



Assessing Your Horse's Parasite Risk Profile

A range of factors influence a horse's parasite risk profile; remember them using the CANTER acronym and use this tool to discuss with your prescriber.



Risk Factor	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
C Clinical History	No history of worm associated (gut) disease	Some history of worm associated (gut) disease and/or coexisting disease such as PPID	Clear indication of worm associated (gut) disease in multiple cases plus coexisting disease such as PPID
A Age Profile	5-15 years, no youngstock	5 years-geriatric, no youngstock	1*-5 years, geriatric horses with coexisting disease
N Number of Horses	Low stocking density >2 acres per horse	Medium stocking density 1-2 acres per horse	High stocking density <1 acre per horse
T Test Results	Individual: repeated low worm egg count, tapeworm & small redworm antibody results Herd: low for worm egg count, tapeworm & small redworm antibody results	Individual: low-moderate worm egg count, tapeworm & small redworm antibody results Herd: low-moderate for worm egg count, tapeworm & small redworm antibody results	Individual: high worm egg count, tapeworm & small redworm antibody results Herd: high for worm egg count, tapeworm & small redworm antibody results Wormer resistance identified on property by worm egg count reduction testing
E Environment	Closed herd Poo-picked more than once a week Quarantine procedures in place	Occasional newcomers Poo picked less than once a week Quarantine procedures inconsistent	Frequent movements in and out of herd Not poo picked or picked infrequently No quarantine procedures
R Risk Profile	Calculate risk based on number of features that apply in each category; the more that apply in category low, the lower the risk, the more that apply in category high, the higher the risk of parasite infection and disease occurring.		

*Note: speak to your prescriber about the approach to parasite control in foals