

Worming Summary

- Perform worm egg counts every 4-6 weeks from Spring to late Autumn.
- Blood or saliva test Spring and Autumn for tapeworm antibodies. (If low stocking density and regular poo picking then ok to do once a year in late Autumn). Worm egg counts are not reliable as tapeworm only intermittently produce eggs.
- Blood test once yearly in late Autumn /early Winter for encysted red worms. (This can be done at the same time as the tapeworm test)
- Sellotape strips from anus when pinworms are suspected.
- Worm with targeted wormers only when required.

Roundworm - Fenbendazole or Pyrantel (Panacur or Strongid P)

Redworm – Ivermectin or Pyrantel

Encysted Red Worm – Moxidectin (Equest)

Tapeworm - Praziquantel (only vets stock this)

Pinworm – Wash daily around anus. Apply Vaseline to prevent eggs sticking, daily around anus. Weekly Fenbendazole for 4 weeks

By only worming when needed and with the right product it is possible to minimise the risk of increased worm resistance. It is possible to tell the difference between red and round worm eggs under the microscope.



Finally, here is a table which shows which wormers are effective on which worms and also which worms are becoming resistant to which products.

Only the wormers represented by the green and yellow dots are effective against the various worms on the table.

Anthelmintic resistance: the current picture

● not effective
● resistance common
● low/increasing resistance
● no known resistance

ANTHELMINTIC	SMALL REDWORMS	SMALL REDWORMS (LARVAL STAGES)	ROUNDWORMS	TAPEWORMS
FENBENDAZOLE	●	●	●	●
PYRANTEL	●	●	●	●
IVERMECTIN	●	●	●	●
MOXIDECTIN	●	●	●	●
PRAZIQUANTEL	●	●	●	●