

2025 Vaccination and Deworming Protocol

If you are unsure of a horse's vaccination history, or if you have a horse that has gone over 18 months without vaccinations, treat that horse as if it has never been vaccinated and follow the recommended booster schedule.

Booster Schedule

- Vaccines should be administered in the spring (March, April, May) and boosted annually (yearly).
- Foals should be vaccinated for the first time at 3-4 months old.
- Horses receiving first time vaccinations should receive a booster 3-4 weeks after the initial vaccine.
- Horses traveling to southern states during the fall or winter should be boosted in the fall.

LOW Level of Exposure – Horses that do not come into contact with other/unknown horses.

- **EWT West Nile:** Eastern and Western Encephalitis, Tetanus & West Nile
 - Eastern, Western Encephalitis & West Nile virus: spread by flying/biting insects.
 - Tetanus: infections originate from puncture/laceration wounds.
- **Rabies:** Rabies is spread to horses via a bite from bats, racoons, skunks, or another rabies infected animal.

HIGH Level of Exposure – Horses coming into contact with other horses (county fairs, 4-H, horse shows).

- **EWT West Nile:** Eastern and Western Encephalitis, Tetanus & West Nile
- **FLU RHINO:** Influenza and Equine Herpesvirus/**Rhinopneumonitis**
 - Spread via horse-to-horse contact and contaminated objects (brush, buckets, ropes)
 - Optional
- **Strangles (Streptococcus equi):**
 - **Strongly recommend Strep M. Protein Titer test prior to purchasing vaccine to determine ability to safely vaccinate for strangles.**
 - Spread from horse to horse and/or contaminated objects/environment.
 - Strongly recommend for horses under the age of six (6) that will be going to horse shows.
- **Rabies:** Rabies is spread to horses via a bite from bats, racoons, skunks, or another rabies infected animal.

Deworming – Protocol based on AAEP Standards.

- Perform Fecal Egg Count (fecal analysis) on individual horses or pooled samples to get herd representation in the spring (March, April, May).
 - Deworm all horses based off results of the fecal egg count.
- Certain intestinal parasites, tapeworms, and bots cannot be detected on fecal egg counts.
 - For this reason, at least once yearly deworming with an ivermectin (moxidectin) and praziquantel based product is still recommended.
- If I still must deworm yearly, why perform a fecal egg count?
 - Fecal analysis will indicate if additional deworming is necessary.
 - This method of deworming will help prevent or eliminate drug resistant parasites and ensures proper usage of dewormers.