

Vaccination and Deworming Protocol

If you are unsure of a horse's vaccination history or if you have a horse that has gone over 18 months without vaccinations, treat that horse as if it has never been vaccinated and follow the recommended booster schedule. Foals should be vaccinated for the first time at 3-4 months old.

- **Booster Schedule:** Vaccines should be administered in the spring (March, April, May) and boosted annually (yearly). Horses receiving vaccinations for the first time should receive a booster 3-4 weeks after the initial vaccine. Horses traveling to southern states during the fall or winter should be boosted in the fall.

****Deworming**** Protocol based on AAEP standards.

- Perform Fecal Egg Count (fecal analysis) on individual horses or pooled samples to get herd representation in spring (March, April, May). Deworm all horses based off results of the fecal egg count.
- Certain intestinal parasites, tapeworms and bots, cannot be detected on fecal egg counts. For this reason, at least once yearly deworming with an ivermectin(moxidectin) & praziquantel based product is still recommended.

If I still have to deworm twice yearly, why perform a fecal egg count? Fecal analysis will indicate if additional deworming is necessary. This method of deworming will help prevent or eliminate drug resistant parasites and ensures proper usage of dewormers.

Low Level of Exposure Horses with minimal contact with new/unknown horses: **Vetera EWT West Nile and Rabies**

- **EWT West Nile: Eastern and Western Encephalitis, Tetanus & West Nile**
 - Eastern, Western Encephalitis & West Nile virus: spread by flying/biting insects.
 - Tetanus: infections originate from puncture/laceration wounds.
 - Strongly Recommend: **Rabies**: Rabies is spread to horses via a bite from bats, racoons, skunks or another rabies infected animal.
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High Level of Exposure Horses coming into contact with other horses (county fairs, 4-H, horse shows): **Vetera Gold, Rabies +/- Strangles**

- **EWT West Nile: Eastern and Western Encephalitis, Tetanus & West Nile**
- **FLU RHINO: Influenza and Equine Herpesvirus/Rhinopneumonitis**
 - Spread via horse to horse contact and contaminated objects (brush, buckets, ropes)
- Strongly Recommend: **Rabies**: Rabies is spread to horses via a bite from bats, racoons, skunks or another rabies infected animal.
- (optional) Strept.equi aka **Strangles**
 - Spread from horse to horse and/or contaminated objects/environment.
 - Strongly recommended for horses under the age of 6 that will be going to horse shows.
 - Horses that have been infected with strangles within the past 5 years should have a blood test to determine if they should get vaccinated. If you're unsure of your horse's vaccination/recent infection status you should consult with one of the veterinarians.