



- Eggs look the same as for large strongyles
- Eaten from grass blades
- Thrives between temperatures of 40°F
- Larvae burrow into intestine lining and

remain dormant (encysted) for several months during life cycle

- Larvae can cause severe damage to intestine lining, especially in large numbers
- Most horses can have this parasite without showing signs
- Known dewormer resistance
- Dewormers: ivermectin, moxidectin, fenbendazole, oxbendazole, pyrantel, ivermectin & praziquantel, moxidectin & praziquantel



- Most often an issue in young horses- most horses develop lifelong immunity by 24 months old
- Largest parasite in horse's intestine; adults are several inches long and width of a pencil; can cause blockage

- Move through internal organs and into lungs where they get coughed up and swallowed back into digestive tract
- Most foals become infected with this parasite and few show symptoms
- Dewormers: ivermectin, moxidectin, fenbendazole, oxbendazole, pyrantel, ivermectin & praziquantel, moxidectin & praziquantel



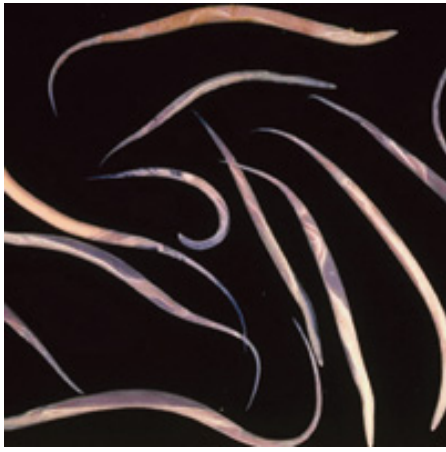
- Large majority of horses have this parasite without showing signs of it
- Uses type of pasture mite (orabittid mite) as intermediate host, horses eat this mite in the grass and can then get the parasite
- Live in ileocecal junction between small intestine (ileum) and large

intestine (cecum); tend to cluster

- Difficult to identify in horse manure so blood and saliva tests are used
- Deworm annually
 - Praziquantel is highly effective in treating
 - Pyrantel pamoate given in double doses is also effective
- Dewormers: pyrantel, praziquantel, ivermectin & praziquantel, moxidectin & praziquantel



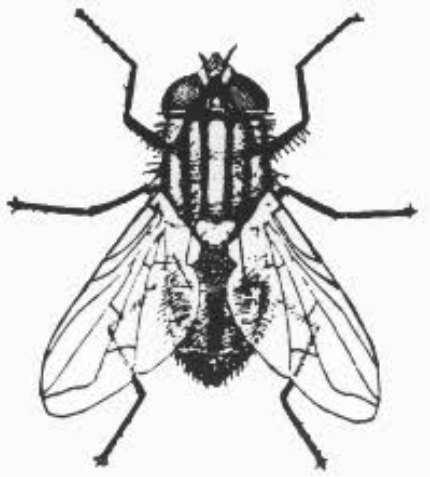
- Most horse become infected each year, rarely show symptoms because it is effectively controlled by most available dewormers
- Horse can have thousands of this parasite and seem perfectly happy
- Larvae are eaten with pasture grass
- Can cause colic- may be mild, but severe infections cause major blood loss and can be fatal
- Dewormers: ivermectin, moxidectin, fenbendazole, oxbendazole, pyrantel, praziquantel, ivermectin & praziquantel, moxidectin & praziquantel



- Lay eggs around horse's anus, causing horse to rub its tail
- Cause intense itching (pruritis) at tail head
- Eggs get ingested and develop within large intestine
- Female lays eggs around anus, causing itching
- Eggs get left on objects as horse itches
- Resistant to some dewormers
- Dewormers: ivermectin, moxidectin, fenbendazole, oxbendazole, pyrantel, ivermectin & praziquantel, moxidectin & praziquantel



- Can damage lining of stomach where they attach
- Can cause ulceration in mouth where larvae burrow after being consumed
- Fly larvae- they spend a few weeks in mouth of horse and then go to stomach until following spring/summer when they come out in manure and turn into bot flies
- Most horses have larvae in their stomachs each year
- Rarely cause disease or discomfort
- Different types:
 - *Gasterophilus nasalis*- nose bots
 - *Gasterophilus intestinalis*- common bots
- Dewormers: ivermectin, moxidectin, ivermectin & praziquantel, moxidectin & praziquantel



- Deposit vomit droplet and fecal droplet when they land on a surface
- Especially a problem on horses kept near cattle
- Feed on mucous secretions from horse's eyes and nostrils; and blood from wounds



- Most severe fly pest
- Male and female feed on blood, preferring horse's legs and flanks
- This type of fly and house flies are intermediate hosts for *Habronema* stomach worms



- Large, dark brown or black with dark eyes
- Adult females feed on blood; adult males feed on nectar
- Vector for Equine Infectious Anemia



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- Have gold/green eyes and dark bands across wings
- Adult females cause painful bites and lap up blood from the wound
- Adult males feed on nectar



- *Haematobia irritans*
- Male and females both feed on blood
- Feed on horses if pastured or ridden near cattle; also affect cattle
- Found on backs, sides, and bellies of their hosts



- Also called buffalo gnats due to their humpback appearance
- Congregate in swarms and prefer inside the ears



- “Punkies” or “no-see-ums” are other names
- Common in coastal regions, especially the South
- Painful bites cause horses to become nervous
- Horses can have an allergic reaction to this parasite called sweet itch
 - Goes by other names of summer eczema, seasonal recurrent dermatitis
- Host for a threadworm species that causes onchocerciasis (threadworm larvae move into the eye and cause blindness)
- Commonly called “eye gnats” because they prefer horse’s eyes

Order of Parasites on cards:

1. Small strongyles
2. Ascarids/Roundworms
3. Tapeworms
4. Large strongyles/bloodworms
5. Pinworms
6. Bots
7. House flies
8. Stable flies
9. Horse flies
10. Deer flies
11. Horn flies
12. Black flies
13. Biting midge