The ingredient in Panacur® (fenbendazole) POWERPAC is the ONLY one FDA approved to treat all stages of encysted small strongyles. Resistance to all compounds is growing. Be sure to select compounds, not brand names, to better manage compound resistance.

**ROTATION AND STRATEGIC DEWORMING HELP TO MANAGE RESISTANCE**

**DEWORMER COMPOUND COMPARISON**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPOUND NAME</th>
<th>Small Strongyles</th>
<th>Encysted Small Strongyles</th>
<th>Roundworms</th>
<th>Large Strongyles &amp; Pinworms</th>
<th>Bots</th>
<th>Tapeworms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panacur® jomedical POWERPAC</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Small Strongyles" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Encysted Small Strongyles" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Roundworms" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Large Strongyles &amp; Pinworms" /></td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Bots" /></td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Tapeworms" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panacur® Paste</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Small Strongyles" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Encysted Small Strongyles" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Roundworms" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Large Strongyles &amp; Pinworms" /></td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Bots" /></td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Tapeworms" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe-Guard® Paste/Equi-Bits®</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Small Strongyles" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Encysted Small Strongyles" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Roundworms" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Large Strongyles &amp; Pinworms" /></td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Bots" /></td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Tapeworms" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moxidectin +/- Praziquantel**</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Small Strongyles" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Encysted Small Strongyles" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Roundworms" /></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivermectin +/- Praziquantel**</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Small Strongyles" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Encysted Small Strongyles" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Roundworms" /></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrantel</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Small Strongyles" /></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Do not use for horses intended for human consumption.

**The addition of Praziquantel Treats Tapeworms

Consult your veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitism.
Before You Begin...

Defend Your Horse

What You Need to Know to Combat Intestinal Parasites

Know Your Enemy

TARGET: SMALL STRONGYLES

Adult small strongyles usually infest horses between 2-3 months of age. They migrate into the lungs through a process called aboral migration. Small strongyles cause respiratory infections, which may range from sneezing and coughing to severe respiratory disease.

TARGET: PINWORMS

Pinworms infect the large and small intestines and migrate into internal and external openings in the body. The migration causes skin irritation and itching leading to severe scratching, especially in the saddle area.

TARGET: ROUNDWORMS

Roundworms are the most common intestinal parasites and can be present in all horses of all ages. They can cause weight loss, anemia, and damage to both respiratory and digestive systems. Foals and young horses under age 2 are the most vulnerable. Foals may experience a potentially fatal case of colic or severe diarrhea. Only two to four percent of the foal’s body weight can be lost in just a few hours.

TARGET: TAPEWORMS

Tapeworms are transmitted via bot flies. Bot flies lay eggs on a horse’s hair. In late summer, bot flies lay eggs on a horse’s hair. Eggs hatch into larvae which live in the stomach up to 12 weeks. Larvae can be breathed in or ingested. Larvae in the stomach may cause weight loss and raw skin patches. It affects all family members, including humans.

TARGET: ASCARIDS

Ascarids are the most common intestinal parasites. Infestations can range from 100s to millions of worms. They cause severe health problems, and young horses, poor overall condition, inflamed intestines, and before being turned out to pasture.

WHY GET A FECAL?

• Review test results with your vet
• Keep cool; deliver within 12 hours to vet
• Scoop up fist-sized fresh manure in marked zip-close baggy

SURE IT’S RIGHT FOR YOU!

GET A FECAL EXAM TO BE

ADOLESCENTS

1

EARLY SPRING

2

EARLY SPRING

3

EARLY SPRING

4

LATE WINTER/

EARLY SPRING

5

LATE WINTER/

EARLY SPRING

6

LATE WINTER/

EARLY SPRING

SENIORS

1

EARLY SPRING

2

EARLY SPRING

3

LATE WINTER/

EARLY SPRING

4

LATE WINTER/

EARLY SPRING

5

LATE WINTER/

EARLY SPRING

NEW HORSES

Panacur® POWERPAC

1

EARLY SPRING

2a

EARLY SPRING

2b

EARLY SPRING

3

EARLY SPRING

4

EARLY SPRING

5

EARLY SPRING

6

EARLY SPRING

Step One: Know the Enemy

- Roundworms, or ascarid larvae, migrate through intestinal walls onto the aboral surface of the gut, which is where they develop into adult worms. The life cycle of ascarids is completed in less than 1 month.
- Adult small strongyles can cause severe health problems, and young horses, poor overall condition, inflamed intestines, and before being turned out to pasture.
- Ascarids are the most common intestinal parasites. Infestations can range from 100s to millions of worms. They cause severe health problems, and young horses, poor overall condition, inflamed intestines, and before being turned out to pasture.

Step Two: Know Your Horse

- Why get a fecal?

- Suggested deworming: see chart for details.

Step Three: The Plan

- Your parasitomatus status is determined through fecal egg count test (FEC).
- Your deworming regimen is determined through a five-day FEC (FEC) test.

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- Suggested deworming: see chart for details.

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