








Table 4: Parasite Egg Identification

Parasite Name and Picture	Parasite Name and Picture	Parasite Name and Picture	Parasite Name and Picture
<p>Theadworms (<i>Strongyloides westeri</i>)</p> 	<p>Strongyle Type</p>  <p>Small Strongyles (<i>Cyathostomes</i>)</p> <p>Large Strongyles (<i>Strongylus vulgaris edentatus, equinus</i>)</p> <p>It is impossible to differentiate between large and small strongyles on a fecal float test because the eggs look identical. It is possible to culture the feces to determine the specific type but this is not often done as high numbers of both need to be treated.</p>	<p>Pinworms (<i>Oxyuris equi</i>)</p> 	<p>Lungworms (<i>Dictyocaulus armfieldi</i>)</p> 
<p>Roundworms (<i>Parascaris equorum</i>)</p> 	<p>Tapeworms (<i>Anoplocephala perfoliata</i>)</p> 	<p>Bots (<i>Gasterophilus intestinalis</i>)</p> 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Fecal Egg Counts (FEC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 – 200 eggs/gram of feces: Deworming is recommended. • Greater than 200 eggs/gram of feces: High egg count, need to deworm and change management to decrease problem. • Less than 150 eggs/gram of feces: If the animal is healthy and thriving, deworming may not be necessary. • Fecal Egg Count Reduction Test: Perform FEC, deworm, perform second FEC two weeks later. If eggs counts don't reduce by 80% or more, resistance has occurred on farm. 			