



# Penbode Equine Vets

Since 1840

## Join our worm control scheme

Random worming of horses without a prior redworm faecal worm egg count is now considered undesirable because a) many horses don't need worming b) it has led to a major problem with drug-resistant worms.

Our very popular Worm Control Scheme takes the guesswork out of worming. We supply you with two sampling packs for each horse with full instructions. Faeces samples are taken a) in mid-May to early June and b) August and sent to the lab in a postage paid envelope. The results come to us and are interpreted by one of our vets, and we then contact you with our advice – which may be that no treatment is required!

The pack also includes a tapeworm treatment for each horse, which we suggest is given in July.

The cost is £37 per horse (including VAT) plus postage & packing at £1.25. This pays for two counts and one tapeworm treatment. Due to Covid-19 restrictions clients are unable to come and collect the packs from either of our branches. However we are still able to send you the complete kit for each horse, with the sample bags labelled with the horse's name and when to sample.

**Call Holsworthy 01409 255549 or Tavistock 01822 613838.**

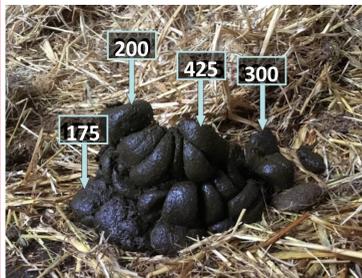
**Payment must be made at the time of ordering**

**Orders must be received by Monday 11 May.**

**We will contact you when we receive the results**

## How to sample correctly

We now know that worming horses indiscriminately at fixed intervals is not correct. During the grazing season adult horses should only be wormed if their faecal worm egg count exceeds 250 eggs per gram. In the Penbode Worming Scheme we test around 500 samples per year but in only 20% - one horse in five - is the count above 250.



It's important that you sample the faeces correctly. Eggs are shed in clusters in the faeces and you might by chance, if you sample only one faecal ball, have an artificially low or high result. The photo illustrates this. Last summer we sampled four different areas in one faecal pile and counted these individually. You will see the results varied widely depending on where we sampled. The conclusion? – you must sample at least THREE and preferably FIVE areas (a small pinch from each) in the faecal pile, and pool the samples to get an average result.



[www.penbodevets.co.uk](http://www.penbodevets.co.uk)  
**Stay safe. #keepahorseapart**