**Equine Vaccine and Deworming Guidelines**

(According to AAEP & CSU)

1. Core vaccines for all horses include: Tetanus, Eastern/Western Encephalitis (EEE & WEE), West Nile (WN) and Rabies.
   1. Rabies vaccine is a separate individual vaccine that must be administered by a licensed veterinarian.
   2. Tetanus, EEE/WEE and WN are available as individual vaccines or as combo vaccines. Shafer Large Animal uses the Prestige line of Merck vaccines.
2. General risk based vaccines for our area include: Equine Herpes Virus (EHV-1 & EHV-4 also referred to as Rhino vaccine) and Influenza (EIV).
3. Foal Vaccine guidelines:
   1. Core vaccines:
      1. Tetanus, EEE/WEE and WN require a 3 dose series.
         1. Initial dose given at 4-6 months of age
         2. Booster 3-4 weeks later.
         3. Booster at ~12 months of age.
         4. Annual booster thereafter
      2. Rabies vaccine:
         1. If mare was vaccinated during pregnancy foal gets a 2 dose series:
            1. Initial dose at 4-6 months of age
            2. Booster 4 weeks later
         2. If mare was not vaccinated during pregnancy foal gets a single dose at 4-6 month of age.
         3. Annual booster thereafter
   2. Risk Based vaccines:
      1. EIV and EHV require a 3 dose series:
         1. Initial dose at 4-6 months of age
         2. Booster 3-4 weeks later
         3. Booster at ~12 months of age
         4. Booster every 6-12 months depending on exposure level thereafter
      2. Clostridial antitoxin
         1. 20mls orally at 4hrs after birth
         2. foals born on a farm with a history of Clostridial Enterotoxemia
         3. foals born in unclean or muddy conditions
         4. foals who will come into frequent contact with cattle feces within the first month of life
4. Adult horses:
   1. Core Vaccines:
      1. Tetanus, EEE/WEE and WN:
         1. If no prior vaccine history recommend a 2 dose series
            1. Booster 3- 4 weeks after initial dose
         2. Best to administer in spring (March or April) at least 2 weeks prior to onset of fly/mosquito season
         3. Annual vaccine booster
         4. Tetanus vaccine should be boostered if the horse sustains a penetrating wound and has not been vaccinated within the past 6 mo.
      2. Rabies
         1. Single Annual dose regardless of previous vaccine history.
   2. Risk Based vaccines:
      1. EHV and EIV
         1. If no prior vaccine history recommend an initial 2 dose series
            1. Booster 4 weeks after initial dose
            2. Booster every 6-12 months thereafter depending on exposure level
         2. Previously vaccinated horses booster every 6-12 months depending on exposure level.
         3. Vaccinate at least 2 weeks prior to onset of show season/high exposure risk.
5. Broodmares:
   1. Vaccinate all pregnant mares for EHV- 1 (Prodigy or Pneumabort are recommended) at 5,7 and 9 months gestation
   2. Annual vaccines should be performed at 10mo gestation
   3. Vaccinate at risk mares for Clostridium at 6 and 3 weeks prior to foaling.
      1. There is no approved vaccine for horses, at this time it is recommended to use a Clostridial C&D vaccine labeled for cattle
      2. At risk mares include mares located on a farm with a history of Foal Clostridium Entertoxemia or on a farm where foals will frequently come into contact with cattle feces.
   4. Vaccinate at risk mares for Rota virus at 8, 9 and 10 mo gestation
      1. At risk mares primarily include mares that will be foaling out at breeding farms where there is a high concentration of mares and foals.
6. Deworming:
   1. Foals:
      1. 2mo of age - deworm with Fenbendazole dewormer (Safeguard or Panacur)
      2. 6mo of age - deworm with Ivermectin
      3. End of the calendar year – deworm with Ivermectin + praziquantel (Equimax or Zimectrin gold)
      4. Yearlings – deworm with Ivermectin in spring and summer and Ivermectin + Praziquantel in late fall
   2. Adults deworm every 6mo alternating dewormers.
      1. Recommend to deworm in the fall a couple weeks after the first hard freeze with an Ivermectin based dewormer
      2. Recommend to deworm in the spring after the irrigation water comes on with another dewormer that was not used in the fall (ex: Pyrantel or Fenbendazole)
   3. Broodmares:
      1. Do not deworm within the first 60 days of pregnancy
      2. Deworm with Ivermectin within a couple weeks of foaling date
      3. Make sure any dewormer used is labeled safe for use during pregnancy
   4. Recommend checking fecal samples for parasites in-between every 6mo dewormings.