PARASITES
The Number One Threat To Your Horse’s Health

EQUIMAX® Paste provides safe, broad-range parasite control, including tapeworms and bots!
Protection is key.

A single dose treats a broad range of equine parasites - including tapeworms and bots.
• As the most common disease of horses today, internal parasites can cause extensive internal damage.

• You notice the dull hair coat, hoof problems, weight loss and colic, but most of the damage goes unseen.

• Treat and protect your horse from the most common parasitic threats with one safe, effective compound.

• **EQUIMAX®** is the **ONLY** combination ivermectin/praziquantel dewormer safe for ALL horses, including foals four weeks of age and older, pregnant and lactating mares, and breeding stallions.

• Do not use in horses intended for human consumption.

**Parasites:** Organisms that live on or in another, usually larger, host organism in a way that either harms or is of no advantage to the host.
Research proves tapeworms are a leading cause of colic.

**Spasmodic Colic**
- One of the most common types of colic.
- 22% of spasmodic colics have been attributed to tapeworms.¹

**Ileal Impaction Colic**
- Occurs when an obstruction prevents the passing of digested material.
- Research indicates that more than 80% of these colics are associated with tapeworms.¹

**Ileocecal Intussusception Colic**
- An extremely serious colic that requires surgical intervention.
- Research indicates that 100% of ileocecal intussusception colics are caused by tapeworms.¹

**EQUIMAX®** may help prevent certain types of colic caused by tapeworms.

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**Pinworms:** They irritate the tail region, causing the horse to rub its tail, possibly resulting in hair loss and tail-hair breakage.
Life cycle of the tapeworm.

- Oribatid mites are invisible to the eye and can be found on many sources such as hay, feedstuffs, straw and pastures.
- Tapeworm-infected horses may appear in good health and do not exhibit visible signs of damage, such as dull hair coat and diarrhea.
- Because tapeworm eggs are contained in packets and do not float well, fecal egg tests are only 3.1% accurate, making it extremely difficult to diagnose tapeworms in affected horses.
- Left untreated, tapeworms can cause serious health problems and result in death.


Large Strongyles: They migrate through multiple organs and are the most destructive of all equine parasites.
Small Strongyles: They are the most significant cause of underperformance, loss of condition, feed inefficiency and predisposition to secondary causes.
The most common equine parasites and the damage they cause.

- **BOT FLY LARVAE**
  - stomach ulceration
  - stomach rupture

- **LARGE STRONGYLES**
  - arterial embolism
  - internal organ scarring
  - mild to severe colic

- **SMALL STRONGYLES**
  - persistent diarrhea
  - progressive emaciation
  - mild colic
PINWORMS
• severe itching of the tail region

ROUNDWORMS
• liver and lung scarring
• intestinal blockage
• mild to severe colic

TAPEWORMS
• spasmodic colic
• ileal impaction colic
• ileocecal intussusception colic
FDA-approved to effectively treat the most common parasites, including:

- Tapeworms: Anoplocephala perfoliata.
- Large strongyles (adults): Strongylus vulgaris (also early forms in blood vessels), S. edentatus (also tissue stages), S. equinus, Triodontophorus spp.
- Small strongyles (adults, including those resistant to some benzimidazole-class compounds): Cyathostomum spp., Cylicocyclus spp., Cylicostephanus spp., Cylicodontophorus spp.
- Small strongyles (fourth-stage larvae).
- Pinworms (adults and fourth-stage larvae): Oxyuris equi.
- Ascarids / Roundworms (adults and third- and fourth-stage larvae): Parascaris equorum.
- Hairworms (adults): Trichostrongylus axei.
- Large-mouth Stomach Worms (adults): Habronema muscae.
- Bots (oral and gastric stages): Gasterophilus spp.
- Lungworms (adults and fourth-stage larvae): Dictyocaulus arnfieldi.
- Intestinal Threadworms (adults): Strongyloides westeri.
- Summer sores caused by Habronema and Draschia spp. cutaneous third-stage larvae.
- Dermatitis caused by Neck Threadworm microfilariae, Onchocerca spp.

**PRECAUTIONS:** Equimax® Paste has been formulated specifically for use in horses and ponies only. This product should not be used in other animal species as severe adverse reactions, including fatalities in dogs, may result.

Consult your veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment and control of parasitism.
EQUIMAX® -
Safe for horses.
Deadly for parasites.

EQUIMAX® product details:

- **Has been shown 100% effective** against the most common species of tapeworm (*A. perfoliata*).
- Numerous studies have proven EQUIMAX® safe for:
  - **Foals four weeks of age and older.**
  - **Pregnant and lactating mares** - No adverse effects on fertility.
  - **Breeding stallions** - Semen quality and reproductive hormone levels remained unaffected.
- A full dose contains enough active ingredients to treat horses weighing up to **1,320 lb**.
- **Easy-to-use-and-handle** syringe/applicator for more accurate dosing.
- A smooth, quick-dissolving paste.
- Do not use in horses intended for human consumption.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVE INGREDIENTS</th>
<th>EQUIMAX®</th>
<th>OTHER AVAILABLE BRANDS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.87% ivermectin</td>
<td>1.55% ivermectin</td>
<td>2.0% moxidectin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.03% praziquantel</td>
<td>7.75% praziquantel</td>
<td>12.5% praziquantel</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOALS (minimum age)</th>
<th>4 weeks</th>
<th>2 months</th>
<th>6 months</th>
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<tr>
<td>BREEDING STALLIONS</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>PREGNANT MARES</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACTATING MARES</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYRINGE DOSAGE</td>
<td>Up to 1,320 lb</td>
<td>Up to 1,250 lb</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLAVORING</td>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>None</td>
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</table>
What is praziquantel?
Praziquantel is an anthelmintic, or antiworm medication, designed to kill parasites such as the equine tapeworm by damaging the parasite's absorptive outer layer. Once this occurs, the parasite becomes vulnerable to—and is destroyed by—the horse's own immune system.

How does ivermectin work?
Ivermectin works by disrupting the neuromuscular functions of parasites, causing paralysis and death of nematodes. Ivermectin has excellent proven efficacy against a wide range of equine parasites, including large and small strongyles, ascarids and bots.

What is colic?
A serious complication of the digestive system in horses; colic can lead to fatal intestinal blockage.

When should EQUIMAX® be administered?
Best results are achieved when used in both the spring and the fall.

How can I learn more about EQUIMAX® and the impact parasites have on my horse?
If you have additional questions or would like to know more about the subjects presented in this brochure, please visit our Web sites at www.bimeda.com and equimaxhorse.com or talk to your veterinarian.

Make EQUIMAX® a part of your deworming program. Whether you prefer paste rotation or daily protection, EQUIMAX® is an important part of any deworming program. You can depend on Bimeda to meet all of your deworming needs.

Bots: They are not worms, but the larva of the bot fly. These flies are extremely common to the environment, and it is virtually impossible for a horse not to be infected.
Administration
The EQUIMAX® syringe makes deworming easy and accurate.

Sturdy, lockable adjuster ensures accuracy of dosing.

Curved finger grip and shorter barrel allow secure handling by even the smallest hands.

Large wing-cap for quick, single handed removal.

Large-print dosing scale on both sides for right-handed or left-handed use.

Smooth paste slides quickly to the back of the tongue and down the throat.

A single syringe contains enough active ingredients to treat horses weighing up to 1,320 lb.
Anthelmintic and Boticide

FOR ORAL USE IN HORSES ONLY

Removes worms and bots with a single dose. Contents will treat up to 1320 lb body weight.

Net Weight: 0.225 oz (6.42 g)

INDICATIONS: Consult your veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment and control of parasitism.

Equimax (ivermectin/praziquantel) Paste is indicated for the treatment and control of the following parasites:

**Tapeworms**
- Anoplocephala perfoliata

**Large Strongyles** (adults)
- Strongylus vulgaris (also early forms in blood vessels)
- S. edentatus (also tissue stages)
- S. equinus
- Triodontophorus spp.

**Small Strongyles** (adults, including those resistant to some benzimidazole class compounds)
- Cyathostomum spp.
- Cylicoclyclus spp.
- Cylicostephanus spp.
- Cylicodontophorus spp.

**Small Strongyles** (fourth-stage larvae)
- Pinworms (adults and fourth-stage larvae)
- Oxyuris equi
- Ascarids (adults and third- and fourth-stage larvae)
- Parascaris equorum

**Hairworms** (adults)
- Trichostrongylus axei

**Large-mouth Stomach Worms** (adults)
- Habronema muscae

**Bots** (oral and gastric stages)
- Gasterophilus spp.

**Lungworms** (adults and fourth-stage larvae)
- Dictyocaulus arnfieldi

**Intestinal Threadworms** (adults)
- Strongyloides westeri

**Summer Sores** caused by Habronema and Draschia spp. cutaneous third-stage larvae

**Dermatitis** caused by Neck Threadworm microfilariae, Onchocerca sp.

**DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:** This syringe contains sufficient paste to treat one 1320-lb horse at the recommended dose rate of 91 mcg ivermectin per lb (200 mcg/kg) and 0.68 mg praziquantel per lb (1.5 mg/kg) of body weight. Each weight marking on the syringe plunger delivers enough paste to treat 220 lb (100 kg) of body weight.

1. While holding plunger, turn the knurled ring on the plunger 1/4 turn to the left and slide it so the side nearest the barrel is at the prescribed weight marking.
2. Lock the ring in place by making a 1/4 turn to the right.
3. Make sure that the horse’s mouth contains no feed.
4. Remove the cover from the tip of the syringe.
5. Insert the syringe tip into the horse’s mouth at the space between the teeth.
6. Depress the plunger as far as it will go, depositing paste on the back of the tongue.
7. Immediately raise the horse’s head for a few seconds after dosing.

**Parasite Control Program:** All horses should be included in a regular parasite control program with particular attention being paid to mares, foals, and yearlings. Foals should be treated initially at 4 weeks of age, and routine treatment repeated as appropriate. Consult your veterinarian for a control program to meet your specific needs. Equimax Paste effectively controls gastrointestinal nematodes, cestodes and bots of horses. Regular treatment will reduce the chances of colic caused by Anoplocephala perfoliata and verminous arteritis caused by Strongylus vulgaris.

(ivermectin 1.87% / praziquantel 14.03%)
**Product Advantages: Broad-spectrum Control:** Equimax Paste kills important internal parasites, including tapeworms, bots and the arterial stages of *S. vulgaris*, with a single dose. Equimax Paste contains two potent antiparasitic agents that are neither benzimidazoles nor organophosphates.

**SAFETY:** EQUIMAX Paste may be used in horses 4 weeks of age and older. Stallions and breeding, pregnant or lactating mares may be treated without adverse effects on fertility.

In a tolerance study in which 3- to 4-week-old foals were treated at 10X once, loose watery stools were observed on post-treatment days 1, 2, and 5-9 in one foal. These signs resolved without treatment by day 10, and no other foals were affected.

In a reproductive safety study, eleven mares were treated with a 3X dose of EQUIMAX Paste every two weeks throughout breeding, pregnancy and lactation, up until the foal was three months of age. Ten mares served as controls and were treated with the vehicle paste in a similar manner. An increased incidence of colic was observed in treated mares as compared to control mares. In addition, elevations of GGT and AST were more frequent in the 3X treated mares, and in two mares these enzymes were elevated at the time of colic episodes.

One treated mare was dropped from the study because she did not conceive after three breeding attempts.

Two treated mares had abnormally short diestrous periods of two days and eight days on the first estrous cycle following the birth of the study foal. In addition, one of these two mares failed to ovulate in the second and third estrous cycles.

In the first few weeks of life, foals born to the 3X treated mares had a higher incidence of transient ocular discharge and gastrointestinal disturbances (loose stools, diarrhea) and depression requiring medical intervention as compared to foals born to control mares.

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**WARNING:** Do not use in horses intended for human consumption.

**HUMAN WARNINGS:** Not for use in humans. Keep this and all drugs out of the reach of children. Refrain from eating or smoking when handling. Wash hands after use. Avoid contact with eyes. The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) contains more detailed occupational safety information. To report adverse reactions in users, to obtain more information, or to obtain a MSDS, contact Bimeda Inc. at 1-888-524-6332.

**ENVIRONMENTAL WARNINGS:** Ivermectin and excreted ivermectin residues may adversely affect aquatic organisms. Do not contaminate ground or surface water. Dispose of the syringe in an approved landfill or by incineration.

Store at room temperature (25°C/77°F), with excursions permitted between 15°–30°C (59°–86°F).

**NOTE TO USER:** Swelling and itching reactions after treatment with ivermectin paste have occurred in horses carrying heavy infections of neck threadworm (*Onchocerca* sp. microfilariae). These reactions were most likely the result of microfilariae dying in large numbers. Symptomatic treatment may be advisable. Consult your veterinarian should any such reactions occur. Healing of summer sores involving extensive tissue changes may require other appropriate therapy in conjunction with treatment with Equimax Paste. Reinfection, and measures for its prevention, should also be considered. Consult your veterinarian if the condition does not improve.

To report adverse reactions, call Bimeda Inc. at 1-888-524-6332.

NADA #141-215, Approved by FDA

**Manufactured by:**
Virbac AH Inc.
3200 Meacham Blvd
Fort Worth, Texas 76137
U.S. Patent No. 5,824,653

**Distributed by:**
Bimeda, Inc.
Le Sueur, MN 56058

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