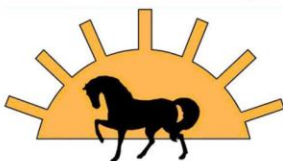


Sunrise Equine Veterinary Services, PLLC



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www.SunriseEquine.com

Spring 2015

SEVS News

Dr. Kirsten Frederickson

Welcome to the spring 2015 newsletter!

Last newsletter we introduced Tildren as a treatment for navicular. It took longer than expected to hit the market and the price is still such that some may not be able to afford it. On its heels was a similar product called Osphos with slight differences in the molecular structure that make it easier to administer and about a third of the cost. It has good scientific testing but has not been used in the field extensively as of yet. We have used it on a couple of cases in our practice and are anxiously waiting to see the effects. We will have more info as time goes on and will keep you updated.

Both Dr. Michelle and I are now fully licensed in Wisconsin as well as Minnesota and look forward to helping more of our over-the-border neighbors!

We are happy to have a new team member to introduce to you. Molly started with us in December and as a part time receptionist. We are updating our website with pictures and bios of all our team members so feel free to get familiar.

We have several events coming up this spring. We will be offering two Coggins clinics. The first Coggins clinic will be held at the Chisago County Fairgrounds and the second will be at the Northwest Saddle Club show grounds in conjunction with their annual tack swap.

There will be two spring education opportunities, both to be held at our clinic. The first is about ground manners specifically relating to standing well for the vet and farrier during appointments. A live horse will be used for demonstration. The second is centered around fly control and how to reduce the breeding grounds for insects with proper manure management. A representative from Spalding Fly Predators will be speaking.

The American Horse Council in cooperation with a host of other equine organizations and breed associations has started a program called Time to Ride which is designed to connect American families to horse opportunities in their local area. A lot of people have simply never had the chance to experience horses and this effort will allow them to benefit from horses as we all have and help boost the horse industry by increasing the number of people involved. We would eventually like to be part this initiative. Making others aware of it is the first step. You can visit their web site at timetoride.com for more details and information on how to be involved.

Items of Interest

Mission Statement:

At Sunrise Equine we are committed to helping improve the lives of horses and their owners. We work collaboratively to apply our knowledge and skills, and to educate our clients. We are here for owners and horses in their time of need, and will advocate for the best interest of both. We work ethically and with integrity in everything we do.

Spring Client Education Seminars!

Topic: "Preparing Your Horse For Vet/Farrier"

By Werner Thiedemann, Horse Trainer

When: Wednesday, March 25th, 2015

Doors open at 6pm

Speaker from 6:30-7:30pm

Where: Sunrise Equine Facilities

Please RSVP by March 23rd, 2015

Topic: "Farm Insect & Manure Management"

By Spalding Fly Predators

When: Thursday, April 23rd, 2015

Doors open at 6pm

Speaker from 6:30-7:30pm

Where: Sunrise Equine Facilities

Please RSVP by April 21st, 2015

Note: Both Seminars...

*Subway and refreshments will be provided!

****Bring a fecal sample from your horse for a \$10 fecal exam****

Discounts!

Now offering a multi-horse discount

☺☺ for calls with 10 or more horses! ☺☺

Individual prepaid wellness packages also available.

Restrictions apply. Call for details!

Horse Farm Safety Tips

By Michelle Wiberg, DVM

As many horse owners have experienced, horses have the tendency to bring harm to themselves in even some of the most well maintained environments. We see the most lacerations, colics, grain overloads, and other similar emergencies during the winter and spring months. Here are a few tips to keep your horses safe and healthy.

- ◆ Removed halters when horses are turned out. If a halter must be kept on, use a “breakaway” halter.
- ◆ Fence posts should be either well -imbedded into soil, reinforced with concrete, or braced to withstand horses pushing or leaning on them. A strand of electrified wire or tape set inside the fence can help keep horses off the fence. Barbed wire should be avoided at all costs.
- ◆ All t-posts need to be capped. If a horse goes over an uncapped t-post, severe or life-threatening injuries are often the result.
- ◆ The fence height should be 4.5-5 ft tall or about wither height to lessen a horse’s motivation to try to jump or accidentally flip over the fence if approached at speed.
- ◆ The bottom rail or wire of the fence should be 8-12 inches off the ground. This is tall enough to prevent hoof entrapment, yet low enough to minimize grazing under the fence.
- ◆ Check your gates. Sharp edges on the bottom of gates can lacerate a foot. Protruding latches commonly cause lacerations on shoulders, ribs, or hips, especially in high traffic areas or corners.
- ◆ Ideally, gates should be secured in two ways, such as with a latch and chain, to prevent escapees.
- ◆ Check fencing, stalls, and shelters for exposed nails, screws, wires or broken boards. Protruding objects can easily puncture an eye or cause a laceration.
- ◆ Do not use unprotected tin on run-in shelters. If a horse kicks through a tin wall, severe lacerations or de-gloving injuries are a common outcome. The insides of barns and shelters should be lined with sturdy plywood or lumber. Horses should be fenced away from the outsides of tin structures, or at minimum, the tin should be well maintained with no exposed or pealed back edges, holes, etc. Even tin roofing can be a threat at an entrance to a structure if the horse could rear up and lacerate his head on the exposed edge.
- ◆ Farm equipment does not belong in a horse pasture. Tractors, trailers, garbage heaps, fence posts, foundations, etc should be removed from a horse’s pasture, or at minimum, appropriately fenced off so horses can not access the potential dangerous discards.
- ◆ Weedy or brush filled pastures should be periodically brushed-hogged or sprayed with an appropriate herbicide. Weeds can be potentially toxic to horses. Stick-like brush or saplings can cause lacerations or punctures. Even fallen branches can be hazardous and should be removed promptly.
- ◆ Fence horses away from potential poisonous trees and bushes (yew, red maple, Russian Olive, Cherry, Oak, Box Elder, Nightshade). Keep in mind that horses can have considerable reach over a fence line.
- ◆ Ensure all electrical wiring is up to code, properly grounded, and out of reach of your horse.
- ◆ Cover all windows, light bulbs, or other broken glass hazards with metal grills.
- ◆ Store grain and supplements in an area inaccessible to horses (and rodents) such as in sealable plastic or metal containers in a locked feed room.
- ◆ Remove the clutter. Pitchforks, shovels, wheelbarrows, brooms, tack trunks, and trash bins should be kept in rooms, not in aisle ways. Collapsible saddle racks should be collapsed when not in use.

Try to imagine the worst scenario possible and plan, design, or repair your farm accordingly so that your horse is in the safest environment possible. If you have questions about the safety of your farm, please don’t hesitate to ask while we are out to see your horse. A little preparation and maintenance can go a long way to prevent serious injury to your horse.

Introducing Our New High Tech Ultrasound!

Sunrise Equine is very proud to announce that we have acquired a new top of the line ultrasound unit! Ultrasound is typically used to diagnose soft tissue injury or abnormalities. Our older units still work great for the reproductive and fetal exams. The new one which has more options and a crisp, clear picture will allow us to diagnose much more in the way of musculoskeletal and abdominal issues. Ultrasound works by sending ultrasonic waves into the body that bounce back to the machine to show the image. Bone and air stop the waves so you can only see to the surface of the bone or air containing compartment but not through it. The image is live action and movement can be watched. X-ray works by sending x-rays all the way through the body part to a plate which catches the image on the other side as a still shot. X-rays go through all tissue, bone and air and is only stopped fully by metals. They are very powerful and therefore do not distinguish subtle differences in soft tissue. An x-ray is great for looking at bone related issues but muscles, tendons and ligaments are best viewed with ultrasound. We can also tell if there is irregularity on the surface of a bone or joint indicating a fracture or arthritic change in areas where an x-ray may not be possible. We are excited to now have the ability to diagnose and treat a broader range of issues and are proud to bring this next level care to our patients.

2015 Vaccination Recommendations

Diseases we vaccinate against Transmission

Essential (Even if the horse never leaves the pasture)

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Tetanus | Wounds/ Injury |
| Sleeping Sickness (Eastern/Western) | Mosquito |
| West Nile Virus | Mosquito |
| Rabies | Rabid animals |
| Potomac Horse Fever (Optional, but recommended) | Snails/Mayflies |

Recommended for horses that come in contact w/ new horses

| | |
|--|--------|
| Influenza (Intranasal vaccine available) | Horses |
| Rhinopneumonitis (Equine Herpes Virus 1/4) | Horses |
| Strangles | Horses |

Breeding Horses

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| Rhino for pregnant mares | 5, 7 & 9 months | Horses |
| Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA) | At least 21 days prior to breeding | Horses |

- * Pregnant mares should be vaccinated 4-6 weeks before their foaling date.
- * Foals should receive their first vaccines at 3-4 months.

Strategic Deworming

We used to want horses to be parasite free. In order to prevent resistant worms, the new goal is to maintain a low level of parasites.

Spring Recommendation:

Fecal: to know your horse's parasite load.
If fecal count is low and the horse is healthy, do 2 fecals per year and deworm in the fall.
If fecal count is high, deworm in spring and run another fecal 2-3 weeks after deworming to check effectiveness of dewormer.

Fall:

All horses should be dewormed with an ivermectin/praziquantal product after the first hard frost to kill bots and tapeworms along with other intestinal parasites.

There are a few horses who will need to be dewormed every 8 weeks but this is the minority.

We will be happy to discuss your horse's specific needs.

Dates to Remember:

Client Education Seminars @ SEVS

- ◆ "Prepare Your Horse For Vet/Farrier"
Wed., March 25th, 6:00-7:30pm
- ◆ "Farm Insect & Manure Management"
Thurs. April 23rd, 6:00-7:30pm

Coggins Clinics:

- ◆ Saturday, April 11th, 11am - 3pm
Chisago Co. Fairgrounds
- ◆ Saturday May 2nd, 11am-3pm
Northwest Saddle Club Grounds

Coggins Clinics

When: Saturday, April 11th
11:00am - 3:00pm

Where: Chisago Co. Fairgrounds
905 West 4th Street
Rush City, MN 55069



When: Saturday, May 2nd
11:00am - 3:00pm

Where: Northwest Saddle Club
Showgrounds
26950 Lyons St
North Branch, MN 55056
Visit www.nwsaddleclub.org for
directions



All clients are welcome - Coggins,
vaccinations, and fecals done at a reduced price.
Northwest Saddle club will also be holding a tack swap/
flea market in their clubhouse during the Coggins
clinic.

****Rain, Shine or Snow****

In case of rain or snow, Coggins clinics will be held indoors

Bring your previous Coggins with you to make the paperwork
process faster!

*Digital photos are only taken on horses that have not had a
previous digital Coggins done by Sunrise Equine.

Visit our website for more information and directions!
www.sunriseequine.com