

## Equine Terms

Coggins test: (Equine Infectious Anemia) – Equine infectious anemia (EIA), also known as swamp fever, is a viral disease for which there is no known cure or vaccination. Horses affected with acute EIA will show symptoms of fever, depression and loss of appetite. To perform a coggins test, a licensed veterinarian must draw a sample of blood to send to an approved testing facility to be tested for EIA antibodies

Float Teeth: Horses teeth erupt throughout their lives, consequently developing sharp enamel points. They should have checkups twice a year. If the horse is having trouble eating, not eating, dropping grain, won't bit up or is tossing his head, these may be signs of dental problems.

Influenza: (Flu) One of the most common respiratory viral diseases. Influenza is highly contagious – able to be transmitted by snorting or coughing from horse to horse over distances as far as 30 yards. Symptoms include cough, nasal discharge, fever, depression and loss of appetite. Influenza vaccine can be administered either through intramuscular injection or intranasally.

Rhinopneumonitis: (Rhino) Equine herpesvirus (type 1 and 4) causes two different diseases. Both cause respiratory problems. Type 1 can cause abortion, foal death, and paralysis. Infected horses might be feverish and lethargic, may lose appetite and experience nasal discharge and cough. Young horses suffer most from respiratory tract infections. Rhino is spread by coughing and snorting or by direct contact with secretions, utensils or drinking water. Virus may be present but not apparent in carrier animals.

Streptococcus equi: (Strep, Strangles) A highly contagious and dangerous bacterial disease caused by streptococcus equi organism. Strep vaccines are available through intramuscular injections or intranasally.

Encephalomyelitis: (Vew in Vew-t) More commonly known as sleeping sickness. Most often transmitted by mosquitoes (after the insects have acquired the virus from birds and rodents), horse-to-horse or horse to person transmission is rare. Signs vary widely, but result from infection of the brain and / or spinal cord. Early signs include depression, appetite loss and fever. Paralysis develops in later stages and may cause the horse to stagger.

West Nile: West Nile virus can cause encephalomyelitis. Also transmitted by mosquitoes, West Nile has been diagnosed in horses from coast to coast in the United States. The mortality rate for West Nile is 25 – 35%.

Tetanus: ( T in Vew-t) Sometimes called “lockjaw” tetanus is caused by toxin – producing bacteria that can be found in the intestinal tract of many animals and in abundance in the soil where horses live and the spores can exist for years. Spores enter the body through wounds, lacerations, or the umbilicus of the newborn foals (not contagious from horse to horse). Signs include muscle stiffness and rigidity, flared nostrils, hypersensitivity, and “sawhorse stance” stiff legs. As the disease progresses, muscles in the jaw and face stiffen, preventing the animal from eating or drinking. More than 80% of affected horses die.

Rabies: A frightening viral disease, which more commonly occurs in some areas than in others. Horses are infrequently infected, but death always occurs. Rabies is rarely transmitted from horses to humans.



## EQUINE VACCINATION SCHEDULE

Pregnant Mares: Rhino is given at 3,5, and 7 months gestation. A full set of vaccinations (Flu, Vew-t, Rhino, Strep, West Nile and Rabies) should be given at (10) months gestation to insure transfer of antibodies to the foal through the mare's milk.

Foals: Foals born to mares who were vaccinated in the 10<sup>th</sup> month of gestation will require (Vew-t, Flu, Rhino, West Nile and Strep given at 6, 7, and 8 months of age, with the addition of one Rabies Vaccine at (8) months. Foals born to mares who were **not** vaccinated will require Vewt, Flu, Rhino, West Nile & Strep given at 4,5 and 6 months of age, with the addition of Rabies at (6) months of age. \*\*\*\* ALL foals will be revaccinated for all vaccinations (Flu, Rhino, West Nile, Strep, Rabies and Vew-t) at 12 months \*\*\*\*

YEARLINGS AND ABOVE: Vew-t, Flu, Rhino, Strep, West Nile and Rabies given yearly. Booster Flu, Rhino and West Nile every 6 months. (Show horses and others with high exposure to various horses who may be unvaccinated or ill should be vaccinated for Flu and Rhino every (4) months.)

**BARN VACCINATION CHECKLIST**

Horses Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Owners Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Vewt (yearly) Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Rabies (yearly) Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Strep (yearly) Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Flu (every 6 mos) Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Booster date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Rhino(every 6 mos) Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Booster date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

W. Nile (every 6 mos) Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Booster date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Check Teeth (every 6 mos) Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Second date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_  
(Clean Sheath W/ Teeth Floating)

Coggins (yearly) Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Horses Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Owners Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Vewt (yearly) Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Rabies (yearly) Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Strep (yearly) Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Flu (every 6 mos) Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Booster date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Rhino(every 6 mos) Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Booster date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

W. Nile (every 6 mos) Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Booster date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Check Teeth (every 6 mos) Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Second date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_  
(Clean Sheath W/ Teeth Floating)

Coggins (yearly) Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

