

**Vaccination & Deworming**

# Schedules for Horses 2016

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VACCINE RECOMMENDATIONS

**Keep vaccines refrigerated until they are used.**

Make sure that when you are starting or restarting your horse’s vaccinations, you follow this schedule.

# 1. “Stay at Home” Horses

1. West Nile Innovator – EWT - (West Nile, Eastern & Western Encephalomyelitis, Tetanus)
2. Rabies (WI had 134 Rabies positives from 2010-2014, with 128 in bats)

 (MN had 309 Rabies positives from 2010-2015, with 166 in bats)

c. Potomovac (Potomac Horse Fever) Recommended for

*For the West Nile Innovator-EWT and Potomavac, give the first vaccine in March or early April, booster 3-4 weeks later. Vaccinate annually in March or April for the following years.*

horses in or near a swamp or body of water or hay is

harvested from a field near a body of water.

d. Lepto EQ Innovator (Leptospirosis). See section below

# 2. “OCCASIONAL EXPOSURE” TO OTHER HORSES

1. West Nile Innovator – EWT (West Nile, Eastern & Western Encephalomyelitis, Tetanus)
2. Rabies

*Give the first vaccine in March or early April, booster 3-4 weeks later. Vaccinate annually in March or April for the following years. Rhino/Flu—booster every 3-6 months, if there is high exposure.*

1. Potomovac
2. Fluvac Innovator EHV – 4/1 (Flu & EHV (Rhino) Respiratory)
3. Consider using Pinnacle IN (Strangles)
4. Lepto EQ Innovator

# 3. “horses at shows & competitions, & mares going out to be bred”

1. West Nile Innovator--EWT (West Nile, Eastern & Western Encephalomyelitis, Tetanus)
2. Rabies

*Give the first vaccine in March or early April, booster 3-4 weeks later. Vaccinate annually in March or April for the following years.*

*Rhino/Flu—booster every 3-6 months during the show season.*

1. Potomovac
2. Fluvac Innovator EHV—4/1 (Flu & EHV (Rhino) Respiratory)
3. Pinnacle IN (Strangles)
4. Lepto EQ Innovator

# 4. For “pregnant mares” – use one of the three above protocols, *plus the following:*

a. Give Prodigy at 5, 7, and 9 months of gestation.
(EHV-1 (Rhino) Respiratory)

b. Booster regular vaccines 4 to 6 weeks before due date

-West Nile Innovator – EWT, Rabies, Potomavac (optional)

# 5. for foals

Give Tetanus antitoxin at birth if mare did not receive a booster for Tetanus 4 to 6 weeks prior to due date. Start other vaccines at 3 to 6 months of age followed by 2 boosters every 4-6 weeks. Vaccinate annually in the spring thereafter as described above. Deworm starting at 1-2 months of age and repeat every month until winter.

# 6. deworming adult horses

Traditionally the recommendation has been to deworm every 2 months with a rotational dewormer. Due to the rise in parasite resistance, we now recommend submitting a fecal sample from your horse to determine the parasite load your horse is carrying. This can be done by submitting a single fresh apple of manure from your horse prior to deworming. Our veterinarians or technicians will evaluate the sample under the microscope and determine if your horse is a high, moderate, or low shedder of parasite eggs. Low shedding horses only need to be dewormed once or twice a year. We recommend deworming all horses at least once a year with a product containing Proziquantel (Such as QuestPlus) to rid your horse of tape worms which are not readily detectable on fecal exam. Fecal egg counts can save you money by allowing you to purchase less dewormer and put fewer medications into your horse. Fecal egg counts should be done once or twice a year. Young horses, old horses, horses in poor health, horses in a large herd, or horses exposed to a high volume of parasites from other species may have higher fecal egg counts and require more frequent deworming.

# 7. rabies protocol

If you want the State of Wisconsin or Minnesota to legally recognize that your horse is Rabies vaccinated, one of the Veterinarians must administer the Rabies vaccine to your horse. We will then record in our medical records that your horse is vaccinated. A veterinarian must administer Rabies vaccine to ensure the legal system and the state recognizes that it was done correctly. We suggest that you follow this protocol if your horse is in contact with the public.

If your horse is not in contact with the public, but you want to protect your horse from Rabies that may be contracted from a bat or wild mammal, you may consider administering the vaccine yourself. *Minnesota Laws do not allow us to sell rabies vaccines to you for self-administration to your horses, while you are in the state of Minnesota.*

The Rabies vaccination can be given at three months of age or older (2 mL's in the muscle) and should be repeated annually.

# 8. vaccines for other diseases (anthrax, botulism, EVA, etc.)

These vaccines should be used according to the risk of exposure. These vaccines are available by special order. Please consult our veterinarians if you have questions.

# 8. Lepto EQ innovator (Leptospirosis)

Leptospirosis has been associated with Equine Recurrent Uveitis (ERU) with a 76% seroprevalence in horses in the Midwest. Lepto has also associated with equine abortions and kidney disease. Lepto is carried in wildlife species such as skunks, deer, raccoons, and opossums and is spread to horses through urine contamination of soil, water, feed and bedding. Horses near standing or slow moving water are more at risk. Consider this vaccine if your horse is at risk. It may help prevent ERU in horses especially at risk.

***Please call us if you have any questions! We want your horses to be healthy! Thank you!!***