What are you really riding? Chances are a tapeworm!

More than 50% of horses in the United States are infected with tapeworms and small strongyles are ubiquitous infecting all grazing horses.\(^1,2\) Both parasites can cause extensive internal damage, which can lead to colic.\(^1,2\)

**The new American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP) Parasite Control Guidelines\(^2\) suggests:**

- Treating youngsters in the 9\(^{th}\) and 12\(^{th}\) month of life primarily targeting small strongyles. One of these two treatments should also include tapeworm control.
- Treating adult horses at the end of grazing season for encysted small strongyles, tapeworms and bots.
- Treating new farm arrivals for encysted small strongyles before turning out with resident horses as part of a biosecurity program

**QUEST® PLUS Gel (moxidectin/praziquantel)** is the only product that can treat encysted small strongyles, tapeworms and bots. It is broad spectrum, effective and safe. See how it compares:
Don’t let your deworming recommendation come up short against the new suggested AAEP Parasite Control Guidelines.

**Important Safety Information:** Do not use QUEST Gel or QUEST PLUS Gel in foals less than 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.


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