





As a horse owner, you must know how to recognize serious problems, respond promptly and take appropriate action while waiting for the veterinarian to arrive.

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HORSE HEALTH EDUCATION: EMERGENCY CARE

Types of emergencies you may encounter include:

- Colic
- Lacerations
- Acute Lameness
- Eye Injuries
- Allergic Reactions
- Choke
- Foaling Emergencies



RECOGNIZE SIGNS OF DISTRESS

- · Decreased appetite
- Lethargic
- Lying down longer than normal
- Single animal off by itself
- Sudden lameness
- Squinting, tearing or holding the eye closed
- Fever (greater than 102° F)
- Purple or red gum color

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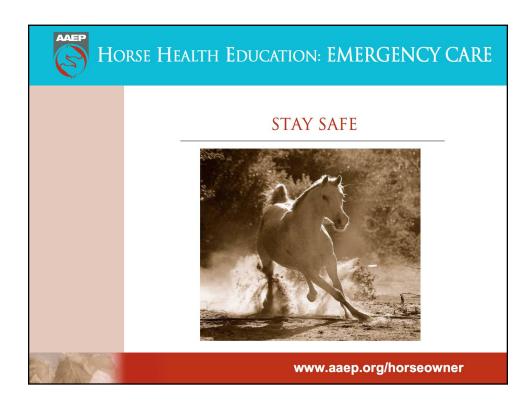


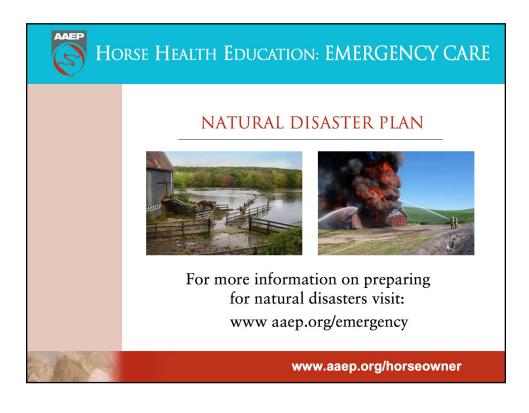
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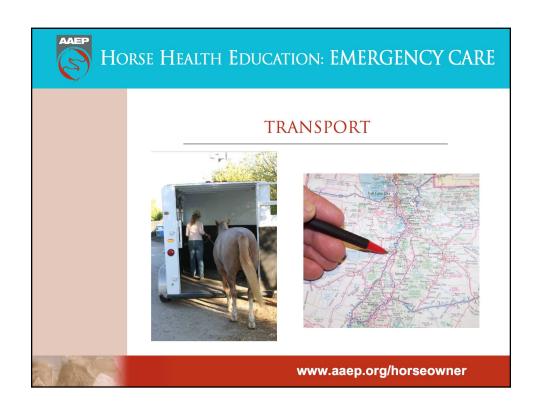
PLAN AHEAD

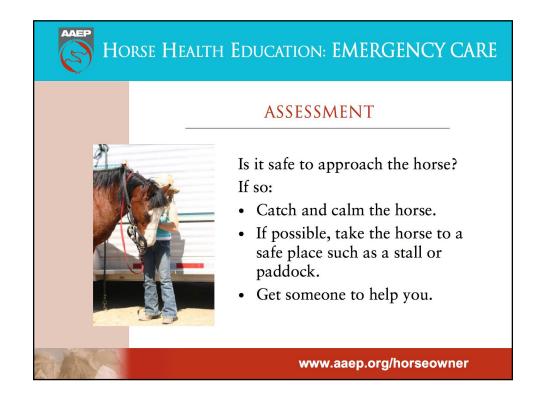


Keep important information handy such as your veterinarian's phone number including how to reach him/her after hours.











GET ASSISTANCE



It always helps to have assistance in times of an emergency.

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FIRST-AID KIT





FIRST-AID KIT

- · Gauze pads
- Roll cotton
- Brown gauze
- Adhesive wrap
- Leg wraps
- Scissors
- White tape
- Duct tape

- Stethoscope
- Thermometer
- Hoof pick
- Surgical soap
- Eye wash
- Antiseptic solution
- Latex gloves
- Flashlight and spare batteries

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KNOW WHAT IS NORMAL

When you know what is "normal" for your horse, this will make it easier to recognize a problem and describe the horse's condition to your veterinarian.



BASIC EXAM

Take the time to gather information to relay to your veterinarian such as:



- Temperature
- Heart rate
- Respiratory rate
- Gut sounds
- Mucous membrane color
- Capillary refill time
- Attitude and appetite

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RECTAL TEMPERATURE



Normal temperature for a horse is 99.5 to 101.5 degrees Fahrenheit. (37.5 to 38.6 Celsius)





HEART RATE

Normal resting Heart Rate = 28 to 44 Beats per Minute (BPM)

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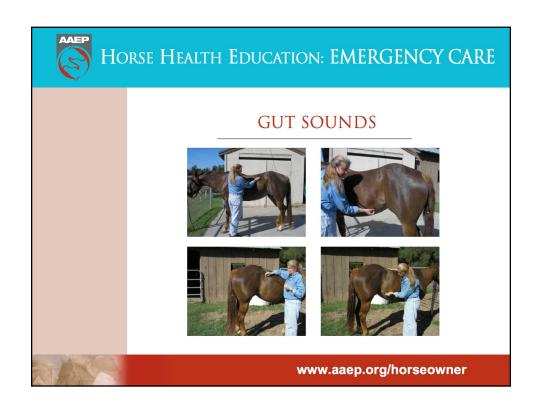


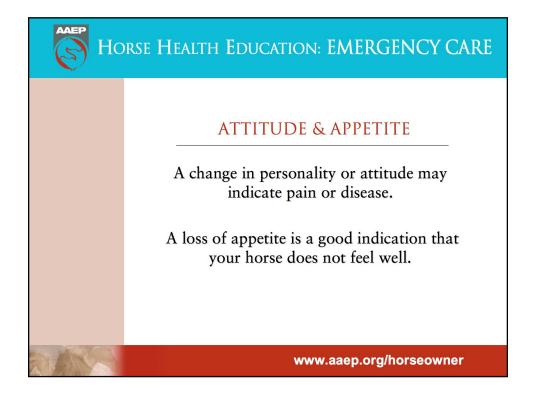
RESPIRATORY RATE

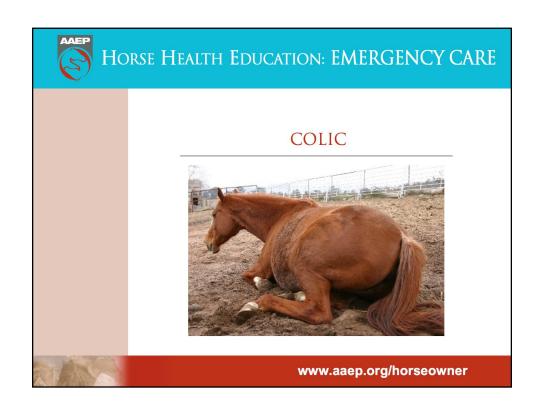
Normal rate = 12 to 16 Breaths per Minute

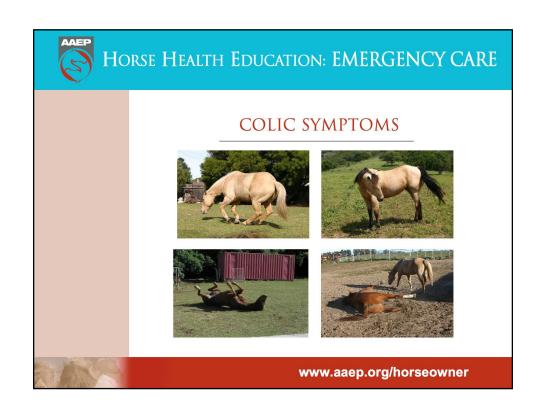














THINGS TO TELL THE VET

- Recent changes in feed or routine;
- Medical information such as pregnancy or recent vaccinations, deworming, etc.;
- Heart rate and gut sounds;
- Quantity and consistency of manure passed in the last 24 hours;
- Do not give your horse any medication or home remedy unless specifically instructed by the veterinarian.

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WOUNDS & BLEEDING

Horses frequently get cuts and scrapes. It is important to know which wounds need veterinary attention.



WOUNDS

Wounds that need immediate veterinary attention include:





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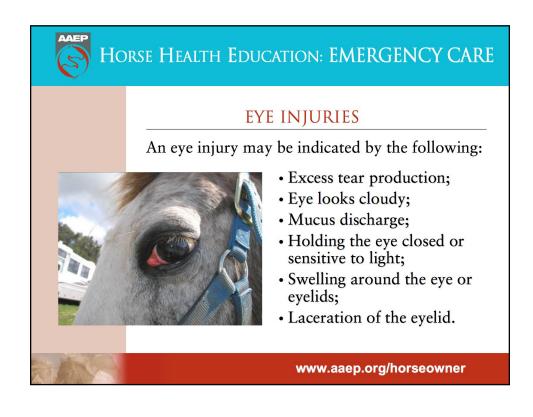
BLEEDING

- Blood squirting or flowing in a steady stream from a wound needs to be controlled.
- To stop bleeding, hold a sterile pad or clean towel to the wound and apply steady, firm pressure.
- Apply a pressure bandage.

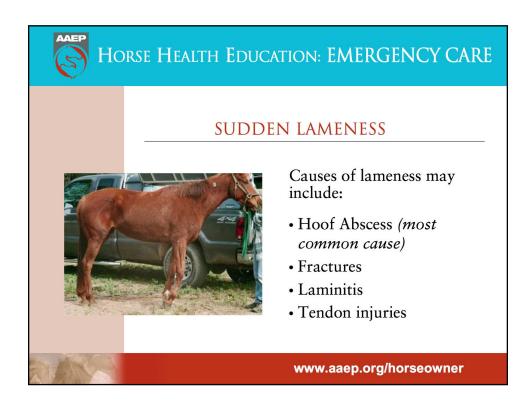




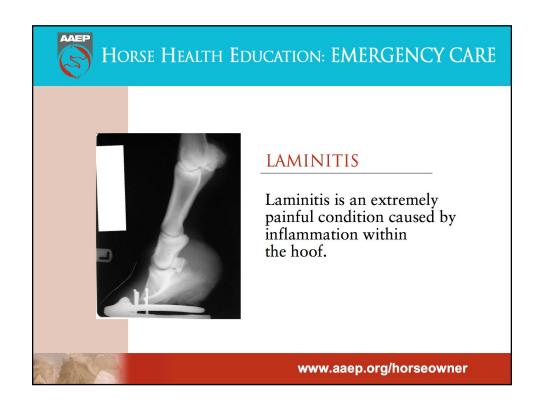




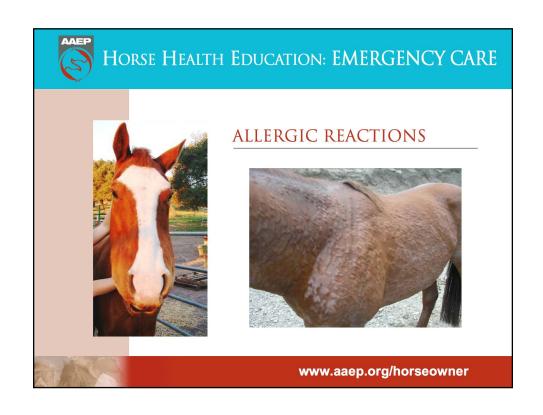
















SIGNS OF CHOKE

- Coughing & Retching
- Extending the neck
- Large amounts of nasal discharge, containing food and saliva.

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FOALING



Fortunately, foaling problems are rare, but when there is a problem, it is usually serious.

Ideally, the mare should be attended when she foals so problems can be identified quickly.



A NORMAL, HEALTHY FOAL

Should stand within 1 hour; Should nurse within 2 hours; Mare will pass the afterbirth within 3 hours.

This is known as the 1, 2, 3 of foaling.

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VETERINARY EXAM



Picture courtesy of Lourie Zipf



DANGER SIGNALS

Notify your veterinarian immediately if:

- The foal seems depressed or lethargic
- Increased temperature > 102° F
- Increased or labored breathing
- Straining to defecate or urinate
- Signs of colic
- Yellow around the eyes or gums
- Swollen or painful joints
- Swollen or painful umbilicus
- Diarrhea

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PROVIDE A SAFE ENVIRONMENT







By acting promptly, you can help minimize the risks of an injury or illness.

Your horse's health and well being depend on it.



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Photos courtesy of

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Janis Tremper, Equine Photographer www.janistremper.com





