
BROAD SPECTRUM CONTROL THAT GOES BROADER.
GET QUEST PLUS FOR ADDED TAPEWORM CONTROL.
QUEST PLUS
moxidectin praziquantel
Pfizer Animal Health

EFFECTIVE TAPEWORM CONTROL WITH A SINGLE DOSE

By protecting against health problems that come from dangerous parasites like small strongyles and tapeworms, a veterinarian-designed deworming program with QUEST® Plus *(moxidectin/praziquantel)* can be the key to help your horse maintain long-lasting health.

QUEST Plus is the only product to protect against all of these parasitic threats:

- → Large Strongyles
- → Small Strongyles
- → Roundworms
- → Pinworms
- → Hairworms
- → Stomach Worms
- → Bots
- → **ENCYSTED SMALL STRONGYLES**
- → **TAPEWORMS** *(A. perfoliatum)*

Do not use QUEST GEL or QUEST PLUS in foals <6 months of age or in sick, debilitated and underweight horses.

These products should not be used in other animal species, as severe adverse reactions, including fatalities in dogs, may result.

*Quest Gel only

EFFECTIVE

- → One dose kills a variety of parasites, including encysted small strongyles and tapeworms.
- → Fenbendazole containing dewormers require five doses.
- → 84 days of strongyle egg suppression with one dose, providing a period of protection against reinfection.

SAFE

- → Proven safe for use in numerous breeds of horses and ponies.
- → Approved for use in breeding mares and stallions, and foals six months of age and older.*
- → Has no effect on valuable dung beetle populations, which help reduce parasite larvae in feces.

CONVENIENT

- → Clear gel dissolves instantly for an easier deworming process.
- → Specially formulated as a palatable gel that is easily administered to horses and ponies.
- → Single dose vs. 5 doses to treat encysted small strongyles.

TAPEWORM INFECTION FROM AN UNEXPECTED SOURCE: ORIBATID MITES.

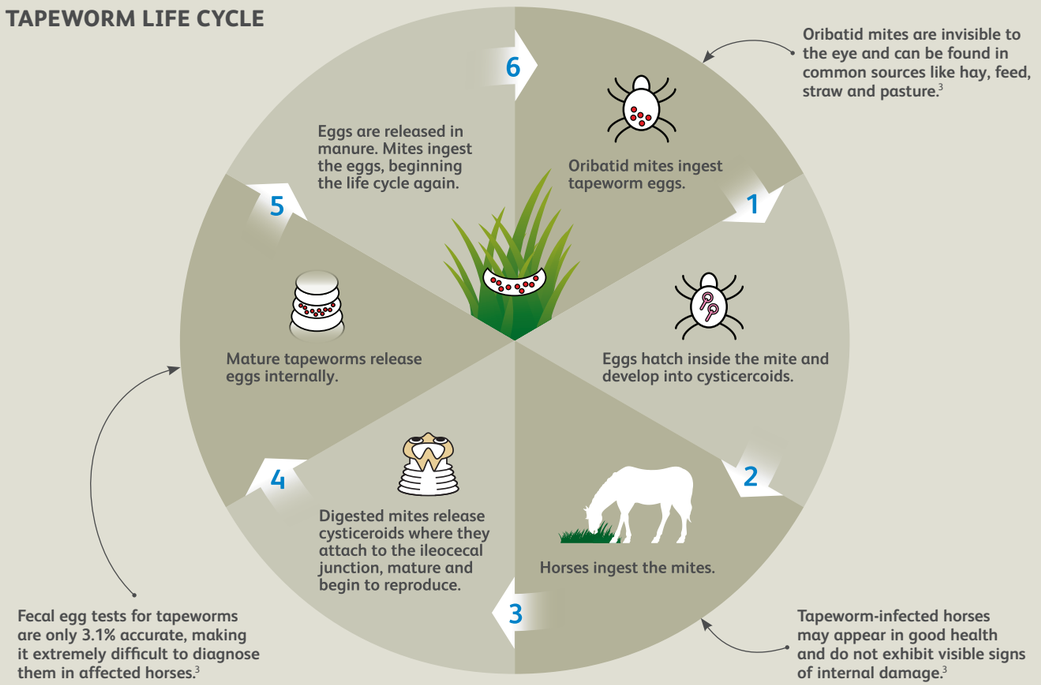
Oribatid mites are microscopic insects that act as hosts to the most common tapeworm species affecting horses, *A. perfoliatum*. Oribatid mites, or soil mites, live in the top layer of soil, leaf litter or other debris.[1] In fact, one square meter of soil can contain hundreds of thousands of mites.[1]

Mites ingest tapeworm eggs passed in equine feces. The eggs hatch inside the mite and develop into cysticercoids, the infective stages of the parasite.[2] Horses become infected with tapeworms when they consume oribatid mites along with roughage.

Oribatid mites are virtually ever-present in the places where horses forage. Eliminating them from pastures would be impracticable. The best way to protect your horse from the damaging effects of tapeworm infection is to implement a periodic deworming strategy including QUEST Plus.

Left untreated, tapeworm infections can cause serious health problems and death in horses, making it even more important to control and treat tapeworms effectively with QUEST Plus.

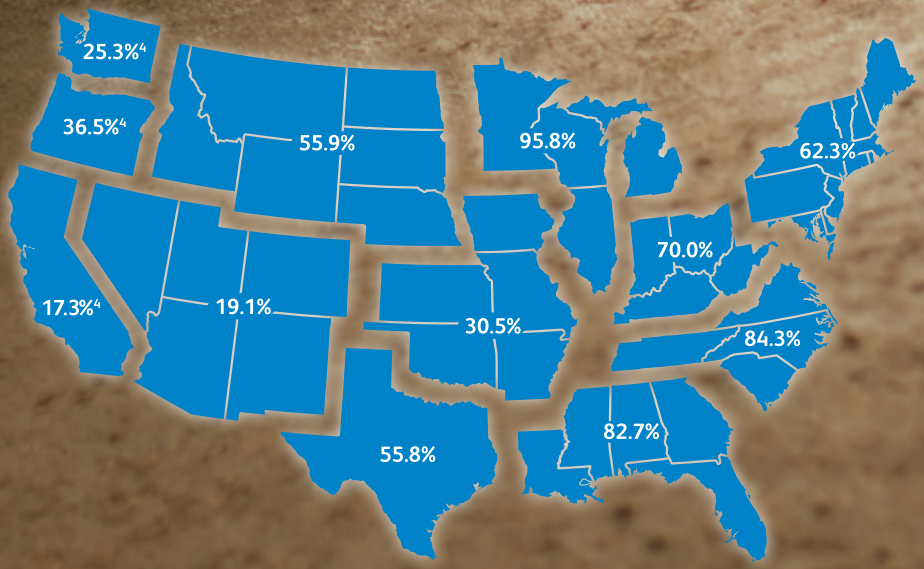
TAPEWORM LIFE CYCLE



TAPEWORMS: AN ALL TOO COMMON THREAT.

More than 50% of horses in the United States test positive for tapeworms. The map below shows the regional occurrence of equine tapeworm diagnoses:[4]

TAPEWORM SEROPREVALANCE IN THE U.S.[4]



RESEARCH PROVES TAPEWORMS CAUSE COLIC.

SPASMODIC COLIC

→ One of the most common types of equine colic.

→ 22% of spasmodic colic cases have been caused by tapeworms.[5]

ILEAL IMPACTION COLIC

→ Occurs when digested material becomes obstructed.

→ Research indicates more than 80% of these colics are caused by tapeworms.[5]

ILEOCECAL INTUSSUSCEPTION COLIC

→ Extremely serious colic requiring surgical intervention.

→ Research indicates 100% of ileocecal intussusception colics are caused by tapeworms.[5]

1. Soil Mites: Oribatidae Family. http://www.fcps.edu/islandcreekes/ecology/soil_mite.htm.
2. Tapeworm Prevalence in the U.S. Varies by Region. http://equimax.horse.com/map.asp.
3. E.T. Lyons, S.C. Toliver, J.H. Drudge et al. Parasites in Kentucky Thoroughbreds at necropsy: Emphasis on stomach worms and tapeworms. American Journal of Veterinary Research 1993; 44: 839-844.
4. C.R. Reinmeyer, A.W. Farley, S.A. Kania, B.W. Rohrbach and R.H. Dressler, 48th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Veterinary Parasitologists, Denver, CO, July 2003.
5. C.J. Proudman, N.P. French and A.J. Trees, Equine Veterinary Journal 1998; 30(3): 194-199.

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