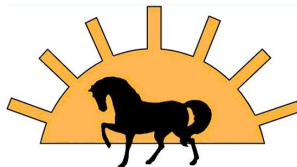


Sunrise Equine Veterinary Services, PLLC



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651-583-2162

www.SunriseEquine.com

Fall 2021

SEVS News

Welcome to the fall edition of the 2021 newsletter! This was a year of growth for Sunrise. We've had four vets running full time all year and it is a good thing as the horse industry continues to be strong and emergency services are in high demand. We may even be looking to add another vet sometime next year. This would allow for a little more time to service the small animal department as well as small ruminant.

As a point of interest, the numbers of emergencies that we have seen from the beginning of the year to mid September (year to date) is displayed in the table below with the past two years (also YTD) provided for comparison. Emergencies that called in during our normal hours of operations are entitled Day Time and those outside of normal hours are entitled After Hours.

Year 1/1-9/15	Day Time	After Hours	Total
2021	94	345	439
2020	67	264	331
2019	57	204	261

We often get asked if there are more colic emergencies. The following table shows the breakdown. This demonstrates that we are actually seeing a slightly greater variety of emergencies although colic still accounts for the largest proportion.

Year 1/1-9/15	Number of Colics	% of Total Emergencies
2021	108	24.6%
2020	102	30.8%
2019	82	31.4%

We are very excited to announce that acupuncture is soon to be a part of our care options. Dr. Jill has been training with the Chi Institute out of Ocala Florida and will be proficient by 2022 to begin seeing cases. She will have the ability to do dogs as well as horses at times when the horse care schedule allows.

I want to thank you all for your continued support as we work to care for all of our patients. On busy nights we have had to triage which patients to attend to first and everyone has been very understanding and appreciative for which I am grateful. We hope to see you soon on routine appointments or on the trails!

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.

Client Education Night—Equine Gastric Ulcers

FREE

When: Wednesday November 10th, 6:00 -8:00 pm
6:00– 6:30 Social Hour
6:30 Dinner and Presentations

Where: Sunrise Equine Veterinary Services (Barn)
39318 Poor Farm Road North Branch, MN 55056

What: Discussing gastric ulcers in equine—symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.

All Clients Welcome - Please RSVP by November 4th, food and beverages provided so we would appreciate your RSVP if you will be attending.

Winter Dental Special:
November through February the office call will be free when you bring your horse(s) to our heated barn for dental floating!

Special Services Offered:

- ◆ Professional Equine Chiropractic Care
- ◆ Upper Airway Endoscopy AND Gastric Endoscopy
- ◆ Advanced Ultrasound
- ◆ Portable Digital Radiography
- ◆ Shockwave Therapy
- ◆ Eye Pressure Checks

Please **“Like”** us on Facebook!
Keep updated with horse news you need to know.

PPID, aka Equine Cushings Disease

By: Dr. Michelle Wiberg

Pituitary Pars Intermedia Dysfunction (PPID), also known as Equine Cushings Disease is the most common endocrine disease of middle to older aged horses. Studies show that at least 20% of horses over 20 and at least 30% of horses over 30 have PPID, but horses as young as 7 have been diagnosed!

Common symptoms include; decreased athletic performance, change in attitude, usually lethargy, delayed or abnormal shedding, long, wavy or excessive haircoat; laminitis, regional fatty deposits, and muscle loss, particularly over the topline. Cushionoid horses may also have a lowered immune system making them more susceptible to infections and parasites. Less common symptoms seen more in advanced disease may include increased drinking/urination, reproductive abnormalities, abnormal sweating patterns including excessive or patchy sweating and even anhidrosis.

PPID affects production pathways in the brain, specifically from the hypothalamus and pituitary glands. In some horses and ponies, neurons in the hypothalamus undergo progressive degeneration and produce insufficient quantities of dopamine which in turn results in an inability to control the hormones produced in the middle lobe (Pars Intermedia) of the pituitary gland including adrenocorticotropin hormone (ACTH). The Pars Intermedia begins to enlarge and form a benign tumor that causes high ACTH production therefore resulting in clinical signs associated with the disease.

Diagnosis of PPID is based on clinical signs along with diagnostic testing. Typically a baseline ACTH test is run. Season, stress, illness, exercise, and sometimes diet can affect baseline ACTH values so testing the horse in their home environment when they are healthy and not stressed is ideal. Normal horses may have a small rise in ACTH value in the fall that can make diagnosing during that time of year more challenging in horses early on in the disease. Additional tests may include Thyrotropin releasing hormone (TRH) stimulation test, as well as baseline Insulin to determine if the horse is also has insulin dysregulation. PPID and Equine Metabolic Syndrome (EMS) often coexist and can greatly increase the risk of laminitis in these horses.

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.

- ◆ Perform 2 fecal exams yearly (fall and spring).
- ◆ If low shedder, deworm 1-2 times per year (see chart).
- ◆ If high shedder, consult your veterinarian or follow the chart below.
- ◆ If fecal count is **high**, run another fecal 2-3 weeks after deworming to check effectiveness of dewormer.
- ◆ All horses should be dewormed with ivermectin/praziquantel after the first hard frost to kill bots, tapeworms and other intestinal parasites.
- ◆ Foals: We recommend deworming every 1-2 months with a rotation schedule until 1 year of age. After this fecal exams can be started to determine future protocol.
- ◆ Do not use Quest Plus in horses < 3 years of age.

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

Month	< 200 EPG = Low Shedder	200-500 EPG= Moderate Shedder	>500 EPG = High Shedder
April	Optional Pyrantel or Fenbendazole	Moxidectin	Moxidectin
July		Pyrantel or Fenbendazole	Pyrantel
August			Fenbendazole
October (*should be after first hard frost)	Ivermectin or Moxidectin PLUS Praziquantel	Ivermectin PLUS Praziquantel	Ivermectin PLUS Praziquantel

Once diagnosed, it is important to note that there is no cure for PPID, only management with a medication called pergolide mesylate. Treatment is intended to reduce the clinical signs of the disease and must be continued for the life of the animal. Compounded pergolide has been shown to be highly variable and unstable over time. Prascend® is the only FDA-approved pergolide formulation for horses. It acts on the receptors within the Pars Intermedia to suppress tissue enlargement and tumor growth. Clinical signs should improve in 1-3 months and testing should be repeated at least annually to determine if the correct dose of Prascend is being administered to correctly control elevated ACTH values.

Management of PPID-affected horses also involves a proper diet and exercise program to maintain a healthy body condition score. Good preventative veterinary care such as regular deworming, vaccinations, dental care and periodic blood work should also be done due to the horse's decreased immune system. Regular farrier work is also important, particularly if the horse has had bouts of laminitis as a consequence of PPID. Finally, PPID horses may have a harder time controlling their body temperature. They may benefit from body clipping in the summer with access to shade with good ventilation as well as proper shelter to stay warm in the winter.

For more information about PPID, visit: <http://sites.tufts.edu/equineendogroup/>

Sources: <https://ceh.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/health-topics/pituitary-pars-intermedia-dysfunction-ppid>, <https://cvm.msu.edu/vdl/client-education/guides-for-pet-owners/equine-endocrinology-pituitary-pars-intermedia-dysfunction-ppid>

Biosecurity Practices For Your Herds and Flocks

By: Dr. Kate O'Connor

Bringing home new animals is always exciting! Here's how to limit the risk of bringing home a new disease at the same time.

For horses, the major biosecurity concerns with new arrivals on the farm are respiratory infections such as influenza, herpesvirus, rhinoviruses, and strangles (*Streptococcus equi*). There can also be transmissible causes of diarrhea such as rotavirus (usually only foals under six months old) or Salmonella.

- Have a veterinary health/prepurchase examination
- Quarantine any new animals in a separate area for 30 days. Even if they appear completely healthy at first, horses that have been exposed to other animals at sale barns or have traveled may be incubating a virus or bacteria
- Prevent contact with other horses including nose to nose over the fence until the quarantine period is over
 - Feed and water the quarantined animals last and wash your hands before interacting with other horses.
 - Watch the quarantined animals closely for nasal discharge, cough, and diarrhea and check their temperature once daily. A normal temperature for an adult horse is 99-101.5 F.
- Call with any concerns and to make a plan for vaccinating your new additions

For sheep and goats, there are different biosecurity concerns. Several infectious diseases can be hidden at first but begin to cause problems in weeks to months or even years.

- Caseous lymphadenitis - causes abscesses in internal and external lymph nodes. The infected lymph nodes usually break open and drain infectious material. The bacteria are very hardy in the environment so once it appears on your farm it can be nearly impossible to eliminate. Blood antibody tests can be used to see if the bacteria is present in the herd but are less helpful to identify which individual animals are going to develop abscesses. The best way to avoid the disease is to ask questions about management practices and the health history of the source herd.
- Caprine arthritis encephalitis virus (CAEV) and ovine progressive pneumonia virus (OPP) - these are viruses that can infect animals as lambs or kids and progress slowly over several years to cause joint swelling and stiffness, chronic pneumonia, and mastitis. There are antibody tests to determine if animals are infected but there are no specific treatments available.
- Johne's disease - this is caused by a bacteria and results in chronic weight loss and sometimes diarrhea. Similar to caseous lymphadenitis, once the organism is present in the herd or environment it is difficult to remove.
- Intestinal parasites such as *Haemonchus contortus* (the barberpole worm) - animals can be carrying adult worms in their intestines and begin shedding worm eggs into the environment after they arrive. Resistance to deworming medication is spreading and resistant worms can hitch a ride inside your new animals. Knowing as much as possible about the health history and deworming protocol of the source herd helps make rational treatment decisions to prevent problems in your flock or herd.
- Other infectious diseases to watch for include sore mouth (orf), pink eye, and foot rot.

Fall is a great time to schedule a herd health consult to discuss the biosecurity plan for your herd or flock and talk about herd health screening options, go over nutrition and ongoing maintenance, cover lambing/kidding preparation, and answer any other questions you may have! Call now to schedule a phone consultation or a farm visit.

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Fall Routine Care Days!

To better serve our clients, we are offering **HALF PRICE FARM CALLS*** if you are able to schedule your horses' routine Fall care on the days we have designated a doctor will be in your area!

Routine and preventative care includes: wellness exams, dental exams and power dental floats, vaccinations, Coggins, sheath cleanings, recheck exams, fecal egg counts, dewormings, and castrations.

How to schedule: 1.) Find your city or nearby city, and determine which Zone you fall in. 2.) Pick one of the dates we will be in your Zone and give us a call to schedule your appointment. We ask that you are flexible with your appointment time (no specific time is scheduled as appointments are routed according to location), and **call at least a week in advance.** Priority will be given to those that call first. 3.) We will call you the day before the appointment and give you an estimated 2 hour window during which the doctor will arrive. We will call again the day of the appointment to notify you that the doctor is on their way. **Please have your horses caught and ready for their veterinary visit.** We reserve the right to cancel a scheduled routine care day based on low participation (less than 2 appointments in an area).

Preventative care days are intended for clients with only a few horses who are looking for ways to save a little money without their horses having to leave the farm. If you have 10 or more horses, please call and schedule a barn day where you will receive a different discount and have to option to request a doctor. If the dates listed do not work with your schedule or if you have other work that you would like done on your horse, as always, you may call and schedule an appointment at your convenience. If you are able to coordinate your visit with your neighbor(s), we are still willing to offer discounted farm calls. Give our office a call to schedule your appointment. Call early for best availability!
651-583-2162

**Must pay in full at time of appointment*

Zone	Cities	Dates (Monday-Friday)
1	North Branch, Harris, Stacy, Sunrise	October 5 th , 25 th , & November 11 th
2	Rush City, Rock Creek, Rush Point	October 12 th , 29 th , & November 8 th
3	Grantsburg, Siren, Webster, Danbury	October 6 th , 26 th , & November 15 th
4	Frederic, Cushing, Luck, Milltown	October 11 th , 28 th , & November 9 th
5	Shafer, Taylors Falls, St. Croix Falls, Centuria, Balsam Lake, Dresser, Osceola, Amery	October 19 th , November 5 th & 15 th
6	Wyoming, Chisago City, Lindstrom, Center City, Scandia, Forest Lake, Columbus, Hugo	October 21 st , November 8 th & 19 th
7	Isanti (S. of CR 5), East Bethel, Bethel, St. Francis, Ham Lake, Linwood	October 15 th , November 2 nd & 18 th
8	Cambridge, Isanti (N. of CR 5), Stanchfield, Brahm, Dalbo	October 22 nd , November 1 st & 12 th
9	Pine City, Grasson, Mora, Brook Park	October 18 th , November 4 th & 19 th
10	Hinckley, Sandstone, Askov, Finlayson	October 14 th , November 1 st & 16 th

Dates to Remember:

- ◆ Fall Routine Care Days: October-Nov. See schedule on the back!
- ◆ Winter Dental Special: November through February. Office call will be free when you bring your horse(s) to our heated barn for dental floating!
- ◆ Wednesday November 10th—Gastric Ulcer Educational Event (see inside for details)

Address Correction Requested

Sunrise Equine Veterinary Services
39318 Poor Farm Road
North Branch, MN 55056

