

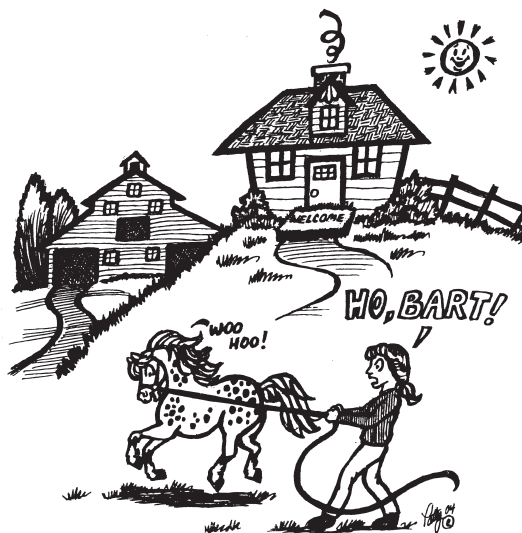
March
2004



NORTHWEST EQUINE VETERINARY ASSOCIATES, INC., P.S.

EQUINE NEWS

What's New in 2004?



As many of you are aware, we've made a few changes since last year. We moved our office out to the Maple Valley-Hobart area. We are really enjoying our new location and hope that you'll stop by to visit us. While our Covington office was great, the ever increasing traffic on 272nd/Kent Kangley was making it extremely difficult to get in and out of our driveway, especially with a horse trailer in tow. Our new office is nestled on the hill top of 208th and 276th Avenue Southeast.

We also welcomed two new doctors to our practice in 2003; Dr. Robert (Bob) DeWard joined us in August and Dr. Amy Freer followed in October.

Dr. Bob DeWard:

Dr. DeWard moved to Washington State in June of 2003, shortly before joining Northwest Equine in August. He and his girlfriend, small animal veterinarian Dr. Monica Dijanic, are currently looking for a home in S.E. King County where they can have horses, a dog and spread out their herd of 6 cats. Dr. DeWard enjoys general medicine and preventative care and has particular interests in ophthalmology and reproductive medicine.

Dr. Amy Freer:

Dr. Freer graduated from the University of California at Davis in 2002. She practiced at Napa Valley Veterinary Hospital before moving to Washington State. She grew up in Northern California showing Morgan horses and loves all aspects of equine practice. Amy and her future husband, Justin, live in Seattle with their two cats, Bailey and Shelly.

We are excited to have both doctors join our practice. As always, the doctors and staff of Northwest Equine Veterinary Associates thank you for your support and look forward to a long and lasting relationship in the care of our many equine friends.

New Breakthroughs in Deworming

by Amy Freer, DVM

There has been a lot of talk recently about tapeworms and new ways to control them. Tapeworms are one of the few equine parasites not sensitive to Ivermectin or Moxidectin, and have previously been controlled by a double dose of Pyrantel Pamoate® in the spring. Recently, new products have come on the market containing praziquantel in combination with ivermectin.

Praziquantel is effective against tapeworms, which can cause diarrhea and damage to the bowel. All horses should be treated at least once each spring with either a product containing praziquantel or a double dose of pyrantel pamoate.



(continued...)

New Breakthroughs in Deworming...(continued)

Encysted strongyles are also not treated by ivermectin. They may be a cause of weight loss, generalized unthriftiness, or colic. Encysted strongyles are treated with a Panacur Powerpack®, which is a 5 day double dose of fenbendazole, or with a product containing moxidectin, such as Quest®.

In addition to the treatments discussed above, every horse should be on a regular deworming schedule. One option is daily deworming with Strongid-C® and deworming every 6 months with ivermectin. Another option is deworming every 6-8 weeks, rotating between ivermectin and pyrantel pamoate.

Foals should be dewormed for the first time at 1 month of age.

They should be started with pyrantel pamoate, and then dewormed every 4 weeks, alternating between ivermectin and pyrantel pamoate until they are 1 year of age. They then should be put on the same program as adult horses. Pregnant mares should be dewormed every 6-8 weeks, alternating between ivermectin and pyrantel pamoate. Three to 4 weeks before the expected foaling date, pregnant mares should be dewormed with ivermectin to kill any larvae that may be passed in the milk.

Hope this clears up some of the confusion about all the products that are available for deworming. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to ask.

Emergency Care for Your Horse

by Bob DeWard, DVM

Know What's Normal

Be able to recognize the signs of distress in your horse. Pay close attention to your horse, both at home and when you are on the trail or out exercising. Know your horse's normal vital signs, including temperature, pulse, and respiration (TPR), as well as its normal behavior patterns. You must be a good observer so that you can easily recognize when your horse isn't feeling well.

As a reference, normal ranges for adult horses are:

- Pulse rate: 28-40 beats per minute
- Respiratory rate: 12-20 breaths per minute
- Rectal temperature: 99.0° - 101.5° F

There is some individual variation, so the best way to know what is normal for your horse is to take several baseline measurements when your horse is healthy, rested, and relaxed. Write them down and keep them with your first aid kit for comparison in case of an emergency.

Keep a List

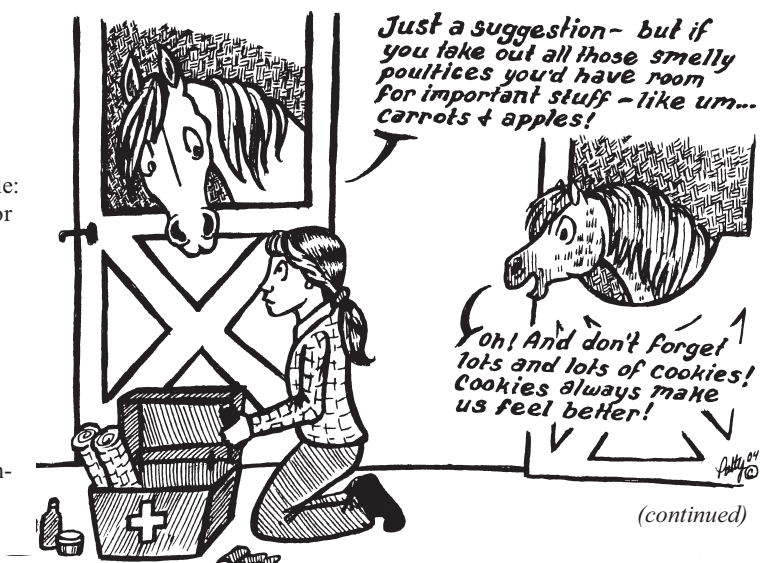
Keep a list in your first aid kit, on the stall door, and with your tack. The list should contain the following information:

1. Your horse's name and date of birth.
2. Whether your horse has any existing medical conditions or allergies.
3. Any other information people should be aware of (for example: Does the horse take any medications? Is the horse head-shy or particularly afraid of anything?)
4. A list of your horse's most recent vaccinations and the dates they were given.
5. A list of your horse's normal resting temperature, pulse rate, and respiratory rate (TPR).
6. Your name, address and telephone number.
7. The name, address and telephone number of the person to contact in an emergency if you cannot be reached.

8. The name, address and telephone number of your regular veterinarian
9. Contact information for an after-hours/emergency veterinarian.
10. Contact information for the veterinarian you'd prefer if your regular veterinarian cannot be reached.
11. The name, telephone number, address and driving directions to your preferred surgical facility, and contact information for a transporter.
12. The names and telephone numbers of several friends who can assist you in an emergency.

Have a Plan

If you work with horses long enough, chances are pretty good you will have to deal with an emergency at one time or another. One of the most important things you can do for your horse is to stay calm and be prepared. Mentally rehearse the steps you will take to avoid letting panic take control in an emergency.



Emergency Care for Your Horse...(continued)

First Aid Kits

It's a good idea to have several first aid kits, each equipped for the most likely uses. I recommend three kits as a minimum. Prepare the most complete first aid kit for the barn. Be sure to store the kit in a clean, dry, easily accessible place. A large Rubbermaid® or Tupperware® container is best for storage, and can be elaborately decorated to stand out. Make sure that friends, family members, and other barn users know where the kit is kept. Also, keep a first aid kit in your horse trailer or towing vehicle, and have a smaller, portable version to carry on the trail.

First aid kits can be simple or elaborate, but each kit should be tailored to suit the most likely and serious injuries. Here is a short list to get yours started (* materials that should be sterile):

(Ask your doctor about any medication requiring a prescription.)

- *roll cotton
- *contact bandage (i.e. Telfa)
- *gauze pads, assorted sizes
- *cling wrap
- vet-wrap
- elastikon tape
- bandage scissors
- hemostats
- forceps
- Sharpie or other permanent marker
- rectal thermometer with string and clip attached
- antiseptic solution (i.e. dilute Nolvasan or Betadine)
- exam gloves (latex or nitrile)
- flashlight with spare batteries
- *saline solution
- table salt

Coggins Test, Health Certificates & Brand Inspections

Planning a trip with your horse? Here are a few things to consider prior to transporting your horse over state lines or entering into competition:

Coggins testing, designed by Dr. Leroy Coggins, screens horses for Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA), also known as swamp fever. Most, if not all, states require a negative Coggins test before a horse may be transported across state lines. Many competitions and sales require a negative Coggins test for all horses entered. Depending on the state or competition, this negative test must have been obtained during the previous 6 months. The EIA virus is spread through the blood of infected horses, and infects only horses. Biting insects, especially horse flies and deer flies, carry the virus from horse to horse. The Coggins test is simple, inexpensive, and well worth the peace of mind that comes from knowing your horse remains negative for EIA.

Health Certificates - When you are transporting your horse nationally, or internationally, you must have a current health certificate completed by a veterinarian which states that your horse is healthy and free of contagious diseases. Depending on your destination, your health certificate will be valid for either 30 days or 6 months. Negative Coggins results are to be included on the certificate. It's a good idea to know what the regulations are from state to state, in Canada or any other country in order to be prepared in the event you are stopped when crossing boundaries.

Livestock Identification/Brand Inspections - Brand Inspections are required on all horses moving over state lines. They function as "proof of ownership". There is a possibility of a large fine if you do not have proof of a brand inspection when you are traveling. This is necessary on all horses, not just those who have actual brands!

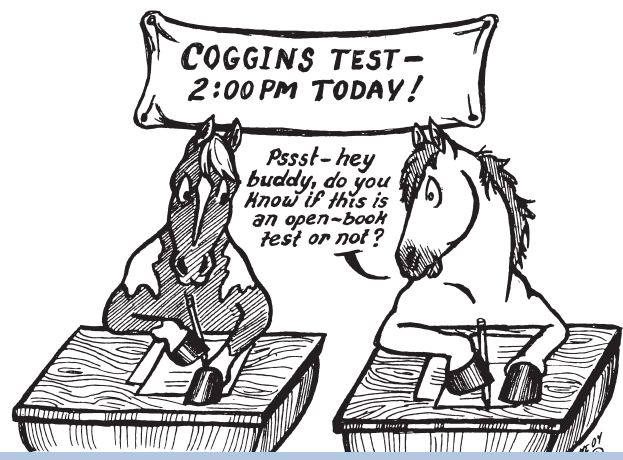
One Way/No Return inspections are performed prior to the movement of horses to an out-of-state destination.

For those who frequently transport horses out-of-state, there are two popular options:

1. A yearly inspection is valid for 12 months from the time of issue.
2. A lifetime inspection is valid until such time as the horse is sold. At the time of inspection you will be given a temporary certificate and a permanent ID card will be mailed to you by the Olympia office of the Department of Agriculture.

If you are going to obtain a Brand Inspection, the certified veterinarian will require proof of ownership, i.e. bill of sale, registration papers, etc., to complete the paperwork.

For more information, contact your veterinarian, or the Washington State Department of Agriculture in Olympia.



**NORTHWEST EQUINE VETERINARY
ASSOCIATES, INC., P.S.**

20612 276 Avenue Southeast
Maple Valley, Washington 98038
Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 445
Hobart, Washington 98025

Phone: (425) 432-1914 or toll free 1 (866) 525-1914
Fax: (425) 432-5306
Email: nw-equine@msn.com

Driving Directions

24-Hour Emergency Care

Northwest Equine provides 24-hour emergency care, 7 days a week. Our practice is fully ambulatory and each vehicle is stocked with state of the art medical equipment. Whether scheduling a routine appointment through our office, or if you find yourself in need of emergency service, our doctors and staff are available to help at any time.

Office Hours

Monday through Friday

8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Our office is closed Saturday and Sunday.

Check our after hours message at (425) 432-1914 for the phone number of the doctor on call.

*All artwork created by our very own
Patty Capps - Veterinary Assistant*

- ◇ I-90 to Highway 18 Westbound
- ◇ Issaquah/Hobart Exit
- ◇ Left (south) off of exit onto Issaquah Hobart Road, or 276th
- ◇ Approximately 1.5 miles, left hand side
- ◇ Just past Hobart Store and Union 76 station
- ◇ Office located on Northwest corner of 208th and Issaquah Hobart Road, or 276th
- ◇ Just across from the Hobart Fire Station
-
- ◇ Highway 169 to Highway 18 Eastbound
- ◇ Issaquah/Hobart Exit
- ◇ Right (north) off of exit onto Issaquah Hobart Road, or 276th
- ◇ Approximately 1.5 miles, left hand side
- ◇ Just past Hobart Store and Union 76 station
- ◇ Office located on Northwest corner of 208th and Issaquah Hobart Road, or 276th
- ◇ Just across from the Hobart Fire Station