Strategy-T contains a unique combination of two synergistic compounds that act synergistically against the major worms of horses including the benzimidazole (BZ) resistant small strongyles and mectin resistant ascarids.

WHAT IS STRATEGY-T®?

- Broad spectrum wormer effective on all susceptible equine worms including tapeworms
- Unique synergistic combination of two active compounds
- Superior rotational wormer
- Safe to use on all horses including foals, pregnant mares and breeding stallions
- Palatable vanilla flavoured paste
- Developed and made in Australia

WHY CHOOSE STRATEGY-T®?

1. Unique combination of actives
   The synergistic combination of oxibendazole and pyrantel in Strategy-T act to complement one another's activity against all major equine worms including tapeworm and benzimidazole resistant redworms (small strongyles or cyathostomes). The combination of these two active ingredients in Strategy-T results in a more effective wormer than either active ingredient alone.

2. Ideal rotational wormer
   Strategy-T is the only wormer available that contains the combination of a benzimidazole and tetrahydropyrimidinidine. This makes Strategy-T the ONLY wormer that effectively treats all major worms of horses including tapeworm and benzimidazole resistant small strongyles that does not contain a macrocyclic lactone (mectin). Strategy-T is also registered for the treatment and control of susceptible strains of all common worms in horses, including adult stages of ivermectin, moxidectin and abamectin resistant ascarids. This means Strategy-T is the best choice of wormer to use in a rotational program as an alternative to the "mectin" products.

3. Track record of safety
   Extensive internal and independent trials have proven the safety and efficacy of Strategy-T. Safety has been proven in different age groups and life stages of horses including foals, pregnant mares and breeding stallions.

4. Palatable flavour
   Strategy-T is a palatable vanilla flavoured paste making it easy to administer.

5. Australian developed and made
   Strategy-T is an Australian developed and manufactured product.

WHEN TO USE STRATEGY-T®

Worming intervals

How often horses are wormed depends on the property’s management system. It is ideal to use the minimum number of treatments possible in a year as over worming can lead to resistance. Depending on a number of factors, some horse owners will need to worm more often than others.

Where there are large numbers of horses kept close together and/or horses are frequently moving on and off a property, there will be a greater need for worm control. This is because these horses will be at the greatest risk of contamination. Horses in these situations, generally on studs or agistment properties, will need to be wormed every six to eight weeks.

It may be possible, where there are low stocking densities, to worm horses less often. The use of paddock management procedures like manure removal, paddock rotation and grazing with other species will also help lower contamination pressure.

All horses should be wormed at least once every 3 months regardless of the conditions in which they are kept. All horses on a property should be wormed at the same time. New horses should be quarantined and wormed before coming onto the property. If you are unsure about what drenching interval is right for your situation please consult your vet or local Virbac area manager.

Rotation

It is important to “rotate” wormers by alternating from one compound to another. This should not be done every time you worm, but rather on a seasonal basis. In Australia, seasonal conditions are ideal for parasite growth during most of the year; particularly the warm wet months of spring and autumn, however, the lifecycle of different parasites mean that they may be more active at different times of the year.

When considering a rotational program, you must also ensure that you are actually changing the compounds that you are using. Many of the wormers on the market contain the same or similar active ingredients and switching the brand name or colour of the box may not mean you have actually changed the active you are using. There are two main families of active: the “mectin” or “ML” class those with names ending in “-ectin”, and the “BZ” class of active those ending in “-azole”. There are other classes of active ingredient, but they are less commonly used and are generally used in combination with other actives to target specific parasites.

To ensure the best seasonal worm treatment, it is recommended that a BZ-based wormer like Strategy-T is used in spring and summer, and a mectin-based wormer like Equimax is used in autumn and winter. You may also want to include a special treatment in early spring for encysted cyathostomes if these are a problem for your horse. Either fenbendazole or moxidectin can be used under veterinary supervision.

Recent studies have shown that Strategy-T is the only non-mectin product with comparable efficacy to Equimax®. Australia’s number one wormer.

*Data on file **According to Aurecon data Jun 13
The 6 Rules of Rotation

1. Do not change wormer every time
   You should rotate your wormers but not every time you worm – using the same active ingredient for an extended period may lead to resistance but changing wormers at every worming exposes the worm to the active more frequently and may also lead to problems. Rotate within your seasonal worming program using the same active for 2 to 3 times and then change to a different one.

2. Change chemical families
   Do not base your rotational choice on box colour. Many wormers available in Australia contain active ingredients of the ‘mectin’ type. If you have been using a ‘mectin’, when you rotate your wormer, it is vitally important to choose a wormer that DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ‘mectin’ at all.

3. Rotate from ‘...ectins’ to ‘...azoles’ or vice-versa
   When you rotate away from ‘mectin’ you are faced with a bewildering choice of ‘azole’ (also called BZ – benzimidazole) based wormers to choose from. These wormers are easy to identify as they contain active ingredients that end in “…azole”.

4. Not all wormers are 100% effective
   Worms in Australia have a high degree of resistance to ‘azole’-based wormers on most properties. This can create problems on some properties and in some horses. Strategy-T is one wormer that is a true rotational choice AND is effective against ‘azole’ resistant worms. Strategy-T contains oxfendazole and pyrantel and should form the basis of the ‘non-mectin’ wormer season.

5. Many wormers are not true rotational wormers
   There are some wormers on the market that claim to be rotational wormers. Any wormer containing abamectin, ivermectin or moxidectin is NOT a rotational choice from other ‘mectin’-based drenches.

6. The correct rotational strategy will delay the development of resistance
   If we all adopt the correct strategy in our worming programs we will slow the emergence of resistant worms. It is vitally important that all horses are incorporated into an effective worming program to help prevent diseases such as colic and anaemia. By adopting a rational rotation program, along with good pasture management such as cleaning your paddocks, the chances of worm-associated disease is significantly reduced. By following the 6 rules of rotation you can be sure of doing the right thing to protect your horse’s health well into the future.

Estimating weight

Most people underestimate a horse’s weight by as much as 20%. Underestimating weight can lead to underdosing. Giving a horse less than the required dose of wormer can leave them at risk of worm-related disease, as potentially worms will be left untreated within the horse. Underdosing can also encourage the development of resistance in horses by exposing the worms to sub-lethal doses of wormer. It is therefore important to correctly estimate your horse’s weight when deciding on the correct dose of wormer to give them. It is in fact preferable to give horses a slight overdose rather than an underdose.

There are several methods to determine a horse’s weight, the most accurate being a set of scales. As most horse owners do not have easy access to horse scales, there are other methods that horse owners can use to get a good estimate of their horses’ weight. A reasonable estimation of a horse’s weight can be made using the formula below:

\[
\text{Weight} = \text{girth (cm)}^2 \times \text{length} / 11877
\]

Another method that can be used to estimate weight is by using one of the commercially available weight tapes. Some tapes are accurate and some are not, so it is a good idea to first calibrate the tape using the formula to confirm that it is measuring accurately. Weight tapes are not suitable to use in immature horses, which have a different body composition to older animals.

Administration

Strategy-T is to be given orally at the recommended dose level of 1mL/20kg bodyweight. Insert the syringe into the side of the horse’s mouth in the gap between the front and back teeth. Advance the plunger as far as it will go, press the plunger to the chosen dosage, depositing the medication on the rear of the tongue. Immediately raise the horse’s head for a few seconds after dosing to ensure the full dose has been swallowed.

Quick Reference Guide

Indications

Broad-spectrum worming paste that is effective in treating all major worms in horses including:

- Large strongyles (Strongylus spp., Triodontophorus spp.)
- Small strongyles including benzimidazole resistant strains (Cyathostomum spp.)
- Ascarids (Parascaris equorum)
- Pinworms (Oxyuris equi)
- Tapeworms (Anoplocephala perfoliata)

Composition

Each Strategy-T 35mL syringe contains:

- Oxfendazole 9.1g
- Pyrantel Embonate 7.0g

Dosage

Dose at 1mL per 20kg bodyweight. Each weight marking on the plunger will deliver 5mL of paste, which is sufficient to treat 100kg body weight. Each syringe of Strategy-T treats a horse up to 700kg.

Presentation

35mL single syringe
Stable pail containing 60 tubes

Storage

Store below 30°C (Room Temperature) away from light.

APVMA Number

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