EQUINE

significantly more likely to have CVCM compared to horses more than 10 years of age. According to Levine, "Statistical analysis showed that geldings and stallions were 2 and 2.4 times more likely to

"CVCM is a catchall phrase for cervical lesions that result in general ataxia (incoordination) and weakness in

According to a study published by researchers at Texas A&M University, a triad of factors

extinguishers every time there is an extreme change in weather. If you have to clean manure or urine off of a

and checking foaling cameras before mares arrive. Most of the maintenance around the farm should be done on

automatic waterers should check the heating element before temperatures dip below freezing. Some

design and placement can help reduce monthly maintenance, but what about pre

"We are in the process of refining the vaccination protocol and working with lower doses and different vaccine

vaccine groups had one nonresponder (no detectable seroconversion). Fecal shedding of L. intracellularis

only one dose while only two foals in Group 2 and zero Group 1 foals seroconverted after one dose. Both oral

Intrarectal administration of vaccine induced seroconversion (production of detectable antibodies) in all foals after

Group 3: Vaccinated intrarectally.

negative foals were divided into three groups of five, with one foal in each group remaining unvaccinated as a

Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica) given orally or intrarectally three weeks apart. Fifteen healthy,

measures have remained largely unaddressed," he noted. Pusterla et al. investigated the immune response

proliferative enteropathy (a spreading intestinal disease). "Although the clinical entity (a

They found the ELISA test had a sensitivity of 84%, a specificity of 96%, and good agreement (93%) with the

C. difficile

produced in these regions.

Moxidectin was equally effective at reducing bacterial counts on the hands (as can happen in susceptible dog and cattle breeds), it can cause toxic signs such as those seen in these

dangerous to herself and her handlers. The remaining two horses recovered fully (one within days, the other

respiration rates, but each also had progressive bilateral mydriasis (pupil dilation in both eyes), decreased

The affected horses ranged from 4 to 13 years old. All had essentially normal temperatures, pulses, and

Ivermectin Toxicosis

covers) are the keys."

decreasing the amount of antimicrobials used.

hospitals where the bugs are so resistant to everything that they need vancomycin. In horses we can still use

with a sledgehammer; vancomycin is not a first

"Instead, to prevent widespread MRSA colonization, quarantine infected or colonized horses and gradually move

On admission to hospitals, additional risk factors include administration of antimicrobials within 30 days of hospital

While few studies on MRSA risk factors have been done in horses, Anderson reported that colonization is

3.5% MRSA colonization rate (carrier state), and contact

Unsurprisingly, the heavier

Corp., blue plastic boots from Jorgensen Laboratories, and lightweight/heavyweight yellow boots from Global

Drs. Kim Redding-Johnston and Josie Traub-Pendleton of the University of Kentucky performed an equine-focused veterinary workshop during the 2006 American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP) meeting. The aim of the workshop was to educate attendees about PRRS, the cause of reproductive failure in horses. PRRS is caused by a virus that infects the body's immune system, leading to a variety of clinical symptoms. The workshop focused on the latest research findings and the role of practitioners in disease control.

The workshop began with an overview of PRRS, its pathology, and clinical signs. The presenters explained the importance of identifying and managing infected premises to prevent the spread of the virus. They also discussed the role of vaccines in controlling PRRS and the importance of proper vaccination protocols.

A key takeaway from the workshop was the importance of proper vaccination protocols. The presenters emphasized the need for regular monitoring of the disease and the importance of adjusting vaccination strategies based on the changing landscape of PRRS. They also highlighted the role of practitioners in educating clients about the importance of quality care and the need for regular monitoring of the disease. The workshop ended with a discussion on the latest research findings and recommendations for future research.

The presentation also covered the latest research findings and recommendations for future research. The presenters provided an overview of the latest findings in PRRS research, including the role of genetics and the impact of environmental factors on disease prevalence. They also discussed the challenges of managing PRRS and the need for a multidisciplinary approach to disease control.

Overall, the workshop provided valuable insights into the latest research findings and recommendations for future research in PRRS. The presenters emphasized the importance of proper vaccination protocols and the need for regular monitoring of the disease. They also highlighted the role of practitioners in educating clients about the importance of quality care and the need for regular monitoring of the disease. The workshop ended with a discussion on the latest research findings and recommendations for future research.