# Endoparasite Control in Horses (2) - Strategies

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|---|---|---|---|
| **First Name:** | | **Last Name:** | |
| **Email:** | | **Veterinary Practice:** | |
| **Postcode:** | **Date:** | | |

**Please circle <u>one</u> answer only e.g.** 

**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