

Name Five kinds of intestinal parasites

- Small redworms (cyathostomins);
- Large Redworm (Strongylus vulgaris and Strongylus edentatus);
- Tapeworms (Anoplocephala perfoliata);
- Large Roundworm (Parascaris equorum) (AKA Ascarids);
- Bots(Gasterophilus intestinalis);
- Pinworm (Oxyuris equi)

What are Scratches?

- Found on bulbs of feet and pasterns, especially in feathers
- Skin gets very thick, dry, and inflamed
- Caused by fungus or bacteria
- Treat with iodine shampoo & zinc oxide to sooth skin

Name the part of the intestines most likely to suffer a gas colic

The Caecum

What medicine is most commonly administered initially for Colic?

Banamine

How many teeth do horses have?

36
plus 2 – 4 wolf teeth
plus 2 – 4 canines (usually in Males)

Equine teeth grow continuously. At what rate do they usually grow?

¼ inch a year

Do horses have baby teeth?

Yes

Name two vectors for spread of disease.

- Droplet
- body fluids
- biting insects
- direct contact (skin to skin)

What is encephalomyelitis?

- Neurological disease
- Symptoms: stumbly, head pressing, fever
- caused by virus
- transmitted by mosquito
- Venezuelan, East & West (VEWT Vaccine)

What is rhinopneumonitis?

- Caused by virus
- Neurological disease;
- Spread by droplet spray
- Prevention same as strangles
- May cause abortion in pregnant mares – vac at 5, 7 and 9 months.

Describe Strangles

- Swollen lymph nodes
- Thick yellow drainage
- Fever
- Decreased appetite
- Caused by Strep bacteria; Tx with Penicillin
- 6 week quarantine period
- Only a freeze kills the bacteria in pasture

How is strangles spread?

Droplet (Water buckets, ground, sneezing, any contact with droplets will cause spread)

What are the normal vital signs of a horse?

HR: 28-36
RR: 12-20
Temp: 99 - 101

Which immunizations need to be given every six months?

WN; Flu Rhino

Which immunizations should be given yearly or more often?

WN, Flu Rhino, Rabies, VEWT, Strangles

Describe a normal worming regimen for your area.

Name three agents used in wormers

- Ivermectin,
- moxidectin,
- praziquantel,
- pyrantel tartrate,
- oxibendazole,
- pyrantel pamoate

Describe Tetanus

- Muscle rigidity
- fever
- caused by Clostridium tetanai bacteria
- AKA Lockjaw

What are Heaves?

- Seasonal allergies
- Respiratory symptoms
- Cured by change of location or season
- 'Heave line' visible along abdominal muscles

What is Rain Rot?

- Fungus
- Hair comes out in clumps
- Treat with iodine shampoo, let sit x ½ hour before rinsing for 5 – 7 days in a row

You turned in a messy, incomplete record book at your rating prep.

Skip a turn.

Name 4 types of Colic

- Gas
- Twist
- Impaction
- Grass
- Sand

Describe how to treat Choke --

Can offer water to drink initially, but usually emergency: call vet

Describe Laminitis

- Knarly texture to hoof wall
- Coffin bone rotates
- Feet camped out, weight on hind
- Extremely painful

Describe Azoturia

- Also known as Tying up or Monday Morning Sickness
- Crampy – croup and back painful

Name 5 S&S of colic

- Off feed
- Chewing at belly
- Lying down
- Fever
- Stretching out
- Lack of manure, runny manure, hard dry manure

Describe S&S of Choke

- Drainage from nose, may contain feed
- “coughing”
- arching neck as if trying to throw up
- lack of appetite

Name 3 causes of Laminitis

- Overweight, overeating
- “Road founder”
- Colic
- Grazing recently fertilized pasture
- Eating any part of the black walnut tree
- Water overloading while too hot

Describe two ways you can stem the spread of disease in a stabled horse.

- Keep water fresh, clean & separate from other horses
- Keep stalls clean
- Immunize all horses regularly
- Worm all horses regularly
- Isolate any horses showing signs of illness

What causes Tying up?

- Too “hot” a ration compared to the amount of work
- Dehydration