

- **This type of parasite is very common in younger horses. They become more resistant as they get older. They are found primarily in the small intestine and can vary in length, 5 to more than 20 inches. Can cause blockages or ruptures. Eggs are very hardy and can survive for years.**
- **Segmented worms that normally do not show a lot of obvious signs of infestation. They tend to gather in the cecum and large numbers can cause colic. The eggs are consumed by pasture mites that get eaten by the horse.**

- **Two types of this parasite, biting and sucking. Common symptoms are rubbing, biting, and signs of being itchy. Can cause patches of hair to fall out and the look of unthriftiness.**
- **Microscopic organism that can cause mange. They tend to burrow under the skin and cause inflammation, itchiness, loss of hair, or skin lesions. Not a very common occurrence in horses.**
- **A large problem all over the country. They are blood feeders and can carry several diseases. Heavy infestations can cause anemia. Can also carry lime disease.**

- **A bacterial infection of the hair pores in the skin. It is more prevalent in humid or wet environments. Causes the hair to come out in clumps with dead skin with crusty secretions. Mostly found on the topline of the horse.**
- **These do not cause much damage to the horse but may be irritating to the animal. Adults mature in the intestinal tract, but a female may crawl out the anus of the horse and lays eggs. Causing and itching sensation result in rubbing on walls, posts, fences, etc.**

- **The only internal parasite that the adult stage is actually a fly. The flies will lay eggs on the horse's hair then the horse licks them and the larva will migrate to inside of the horse. There are three common types: common, throat, and chin.**

- **Round Worms**
- **Tape Worms**
- **Lice**
- **Mites**

- **Ticks**
- **Rain Rot**
- **Pin Worms**
- **Bot Flies**