

## Endoparasite Control in Horses (2) - Strategies

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Please circle one answer only e.g. **A**

- 1 Worming strategies are designed to:
  - A Eliminate worms from a property
  - B Treat horses with worm-related disease
  - C Prevent disease and minimize development of resistance
  - D Remove resistant worms
- 2 When attempting to minimize pasture contamination by removal of faeces the faeces should be removed at least every:
  - A Day
  - B Week
  - C Month
  - D Year
- 3 Foals should:
  - A Always be wormed from one week of age
  - B Always be wormed from one month of age
  - C Be wormed from a few months of age if there is no established disease risk
  - D Be wormed from 12 months of age if there is no established disease risk
- 4 Which two drugs are effective against tapeworms:
  - A Ivermectin and moxidectin
  - B Pyrantel and Praziquantel
  - C Moxidectin and fenbendazole
  - D Moxidectin and Praziquantel
- 5 Small roundworms are frequently resistant to which of the following wormers:
  - A Fenbendazole
  - B Pyrantel
  - C Ivermectin
  - D Moxidectin
- 6 Which two drugs have the best activity against encysted redworm larvae:
  - A Fenendazole and moxidectin
  - B Pyrantel and moxidectin
  - C Ivermectin and praziquantel
  - D Pyrantel and praziquantel
- 7 In a worming plan classes of wormer should be rotated:
  - A Every dose
  - B When resistance develops
  - C Every year
  - D Never
- 8 Faecal egg count reduction tests should ideally be performed:
  - A Every dose
  - B When resistance is suspected
  - C Every year
  - D After new horses have been introduced

- 9** When used for interval dosing moxidectin should be administered a maximum of:
- A Every 4 weeks
  - B Every 6 weeks
  - C Every 8 weeks
  - D Every 13 weeks
- 10** Horses on a targeted worming plan should be wormed if they have a faecal egg count of greater than:
- A 1
  - B 50
  - C 500
  - D 5000