KEEPING™ BRITAIN'S HORSES HEALTHY

KBHH YARD EXCELLENCE SCHEME

WorldHorseWelfare

BEVA

MSD Animal Health

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INTRODUCTION

KBHH YARD EXCELLENCE SCHEME

Welcome to the KBHH Yard Excellence Scheme.

Keeping Britain's Horses Healthy (KBHH) is a campaign designed to help minimise illness and disease in the 850,000 horses we have throughout Britain.

This pack aims to help you develop preventative healthcare policies that are specific to your yard and help you educate your owners on why they should vaccinate and the benefits of preventative healthcare.

This scheme is endorsed by the British Equine Veterinary Association and World Horse Welfare.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS TO ME AND MY YARD?

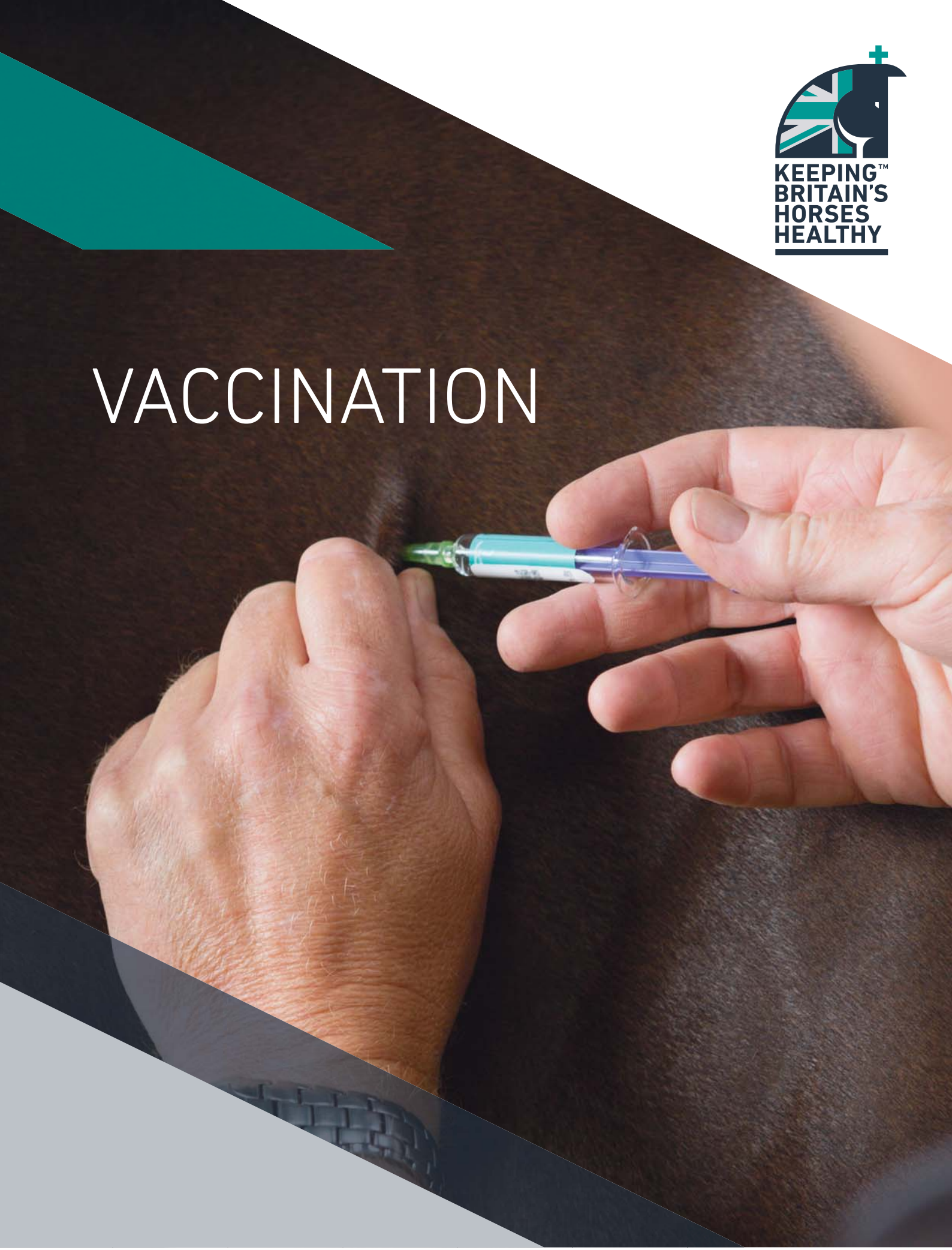
By encouraging vaccination and other preventative healthcare practices, livery yards will have a healthier population of horses; achieving an environment with happy horses, happy owners and an excellent yard reputation.

By working in collaboration with your vet and implementing your policies you will be able to achieve the KBHH Yard Excellence Scheme Standard. You can then promote this achievement via social media or on your website. Simply ask your vet to sign the record of completion form and your yard will also be recognised on the KBHH Facebook page (@keepinghorseshealthy) and website (www.msd-animal-health-hub.co.uk/Healthy-Horses).

A healthy yard means owners can enjoy their passion without restriction.

KEEPING™ BRITAIN'S HORSES HEALTHY

VACCINATION



VACCINATION

IMPORTANCE OF VACCINATION

Vaccination against infectious and contagious diseases such as influenza, strangles and herpes not only helps protect the individual but also contributes towards herd immunity. The idea of herd immunity means vaccinating one horse will not only help protect him but also others on the yard and in the area by reducing the spread of disease. The minority of horses who aren't vaccinated or aren't vaccinated properly receive protection by the majority that are.

For influenza the threshold percentage to achieve herd immunity is a vaccination rate of over 70%.

Although tetanus is infectious, it is not contagious so horses can only be protected through individual vaccination.

Should all horses be vaccinated against influenza?

- Vaccinate all horses against influenza if there is any horse movement on or off the yard or if you are in close proximity to other yards or horses.
- Under the right conditions influenza can travel up to 5km. It is therefore important to also consider those horses that don't leave the yard.

Should all horses be vaccinated against tetanus?

- Vaccinate all horses against tetanus.
- Horses do not have to leave the yard to be at risk as the tetanus bacterium is found in the soil.

Should all horses be vaccinated against other diseases?

- Consider strangles vaccination on high and medium risk yards or areas after discussion with your vet.
- Consider herpes vaccination in high risk horses such as youngsters or pregnant mares after discussion with your vet.
- There are other vaccinations that can be given in specific circumstances and your vet will be able to discuss with you if these are appropriate.

The benefits of vaccination to the yard

By encouraging your owners to vaccinate all horses entering the yard for livery, training and competition you will reduce the likelihood of a disease outbreak on your yard. Disease outbreaks lead to welfare issues for the horses concerned, yard closures, owner grievances and a poor yard reputation.

By keeping individual vaccination records of horses on your yard you can improve vaccination compliance amongst your owners. However, you should explain that you are not responsible for ensuring that vaccinations are kept up to date.

What is the infectious disease risk to horses on our yard?

LOWER RISK	MEDIUM RISK	HIGHER RISK
Single horse / small group of horses with same owner	Multiple horses on yard +/- multiple owners	Large yard / livery yard
No contact with other horses	Contact with horses of known health status	Contact with horses of unknown disease status
No new arrivals onto yard	Occasional new arrivals	Frequent new arrivals
Separate water troughs and feeding buckets	Water troughs / feeding buckets shared within a small group of horses	Communal water troughs and feeding utensils
Annual health plans / preventative medicine Quarantine of new arrivals +/- testing	Quarantine of new arrivals +/- testing	No quarantine or testing of new arrivals
No personnel traffic between horses on this yard and horses on the other yards	Personnel traffic between horses on this yard and others with biosecurity measures in place	Personnel traffic between horses on this yard and others with no biosecurity

WHAT IS OUR RISK?	

OUR YARD VACCINATION PROTOCOL

See next page for a completed example.

Resident horses

Equine influenza ☐ Yes ☐ No

Which horses?

Vaccination course – primary course of 3 injections, followed by annual boosters.

Tetanus ☐ Yes ☐ No

Which horses?

Vaccination course – primary course of 3 injections, boosters every 2-3 years.

Other diseases

Which horses?

Other diseases

Which horses?

New arrivals

Visiting horses (competition, training etc.)

OUR YARD VACCINATION PROTOCOL

Resident horses

Equine influenza ☑ Yes ☐ No

Which horses? All horses.

Vaccination course – primary course of 3 injections, followed by annual boosters.

Tetanus ☑ Yes ☐ No

Which horses? All horses.

Vaccination course – primary course of 3 injections, boosters every 2-3 years.

Other diseases Strangles - primary course and boosters every 6 months.

Which horses? All horses.

Other diseases No

Which horses? N/A

New arrivals

Prior to entering the yard or leaving the quarantine facility horses should be vaccinated against the diseases listed above having had at least the first 2 injections of a primary course.

Visiting horses (competition, training etc.)

All horses visiting the yard for lessons must be vaccinated against equine influenza and additional biosecurity measures (see yard policy) will be taken to minimise strangles risk.

YARD VACCINATION RECORD

HORSE NAME	VACCINE	DATE GIVEN	NEXT VACCINE DUE	VACCINE	DATE GIVEN	NEXT VACCINE DUE	VACCINE	DATE GIVEN	NEXT VACCINE DUE

YARD VACCINATION RECORD

HORSE NAME	VACCINE	DATE GIVEN	NEXT VACCINE DUE	VACCINE	DATE GIVEN	NEXT VACCINE DUE	VACCINE	DATE GIVEN	NEXT VACCINE DUE

KEEPING™ BRITAIN'S HORSES HEALTHY

WORMING

WORMING

IMPORTANCE OF A WORM MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Worm control is crucial for preventing disease in your horses and for reducing the worm burden on your pasture. However, using wormers inappropriately, either too frequently, at an incorrect dose or by failing to target the right worms at the right time of year, can all contribute towards resistance to wormers and ineffective control.

Following a tailor made worming plan to target specific worms with an effective product at the correct time of year alongside faecal worm egg count testing during the grazing season, and appropriate management techniques such as poo picking, is the most effective way to control worms on your yard. This plan should be made in conjunction with your vet.

When and which horses to worm?

- To help control the worm burden all horses requiring a wormer should be wormed at the same time with the same product particularly if they share grazing.
- Horses should be weighed as accurately as possible to ensure correct dosing and to help reduce resistance to wormers.
- Faecal worm egg counts should be performed during the grazing season (this may be all year if horses have access to pasture all year round) to identify which horses need worming. Horses with a negative/low worm egg count should not be treated. Generally horses with a worm egg count of >200 eggs/g need worming.
- A faecal worm egg count can be performed 10-14 days after worming to ensure the product given was effective.
- It is important to remember that a faecal worm egg count does not test for the presence of encysted and inhibited larval stages of redworm and therefore it is important to treat horses with a suitable product at the appropriate times of year, as guided by your vet.
- Faecal worm egg counts will not detect tapeworm or bot burdens so again it is important to treat horses with a suitable product at the appropriate time of year, as guided by your vet. Alternatively there is a blood test or saliva test available for the detection of tapeworm.
- Foals will require regular worming during their first six months of age.

What about new arrivals?

- New arrivals pose a threat as they may be harbouring a high worm burden and grazing them on your pasture without preventative measures will contribute to pasture contamination. They also could potentially introduce a resistant population of worms onto the premises.
- Wormer selection is crucial when treating the new arrivals. Ensure that the horse is treated with a product or combination of products that will kill all types and stages of roundworm (including encysted and inhibited larval stages of the small redworm) and tapeworm. FWEC testing is useful but will not detect larval small redworm or tapeworm burdens. However, it is prudent to perform a FWEC 10-14 days after the new arrivals have been wormed to ensure there are no resistant worms present. If possible they should not be turned out with the rest of the yard horses until this has been done.
- Ensure that horses are stabled for 72 hours after treatment before allowing turnout to prevent pasture contamination. If it is not possible to keep horses off the pasture, discuss an alternative strategy with your vet.

What other measures can I take to reduce the worm burden?

- Regularly removing faeces from the pasture is a very good way to reduce the worm burden. For this to be effective it should be performed at least 2-3 times weekly.
- Harrowing should only be considered if the pasture can be rested for an appropriate length of time and if the environmental conditions in the next few months are likely to kill parasites, bearing in mind that some parasite eggs can survive freezing and/or hot and dry periods. Never harrow during cooler or damper weather as this will help spread the larvae around the pasture and the conditions will be favourable for larvae survival.
- Mixed grazing with sheep or cattle will dilute the number of larvae.
- Resting the pasture for a year will reduce the larval worm burden.

OUR WORM MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL

See page 16 for a completed example.

New arrivals

Worming will happen

Horses will be wormed against

Post-worming

Other considerations

Grazing season

The grazing season is

Faecal Worm Egg Counts (FWEC)

Routine worming

Wormer to be used

Other considerations

Encysted small redworm

When

Tapeworm

Testing

When

Bots

When

Pasture management

OUR WORM MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL

New arrivals

Worming will happen All new horses to the yard will be wormed whilst in isolation.

Horses will be wormed against Encysted small redworms, tapeworms and bots with an appropriate wormer.

Post-worming Horses will be stabled for 72 hours post-worming to prevent viable eggs being shed onto the pasture.

Other considerations Horses are to be weighed prior to worming. New arrivals will not be mixed with the rest of the herd until after a FWEC has been performed 10-14 days after worming.

Grazing season

The grazing season is All year.

Faecal Worm Egg Counts (FWEC) FWEC will be conducted every 8 weeks.

Routine worming Horses will only be wormed on the basis of FWEC result.

Wormer to be used The class of wormer used will be changed each grazing season. All horses requiring worming will be wormed at the same time with the same wormer.

Other considerations Horses are to be weighed prior to worming.

Encysted small redworm

When All horses will be wormed against encysted small redworm in the autumn.

Tapeworm

Testing A blood or saliva ELISA test may be performed to identify horses requiring treatment for tapeworm.

When All horses requiring treatment will be wormed against tapeworm in the autumn (usually combined with treatment for encysted small redworms).

Bots

When All horses will be wormed against bots after the first frost of the autumn (combine with treatments for redworm and tapeworms).

Pasture management

All fields to be poo picked at least 3 times per week.

WORM MANAGEMENT RECORD

HORSE NAME	FWEC DATE & RESULT	WEIGHT	WORMER USED & DATE	FWEC DATE & RESULT	WEIGHT	WORMER USED & DATE	FWEC DATE & RESULT	WEIGHT	WORMER USED & DATE

WORM MANAGEMENT RECORD

HORSE NAME	FWEC DATE & RESULT	WEIGHT	WORMER USED & DATE	FWEC DATE & RESULT	WEIGHT	WORMER USED & DATE	FWEC DATE & RESULT	WEIGHT	WORMER USED & DATE

YEAR	GRAZING SEASON WORMER	TAPEWORM WORMER	DATE GIVEN	ENCYSTED REDWORM WORMER	DATE GIVEN	BOT WORMER	DATE GIVEN

KEEPING™ BRITAIN'S HORSES HEALTHY

WEIGHT MANAGEMENT

WEIGHT MANAGEMENT

IMPORTANCE OF THE CORRECT WEIGHT

Obesity in horses and ponies is becoming a growing problem. Being overweight can result in horses becoming susceptible to painful conditions such as laminitis, as well as heart, lung and joint conditions. Horses that are underweight should be examined by a vet as this may indicate an underlying health problem such as dental disease, worm burden or Cushing's disease. By taking a proactive approach to weight management you will be able to help keep horses on your yard in excellent condition.

By monitoring bodyweight you will be able to ensure that the correct dose of products such as wormers is given. Commonly bodyweight is underestimated and therefore horses are under dosed which can contribute to the development of wormer resistance.

How to monitor bodyweight

It is advisable to monitor body condition and weight regularly, where possible every 8 weeks. This could coincide with performing FWECs, so if there is a need to worm the correct weight is known. If there are any concerns regarding weight or condition, more regular monitoring would be desirable.

In an ideal situation, you would use a weighbridge to measure the horse's bodyweight; however, most people do not have regular access to this. Your vet or nutritionist may have a weighbridge that they are able to bring to your yard.

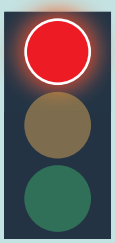
A more manageable approach would be to use a combination of a weightape and body condition scoring (BCS). Although weightapes are not 100% accurate for actual bodyweight, they are very good at giving you an indication of whether a horse is gaining or losing weight. Each weightape will come with instructions so it is important to follow these. It must be remembered that they are not accurate for pregnant mares or horses which are severely underweight.

- It is important to measure bodyweight at the same time of day (in relation to the horse's routine) in order to reduce variation.
- In addition, having the same person monitoring each time would be best.
- Horses should be standing square on a level surface.

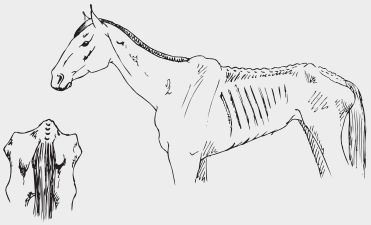
How to measure body condition score (BCS)

BCS is a measurement of the amount of stored fat on the horse's body and is assessed through both look and feel of the horse. This gives us an idea of how well a horse's calorie requirements are being met.

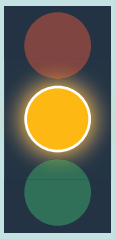
- It is important to measure body condition at the same time of day (in relation to the horse's routine) in order to reduce variation.
- In addition, having the same person monitoring each time would be best.
- Horses should be standing square on a level surface.
- To assess body condition:
  - Visually divide the horse into 3 sections: neck and shoulders, the middle and the quarters.
  - As many horses carry their fat in different areas of their body you may have to average the scores.
  - Generally fat will feel softer than muscle. However crest fat will harden after time and generally will move from side to side when the horse moves.
  - Use the chart on the page opposite to help score.
  - Discuss with your vet a diet and management plan for horses that score outside 'Moderate' or 'Good'.



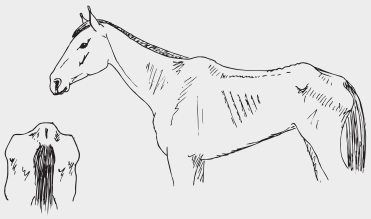
0 EMACIATED



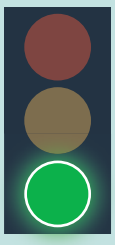
- Marked 'ewe' neck, narrow and slack at base
- Skin tight over the ribs, which are clearly visible
- Spinous processes sharp and easily seen
- Angular pelvis, skin tight, very sunken rump
  Deep cavity under tail and either side of croup



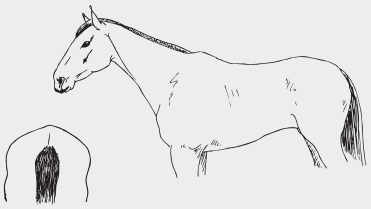
1 POOR



- 'Ewe' neck, narrow and slack at base
- Ribs clearly visible
- Skin clearly shrunken either side of spine
  Spinous processes well defined
- Rump sunken but skin supple, pelvis and croup well defined, cavity under tail

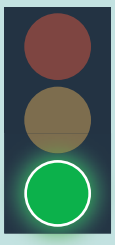


2 MODERATE

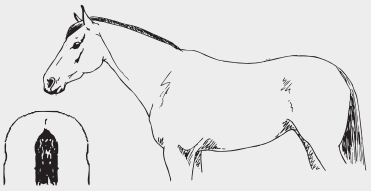


Normally ideal for a fit racehorse or eventer

- Neck narrow but firm, shoulder blade clearly defined
- Ribs just visible
- Spine well covered
  Spinous processes felt but not seen
- Rump flat either side of spine, croup well defined, some fat, slight cavity under tail

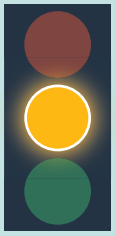


3 GOOD



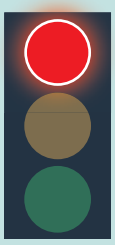
Normally ideal for most show and leisure horses

- Firm neck, no crest (except stallions), shoulder blades defined
- Ribs just covered, easily felt
- No gutter along back
  Spinous processes covered, but can be felt
- Pelvis covered by fat and rounded, no gutter, pelvis easily felt

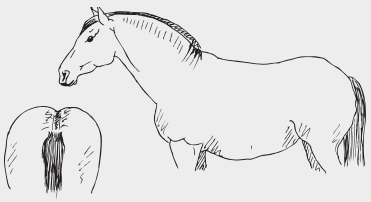


4 FAT

- Slight crest on neck, wide and firm
- Ribs well covered
- Gutter along spine to root of tail
  Fat stored either side of the spine to form slight 'apple bottom', with a gutter down the middle
- Pelvis covered, felt only with firm pressure



5 OBESE



- Marked crest, very wide and firm, creases of fat
  Shoulder blade buried and difficult to feel
- Ribs buried, cannot be felt
- Deep gutter along spine, back broad and flat
  Deep gutter to root of tail, producing marked apple bottom, skin distended
- Pelvis buried, cannot be felt

Adapted from Carroll and Huntingdon (EVJ 1998). Images obtained with kind permission from World Horse Welfare.

For more information on weight management and body condition scoring visit http://www.worldhorsewelfare.org/Right-Weight

WEIGHT AND BCS RECORD

*WB = weighbridge, WT = weightape

HORSE NAME	DATE	WEIGHT WB OR WT*	BCS	ACTION REQUIRED?	DATE	WEIGHT WB OR WT*	BCS	ACTION REQUIRED?

WEIGHT AND BCS RECORD

*WB = weighbridge, WT = weightape

HORSE NAME	DATE	WEIGHT WB OR WT*	BCS	ACTION REQUIRED?	DATE	WEIGHT WB OR WT*	BCS	ACTION REQUIRED?

KEEPING™ BRITAIN'S HORSES HEALTHY

BIOSECURITY

BIOSECURITY

IMPORTANCE OF BIOSECURITY

An outbreak of disease in a yard is every yard owner's worst nightmare. In order to reduce the risk of this happening on your yard good biosecurity is essential. Biosecurity is the term used to describe the steps taken to prevent an infectious disease being brought onto a yard or to prevent a disease spreading within or off a yard.

Biosecurity encompasses a wide range of activities and your vet will work with you to help determine the most appropriate actions for your yard.

It is important that everyone on your yard is aware of the biosecurity measures and protocols and that they are applied to all horses. It is much easier to have all the protocols in place before a problem arises.

What biosecurity facilities should the yard have?

- To prevent spreading disease between horses it is important to have hand sanitisers or disinfectant hand washes with clean towels in each stable area.
- Encourage your owners, staff and any visiting personnel to wash their hands regularly, particularly before handling different horses.
- Horses should ideally have their own feed and water buckets which are individual to them, especially if they are regularly leaving the yard to compete.
- Any horses visiting the yard should not have access to any communal water troughs or buckets.
- It is vital that the yard has an isolation facility for separating new arrivals or isolating sick horses. This can be as simple as a fenced off area of a field – see 'How to set up an isolation facility' for more information.

What day to day general management measures should be in place?

- Stables and transport should be cleaned and disinfected between horses.
- All horses should be monitored daily for signs of ill health, for example nasal discharge, lethargy and coughing. If you have any concerns then the horse should be isolated and veterinary advice sought.
- Routine measuring of horses temperatures can help to identify disease early as an increase in temperature may be the first sign of infectious disease. It is important to know what is normal for each horse so that a change can be identified. This will allow the horse to be isolated before the disease has a chance to spread.

What should happen to new horses to the yard?

- New horses should not be mixed with any resident horses until they have been in a suitable isolation area for at least 2 weeks. During this two week period most horses which are incubating a disease yet appear healthy on arrival at the yard will start displaying clinical signs (although this is not the case for carriers). If the new arrival is isolated and clinical signs develop then the disease will be contained.
- Screen for strangles with a blood test towards the end of the two week isolation period. This will help to identify carriers which will not show overt clinical signs but could still cause disease within the resident population. Any horse coming up with a positive result should be examined by your vet (this may include an endoscopic examination of the guttural pouches).
- Monitor the rectal temperature daily and observe closely for signs of infectious disease such as coughing, nasal discharge, diarrhoea.
- Mares or stallions entering a yard for breeding should be tested for sexually transmitted diseases such as Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM), Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA) and Equine Infectious Aneamia (EIA).
- Horses should be vaccinated and wormed according to the yard policy.

What should happen when horses return to the yard following competitions/training?

- Horses returning from competition pose a risk to resident horses on their return as they may be incubating disease which they have acquired whilst away.
- When horses are away from the yard, or for horses visiting the yard:
  - Ask your owners to avoid nose to nose contact between horses, take their own water and use of all their own equipment.
  - Don't lend equipment to other people.
  - Try to avoid personal contact with other horses but if unavoidable wash your hands before touching your own horse.
- Try to keep horses that regularly leave the yard away from resident horses by having a dedicated area/block for competition horses and a separate area for horses which never leave the premises.
- Monitor horses carefully for signs of disease on return to the yard.

What protocols should be in place?

It is much simpler to have protocols in place before an issue arises and ensure that everyone on the yard is aware of them. It is advisable to have the following in place:

- Vaccination
- Worming
- Daily yard management
- New arrivals
- Outbreak control

HOW TO SET UP A QUARANTINE/ ISOLATION FACILITY

Setting up and using a quarantine/isolation facility will dramatically improve the biosecurity of a yard and will help to limit any disease spread should a horse contract an infectious disease.

Ensure all visitors to the yard are aware of the isolation area and contact with this area is kept to the minimum essential personnel.

Horses in an isolation facility should have accurate records kept, including temperature and any clinical problems seen.

Location

- It is key that wherever the isolation facility is located it is the maximum possible distance (at least 10m) from other horses and that there are minimal personnel visiting the area.
- **Stable**
  - Ideally the isolation area should be a stable or stable block that is distant from the main stabling area and in a separate airspace.
  - If there is no separate stable available then leaving the stables empty on either side and marking out a quarantine area on the floor to prevent general access is the next best alternative. This stable should be situated in an area with minimal passers-by.
- **Field**
  - Can be as simple as a field that is remote from the main yard, entrance and roadways.
  - In some cases it may be necessary to use double fencing (can be electric fencing) to prevent contact between the isolated horse and the main herd.

Equipment

- There should be separate mucking out, feeding (including water) and grooming equipment.
- There should be a separate muck heap where possible.

Personnel

- Ensure all visitors to the yard are aware of the quarantine area and the protocol associated with entering this area.
- Restrict the number of people who need to enter the quarantine facility.
- For routine management, horses in the isolation area should be dealt with last.
- All dogs, cats and other horses should be kept away.

Hygiene

- Hands should always be thoroughly washed with a suitable disinfectant after contact with horses in isolation even if disposable gloves have been worn.
- Boots should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after leaving the isolation area. A disinfectant footbath that allows foot and ankle to be covered is ideal. Ensure the instructions on the disinfectant are followed as some may require replenishing several times a day.
- Use overalls that cover all clothing when dealing with a horse in isolation. Be careful not to contaminate clothing when removing overalls when leaving the isolation area.
- Overalls must be either disposable or washed at 60°C.

HOW TO DEAL WITH NEW ARRIVALS TO THE YARD

To minimise the risk of infectious disease entering a yard it is essential to have a protocol in place for dealing with new arrivals. Below are some considerations which can form part of this protocol; however you should discuss these with your vet as there will be variations depending on the disease risk and activities of horses on your yard.

Isolation

- Isolate all new arrivals for at least 2 weeks.
- For more information on establishing an isolation area refer to the 'How to set up an isolation facility' fact sheet.

Vaccination

- Check the vaccination status and if this does not meet your yard requirements, get the primary course of vaccinations completed before the horse leaves quarantine.
- Generally the minimum standard should include equine influenza and tetanus.

Strangles prevention

- Screening can be performed to test for strangles. This may be appropriate depending on the yard policy and potential disease risk, so discuss with your vet if you are unsure.
- Horses can be blood tested to determine whether they have been exposed to strangles infection within the last 6 months. Results must be discussed with your vet as a positive result does not mean the horse is actively infected and further testing is likely.
- The timing of a strangles blood test is important as a very recently infected horse can have a negative result. A practical approach is to screen horses at the end of the 2 week isolation period. This will help to identify carriers which will not show overt clinical signs but could still cause disease within the resident population. Any horse coming up with a positive result should be examined by your vet (this may include an endoscopic examination of the guttural pouches). Horses should not leave the isolation area until it has been confirmed that they are clear of strangles.
- Other diagnostic tests are available to help identify strangles and you should discuss your requirements with your vet.

Worming

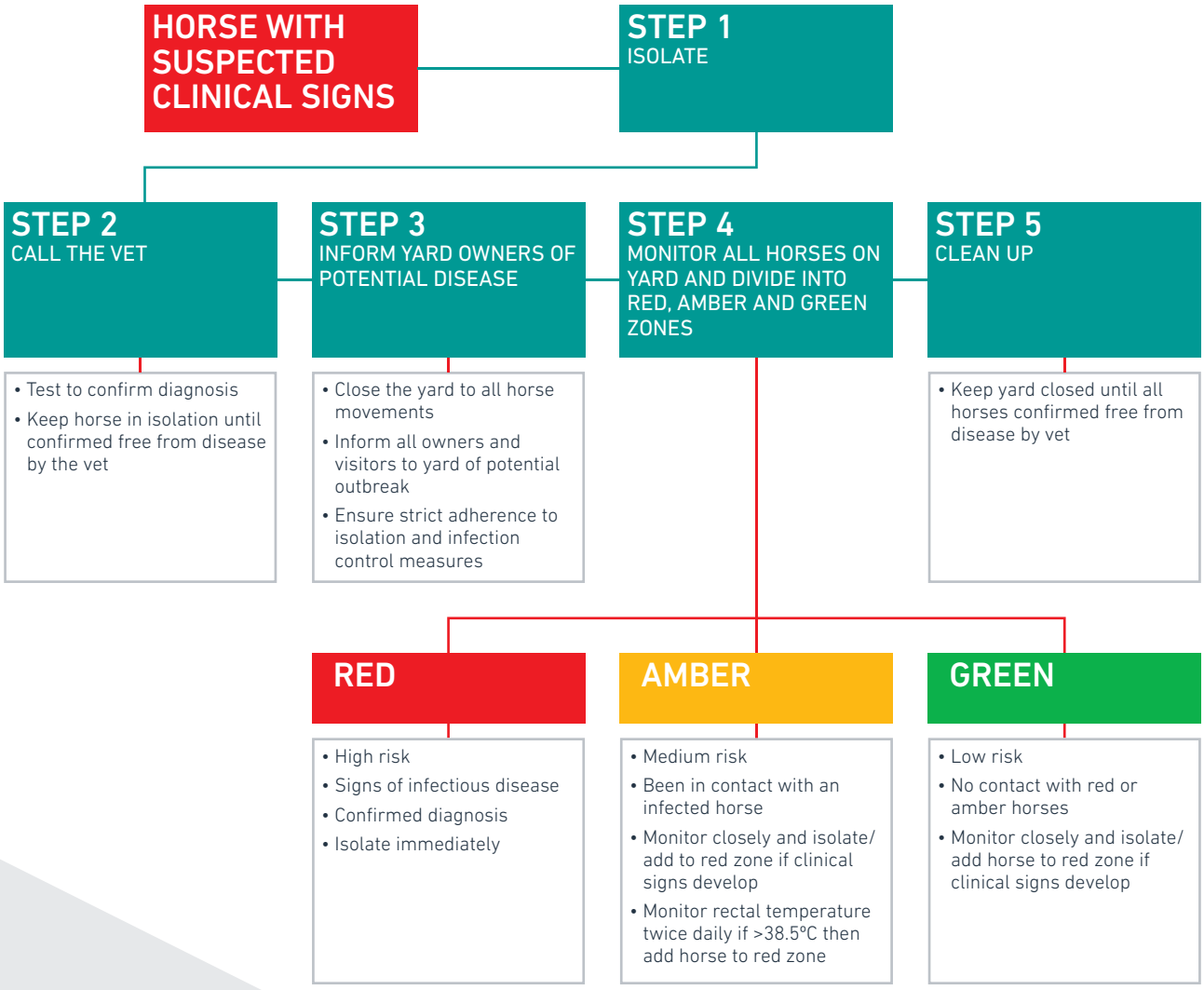
- Check when the horse was last wormed and ensure that this meets the requirements for your yard.
- Any new horses should be wormed with a product or combination of products which will kill all types and stages of roundworm (including encysted and inhibited small redworm) and tapeworm. Perform a FWEC 10-14 days after worming to establish whether the horse is carrying resistant worms.
- Stable the horse for 72 hours after worming before turnout to allow the wormer to take effect and prevent viable eggs from being deposited on the pasture.

HOW TO DEAL WITH A POTENTIAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAK

Suspected clinical signs include:

- Cough
- Nasal discharge
- Swollen glands
- Raised temperature (>38.5°C)
- Lethargy/reduced appetite
- Abortion
- Diarrhoea

Yard protocol



OUR YARD MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL

See page 35 for a completed example.

DAILY

WEEKLY

MONTHLY

ANNUALLY

OTHER

OUR YARD MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL

DAILY

- Check overall health and demeanour of horses under our care.
- Check fencing/stabling/shelter is safe, secure, undamaged.
- Check water (troughs/buckets) – break any ice in winter.
- Clean feed bowls if used.
- Check any tack or equipment left on horses under our care (rugs/head collar/grazing muzzle).
- Give any medication or treatments if required for each horse.
- Muck out/poo pick.

WEEKLY

- Check paddocks for any poisonous plants and remove.
- Thoroughly clean feed bowls and disinfect.
- Check troughs and clean and disinfect if necessary.
- Check stock/condition of feed and hay.
- Check drains are free-flowing.
- Clean sinks and hand washing facilities.
- Clean wash down areas and yard equipment e.g. wheelbarrows, forks.

MONTHLY

- Check status of first aid equipment (more frequently if required).
- Check over any vehicles and disinfect where required (more frequently if required).
- Check which horses require vaccinating in the coming month.
- Check with vet as to local infectious disease risk.

ANNUALLY

- Check insurance cover.
- Check disease prevention/isolation/vaccination protocols are appropriate and understood by all yard personnel.

OTHER

- Check tack/equipment before each use.
- FWECs/anthelmintic treatments as required (follow veterinary advice).
- For horses under our care – hooves to be checked by qualified professional (usually every 6 to 8 weeks but different intervals may be recommended).
- For horses under our care – check of tack by a qualified saddler (every 6 months or when any significant change in body shape, type of work, behaviour, etc).
- For horses under our care – dental check (every 6 months or as recommended by a professional).

NEW ARRIVALS PROTOCOL

See next page for a completed example.

Isolation period

How long

Where

Daily management

Rectal temperature

Signs that require further investigation

Strangles management

Testing

Follow up

Vaccination

Which vaccines

Worming

NEW ARRIVALS PROTOCOL

Isolation period

How long All new horses to the yard will be isolated for 2 weeks.

Where Fenced off corner of far paddock.

Daily management

Rectal temperature Horses will have their rectal temperature taken daily and recorded.

Signs that require further investigation Any horse showing any of the following signs should be seen by the vet.

- Raised temperature
- Off colour
- Cough
- Nasal discharge
- Lethargy
- Abortion
- Diarrhoea

Strangles management

Testing A strangles blood test is to be taken at the end of the isolation period. Horses are to be kept in isolation until the result comes back clear.

Follow up Any horse with a positive strangles result should be examined endoscopically and have a guttural pouch lavage to determine if it is a strangles carrier and will then be treated appropriately.

Vaccination

Which vaccines Vaccination status will be checked and influenza and tetanus primary courses started if required.

Worming

Horses will be wormed for encysted redworm and tapeworm.

OUTBREAK CONTROL PROTOCOL

See next page for a completed example.

Signs which may indicate the need to isolate:

- Cough
- High temperature
- Nasal discharge
- Lethargy
- Abortion
- Diarrhoea
- Swollen glands

Our isolated area is located

Our disinfectant to be used in foot dips and the isolation area is

1. The following people must be informed in the event of any of the above signs being noted in a horse:

2. Next steps:

OUTBREAK CONTROL PROTOCOL

Signs which may indicate the need to isolate:

- Cough
- High temperature
- Nasal discharge
- Lethargy
- Abortion
- Diarrhoea
- Swollen glands

Our isolated area is located Corner of the far field.

Our disinfectant to be used in foot dips and the isolation area is Virkon.

Disinfectant and footbath containers are in the tackroom.

1. The following people must be informed in the event of any of the above signs being noted in a horse:

Yard Manager

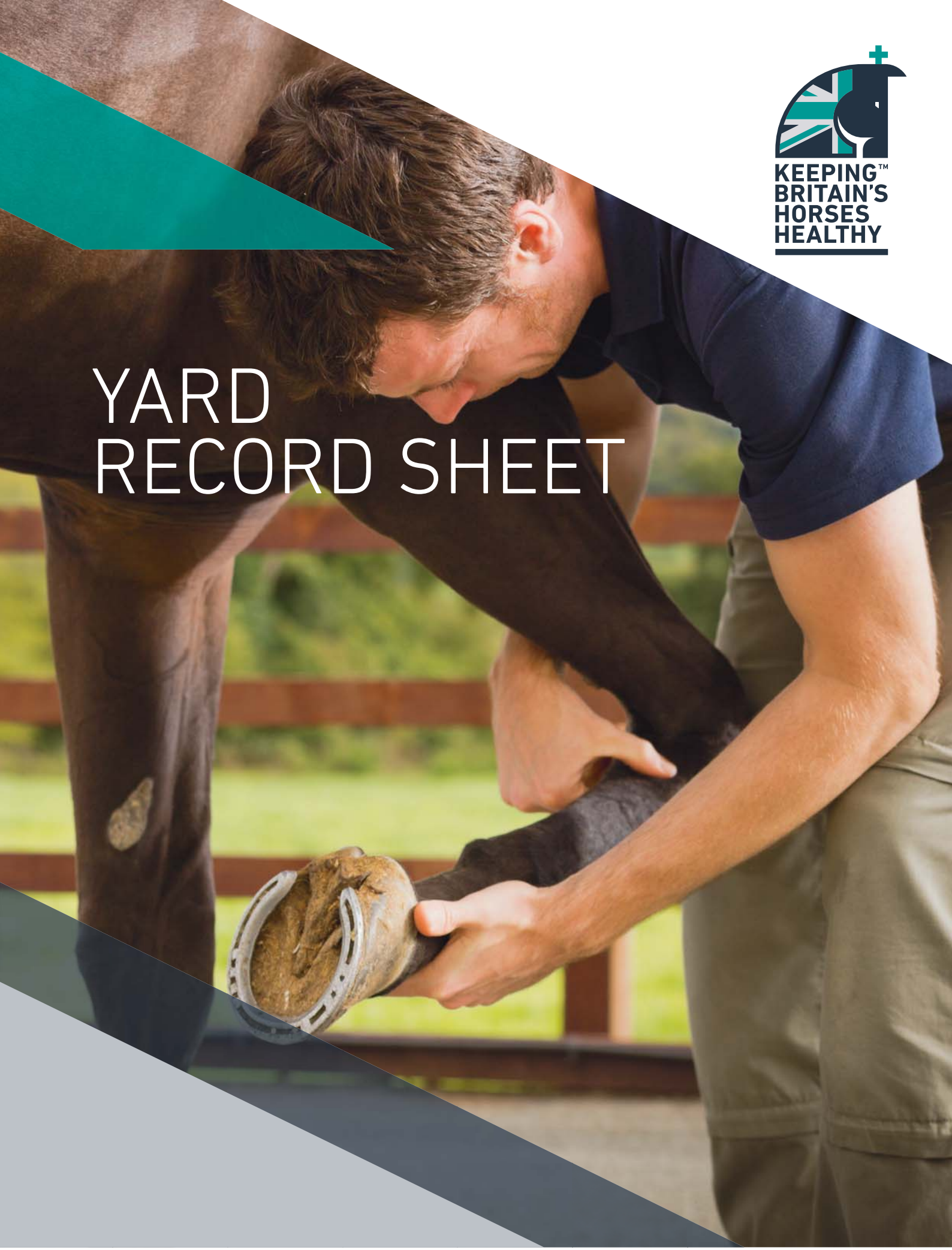
Vet – contact details

2. Next steps:

1. The horse must be moved to isolation.
2. All horses must be monitored for signs of disease and split into red, amber and green groups.
3. No personnel movement between groups. If this is unavoidable then people can move from green to amber to red only.
4. No horses to enter or leave the yard until the yard has been cleared of disease by a vet.

KEEPING™ BRITAIN'S HORSES HEALTHY

YARD RECORD SHEET



YARD RECORD SHEET

Use this sheet to record any other visits from a vet or paraprofessional for work such as dental checks, farriery or physiotherapy. It is recommended that all horses have dental examinations 1-2 times per year.

HORSE NAME	DATE	REASON FOR VISIT	WHO VISITED?	ANY ACTION REQUIRED?

YARD RECORD SHEET

Use this sheet to record any other visits from a vet or paraprofessional for work such as dental checks, farriery or physiotherapy. It is recommended that all horses have dental examinations 1-2 times per year.

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KEEPING™ BRITAIN'S HORSES HEALTHY

RECORD OF COMPLETION

RECORD OF COMPLETION

Yard address

Veterinary practice

Protocols in place and being implemented:

- ☐ **Vaccination**
- ☐ **Worming**
- ☐ **Yard management**
- ☐ **New arrivals**
- ☐ **Outbreak control**

I confirm that the above protocols are appropriate for the yard and are being implemented.

Vet signature:

Print name:

Date:

Please return a copy of this form to:
MSD Equine Team
MSD Animal Health
Walton Manor
Walton
Milton Keynes
MK7 7AJ

Or alternatively email the form to:
kbhhuk@msd.com

☐ I would like my yard to be listed on the Healthy Horses website YES accredited Yard Finder

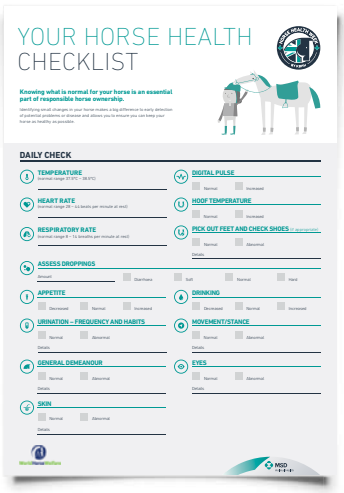
Please send my YES certificate to:

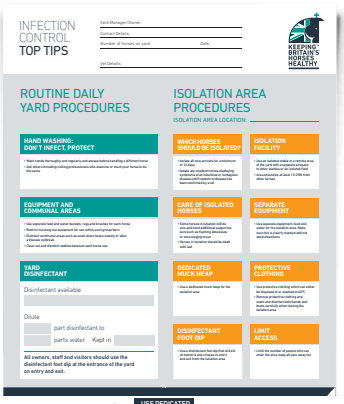
- ☐ Yard
- ☐ Veterinary practice

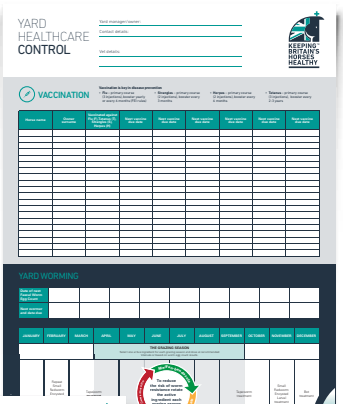
OTHER RESOURCES

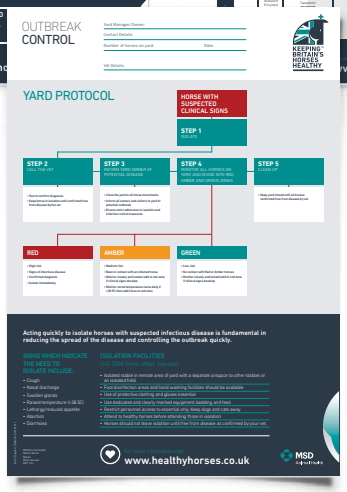
OTHER RESOURCES

The following posters, checklists and records are available from your vet:





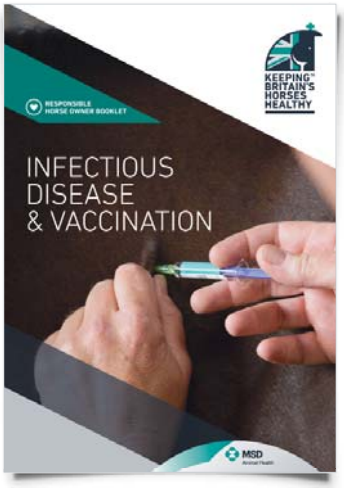


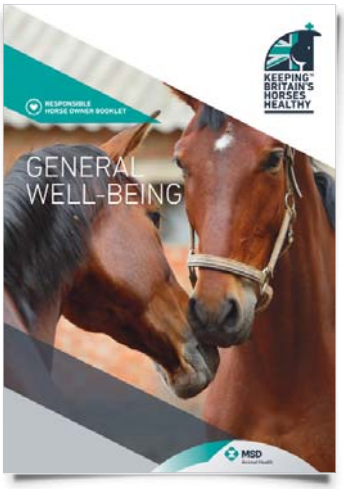


The Responsible Horse Owner booklets focus on preventative healthcare.

Each booklet contains comprehensive information and advice on each subject area as well as useful tips and where to go to for more detailed information.

Visit **www.healthyhorses.co.uk** to download the booklets for free.





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