

Resistance Status of the Five Main Wormers

available to treat horses in the UK



DRUG	Adult small redworm (Cyathostomins)	Encysted small redworm (Cyathostomins)	Large redworm (Strongylus vulgaris)	Larval large redworm (Strongylus vulgaris)	Ascarid (Parascaris equorum)	Tapeworm (Anoplocephala spp.)	Pinworm (Oxyuris equi)	Lungworm (Dictyocaulus arnfieldi)	Liver fluke (Fasciola hepatica)	Threadworm (Strongyloides)	Bots (Gasterophilus spp.)	NB: not a horse worm
FENBENDAZOLE	✓	✓ ⁵	✓	✓ ⁵	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	
PYRANTEL	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓ ²	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	
IVERMECTIN	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
MOXIDECTIN	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
PRAZIQUANTEL	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	

- No known resistance
- ✓ Licensed
- ⁵ 5-day course
- ² Double dose
- ✗ Not licensed

Updated August 2024

Pink - Resistance commonly reported in published studies. Measured as no/low worm egg count reduction after wormer treatment

Yellow - shortened redworm egg reappearance period after treatment reported in all recent UK published studies. Isolated cases of resistance now identified, measured by no/low egg count reduction.

Dark orange – resistance reported as measured by no/low redworm egg count reduction after treatment. Prevalence of pyrantel resistance in redworm varies between study populations in published studies.

Lime green – anecdotal reports of reduced wormer effectiveness in these species. No published efficacy studies.