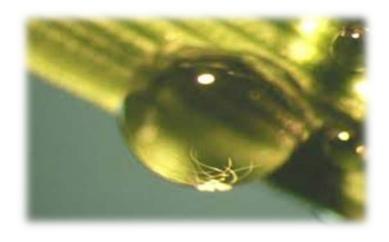
Managing Parasite Resistance Using A Whole Farm Approach

Introduction







Penn State Extension

What is the Reason for the Short Course and Penn State Project on Parasite Resistance?

Indiscriminate use of dewormers has caused an alarming increase in resistant equine parasites. Cases of resistant small strongyle parasites are being reported worldwide. Many horse owners contribute to the development of resistant parasites by deworming horses at frequent intervals, year-round, and may be using products that are totally ineffective on their farm. Adoption of new deworming practices can decrease the proliferation of resistant parasites and maintain the effectiveness of the products that are available.

What is being done to address the problem?

The Penn State Extension equine team obtained a \$146,000 Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) grant which was used to develop a program designed to increase farm managers' knowledge about parasite resistance, reduce the use of de-wormers, and document parasite burdens and anthelmintic efficacy on Pennsylvania horse farms. This short course is being funded in part through this USDA grant.





Changing Minds One at a Time

"By now virtually every equine veterinarian in this country knows that regularly scheduled, across the board deworming is a bad idea. And I know many horse people do as well. But how many people have acted on this information and changed their approach to parasite control. Not nearly enough."

Dr. Martin Nielsen , DVM< PhD, DECK, DACVM quoted in Equus magazine

The "New" Protocol in Parasite Management

- *Use products with proven efficacy
- *Administer at the appropriate time of the year
- *Deworm based on the parasite burdens of individual horses
- *Adopt good farm management practices

The question you need to ask is what are you most afraid of – allowing your horses to retain some parasites or developing anthelmintic resistant parasites that can no longer be killed.



Penn State Extension

Curriculum

- **Module 1. Types of Equine Parasites and their Biology**
- Module 2. Equine Parasite Resistance. How Does it Happen?

 Can it Happen on Your Farm?
- Module 3. Parasites in the Environment- Non Chemical Management Strategies
- Module 4. The results of the Penn State Parasite Resistance Project and What it Means for You
- **Module 5. Conducting Fecal Egg Counts**
- Module 6. Putting the Pieces Together Developing a Management Program for Your Farm

This project is partially funded by:





Presentation Contributors

Donna Foulk

Penn State Extension Equine Natural Resources Education: 610-813-6613

dlf5@psu.edu

HeatherStofanak

haf10@psu.edu

Dr. Martin Nielsen, DVM, PhD.

Equine Parasitologist, University of

Kentucky, Gluck Institute

Dr. Ed Jedrzejewski – DVM

Penn State Unversity

The Pennsylvania State University is committed to the policy that all persons shall have equal access to programs, facilities, admission, and employment without regard to personal characteristics not related to ability, performance, or qualifications as determined by University policy or by state or federal authorities. It is the policy of the University to maintain an academic and work environment free of discrimination, including harassment. The Pennsylvania State University prohibits discrimination and harassment against any person because of age, ancestry, color, disability or handicap, national origin, race, religious creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or veteran status. Discrimination or harassment against faculty, staff, or students will not be tolerated at The Pennsylvania State University. Direct all inquiries regarding the nondiscrimination policy to the Affirmative Action Director, The Pennsylvania State University, 328 Boucke Building, University Park, PA 16802-5901; Tel 814-865-4700/V, 814-863-1150/TTY

This publication is available in alternative media on request.

