been.
- 4** For high-risk, high density operations, consider a larvicidal treatment of Panacur® Paste 10% (See #5) or Moxidectin.
- 5** For the treatment of equine larval cyathostomosis induced by the encysted early third stage (hypobiotic), late third stage and fourth stage larvae of cyathostomes (small strongyles), the recommended dose is 10 mg of fenbendazole per kg of body weight during 5 consecutive days. This is equivalent to 2 Panacur® Paste 10% syringes per 500 kg of body weight per day, administered during 5 consecutive days.
- 6** Optional depending on Fecal Egg Counts (FEC). It is strongly recommended that a FEC be highlighted at the end of spring grazing season. If FECs are still high, add an additional treatment during early or late summer.

