

A Guide to Deworming

Maximize your horse's health from the inside out.



Seeing is believing with a larvicidal dose of PANACUR® POWERPAC

PANACUR POWERPAC is a larvicidal dose of fenbendazole, which is effective against migrating larvae of small strongyles, large strongyles and ascarids. This 5-day regimen is one of the most effective methods to treat your horse's encysted small strongyle burden — a health-robbing parasite that goes undetected in most horses. See back for more details.

PANACUR POWERPAC is often recommended by veterinarians in these situations:

- Once a year, especially for young horses and moderate-to-high egg shedders
- All incoming horses before co-mingling with resident horses
- Before starting horses on a daily dewormer
- Foals prior to weaning

For optimal performance in show horses:

- Administer 10-14 days before performance event

For treatment for specific issues:

- Debilitated or thin horses
- Chronic diarrhea¹
- Recurring colic
- Chronic weight loss¹

Parasitologists consider small strongyles the #1 internal parasite problem in adult horses



Adding PANACUR POWERPAC to your deworming strategy may help delay the development of parasite resistance issues on your farm. In fact, when used as part of a strategically designed anthelmintic rotation program, PANACUR POWERPAC may be effective even in the face of prior fenbendazole resistance.²

Especially for foals

Ascarids (roundworms) are the most significant and potentially lethal foal parasite and can cause depression, cough, nasal discharge, poor growth, diarrhea, impaction colic and even bowel rupture leading to death.

- Adult and juvenile stages of ascarids that are resistant to ivermectin have been shown to respond to PANACUR POWERPAC.³
- PANACUR POWERPAC demonstrated a 99.52% reduction of ascarid eggs in treated foals.³
- PANACUR POWERPAC is proven safe in foals 18 months of age and younger.
- PANACUR POWERPAC's method of killing ascarids decreases the likelihood of potential side effects (endotoxic shock, impactions) which may occur following deworming foals with heavy roundworm infections.



The #1 parasite problem may be going untreated in your horse

Parasitologists consider small strongyles the #1 internal parasite problem in adult horses today. Here are some facts:

- **90% or more of your horse's parasite burden is comprised of small strongyles.**
- Larval stages enter the horse's digestive system, burrow into the intestinal lining and form cysts. Encysted small strongyles can remain in this state for up to 3 years.
- Tissue stages of encysted larvae (encysted small strongyles) include early third-stage larvae (EL₃), late third-stage larvae (LL₃) and fourth-stage larvae (L₄).
- Most horses affected by encysted small strongyles have been dewormed regularly.
- There may be no obvious clinical signs associated with low to moderate numbers of encysted small strongyles; fecal tests only monitor egg counts, and encysted larval stages do not lay eggs.
- Severe clinical signs that can include weight loss, colic, diarrhea and even death may occur when large numbers of fourth-stage larvae emerge simultaneously from the intestinal wall.
- Some adult horses are more susceptible to small strongyles than others. Your adult horse's individual susceptibility to strongyles and egg shedding status can be determined by having your veterinarian measure the fecal egg count in a fresh fecal sample analyzed using a sensitive assay such as the Modified Wisconsin Method. Most young horses (< 2 yrs of age) are uniquely susceptible and are treated as "high" fecal egg shedders.

Use PANACUR POWERPAC in your strategic deworming program — giving a 5-day larvicidal dose of fenbendazole when your horse is likely to have the highest number of encysted small strongyles. This usually occurs at the end of the grazing season in your area — early summer in southern climates; early winter in northern climates.

For a dewormer to be effective in preventing the mass expulsion of encysted small strongyles, it has to treat every stage.

PANACUR POWERPAC is your #1 choice for control of encysted small strongyles and effectiveness against early third stage larvae (EL₃)

Control of Encysted Small Strongyles

Larval Stages	EL ₃ EL ₃ s can account for up to 75% of the encysted small strongyle burden	LL ₃	L ₄
Larvicidal fenbendazole PANACUR POWERPAC (10 mg/kg for 5 consecutive days)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Moxidectin (Quest®)	No	Yes	Yes
Ivermectin (Zimecterin, IverCare®)	No	No	No
Pyrantel (Strongid®)	No	No	No



How to administer PANACUR POWERPAC:

Administer one 57-gram syringe per 1,250-lb horse (10 mg/kg) for 5 consecutive days

- This treatment is effective against all stages of small strongyles including:
 - Important early-third stage (EL₃)
 - Large strongyles (adults and migrating larval stages)
 - Pinworms
 - Roundworms
- Safe for use in foals

Incorporate PANACUR POWERPAC into your deworming strategy for a healthier horse inside and out.

PANACUR[®] POWERPAC (fenbendazole)



We're for the horse.[™]

And for helping the unwanted horse. Visit uhvrc.org



¹ Tamzali Y. (2006) Chronic weight loss in the horse: a 60 case retrospective study. *Equine vet. Educ.* 18, 289-296.

² Blaneck M, Brady HA, Nichols WT, Hutcheson DP, Jackson SP, Pond KR, Wilson KR. Investigation of anthelmintic resistance and deworming regimens in horses. *The Professional Animal Scientist.* (2006) 22:346-352.

³ Reinemeyer CR, Prado JC, Vaala WE. Larvicidal efficacy of fenbendazole against a macrocyclic- lactone-resistant isolate of *Parascaris equorum* in foals. *Proceedings of the 55th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Veterinary Parasitologists*, 2010, Atlanta, GA. p49