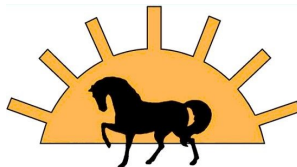


Sunrise Equine Veterinary Services, PLLC



Volume 20, Issue 1

651-583-2162

www.SunriseEquine.com

Spring 2014

SEVS News

Dr. Kirsten Frederickson

Welcome to the spring newsletter! We are very excited about getting out of this winter and hoping for an early spring. I completed my chiropractic course as of mid January and am excited to be putting it use. Chiropractic care works by restoring full range of motion to all areas where movement has been restricted. Movement contributes to the health of a body as much as nutrition. You cannot live without food just as you cannot live without movement. Likewise minimal or poor quality food will lead to health issues and muscle wasting as will minimal or poor quality of movement. There is a different mechanism by which nutrition and movement causes these effects but it is a good analogy for understanding the importance to the body. Signals from the body “feed” the brain and signals from the brain back to the body “feed” the muscles. An example of this is where nerve damage or spinal cord trauma leads to severe muscle atrophy as seen in the legs of a paraplegic. Nerves



that are affected by restriction of movement but not permanently damaged will return to full function once the restriction is relieved and movement resumes.

Palpation is the only true means to find restrictions but there are often signs that indicate to an owner or rider that the horse may be having some issues. These signs include muscle atrophy or lack of full muscling giving the level of training, resistance to bending in one direction, unequal lateral work in one direction, difficulty taking a lead, or the inability to bend the neck without tipping the face. Signs often resolve almost immediately and the horse is visibly relaxed. The frequency of treatment is different for each horse depending on the issue and the horse's occupation. Chiropractic is a non-invasive, non-traumatic treatment that improves performance with no time off needed. It can be used alone or in conjunction with other therapies. If you feel that your horse could benefit from chiropractic care, please call for an appointment.

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 Seminar!

Topic: “Current Topics in Equine Dentistry”
by Sara Wefel, DVM

When: Wednesday, March 12th, 2014

Doors open at 6pm

Speaker from 6:30-7:30pm

Where: North Branch Regional Library
Community Room

Please RSVP by March 10th, 2014

Subway and refreshments will be provided.

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

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

Now offering a multi-horse discount for calls with 10 or more horses!
Restrictions apply. Call for details!

Owner's Corner

Here are a couple of websites that you, as a horse owner, may find useful:

www.sunriseequine.com

www.americashealthyhorse.com

www.aaep.org

www.kppusa.com (nutrition information)

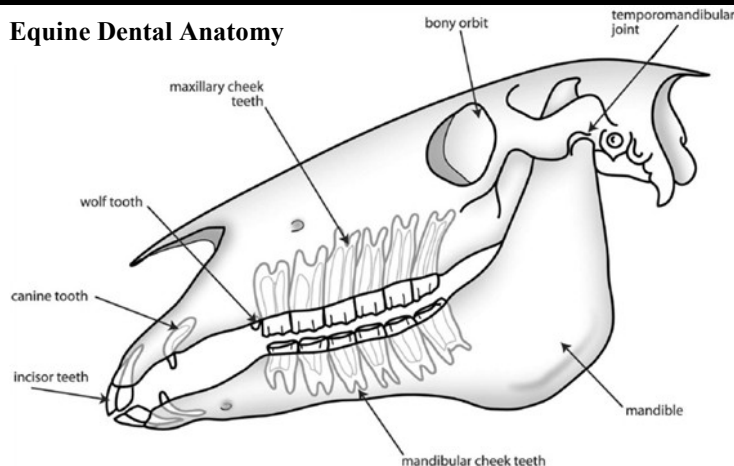
www.easycareinc.com (hoof boots)

Equine Dentistry

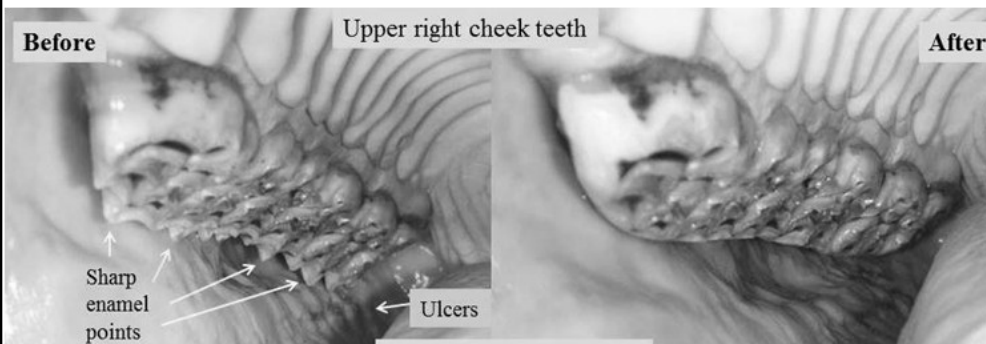
By Michelle Wiberg, DVM

Equine dentistry, or the practice of floating a horse's teeth, is a fundamental part of every horse's routine veterinary care. Floating a horse's teeth involves filling down the sharp enamel points that naturally develop over time as the horse chews. Horses' teeth continue to erupt throughout life and teeth are worn down by contacting and grinding against the opposing teeth. Because horses' upper jaws (maxilla) are wider than their lower jaws (mandible), the outer aspect of the upper teeth and the inside surface of the lower teeth do not directly contact the opposing teeth. As the horse chews, the result is the formation of enamel points that, if left unaddressed, can lead to ulceration of the cheek and tongue. These sores can cause pain during eating or biting problems when ridden.

Equine Dental Anatomy

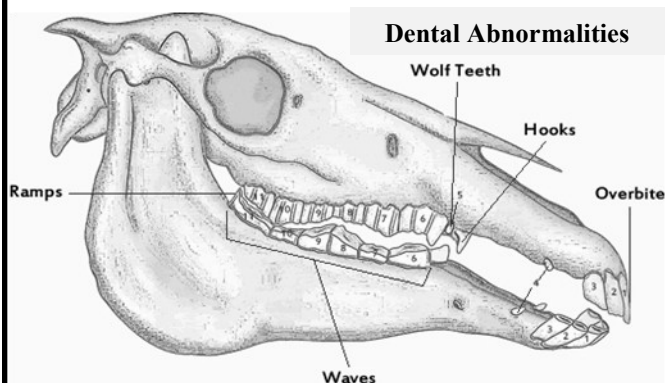


Common signs owners may see when their horse is experiencing dental discomfort include tilting their head to one side when eating, quidding hay or dropping grain out of their mouth when chewing, foul smelling breath or nasal discharge, refusing to accept the bit, problems when working in a bit, head shaking, and weight loss. Some horse may have difficulty maintaining body condition due to dropping of feed and reduced feed utilization. Feed utilization may be decreased due to the inability to mechanically break down feed material into a short enough stem length or particle size required for optimal digestion.



Poorly chewed feed can also lead to intestinal impactions and colic or esophageal choke. Horse's teeth should be checked at least once yearly, even if you do not notice any problems. Currently, annual dental floats are recommended to prevent the development of sharp points and hooks and to monitor for other signs of dental disease.

Some horses may require more frequent dental floating, especially if bite abnormalities are noted, such as an overbite (parrot mouth), underbite (monkey mouth), or an especially narrow lower jaw in relation to the upper jaw. Bite abnormalities can lead to more rapid development of points and hooks. Geriatric horses should be evaluated for loose teeth that may require pulling. Once a horse begins to lose teeth, a dental float should be performed at least yearly to prevent overgrowth of teeth that no longer have an opposing tooth to wear against. Young horses should be evaluated for loose caps (baby teeth) and for the presence of wolf teeth that are frequently removed to prevent interference with the bit.



Today, motorized dental floats are the standard and the norm. Horses are safely sedated, a full mouth speculum is placed, and the horse's head is either slung in a specialized dental halter or placed on a dental stand. Power dental floats allow for a quick reduction of points and other abnormalities such as hooks, ramps, steps, and waves. Equine dental floats must be performed by a licensed veterinarian or under the direct supervision of a veterinarian. For more information about equine dentistry, plan on attending our client educational seminar on March 12th at 6pm at the North Branch Library.



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2014 Vaccination Recommendations

<u>Diseases we vaccinate against</u>	<u>Transmission</u>
<u>Essential (Even if the horse never leaves the pasture)</u>	
Tetanus	Wounds/ Injury
Sleeping Sickness (Eastern/Western)	Mosquito
West Nile Virus	Mosquito
Rabies	Rabid animals
Potomac Horse Fever (Optional, but recommended)	Snails/Mayflies
<u>Recommended for horses that come in contact w/ new horses</u>	
Influenza (Intranasal vaccine available)	Horses
Rhinopneumonitis (Equine Herpes Virus 1/4)	Horses
Strangles	Horses
<u>Breeding Horses</u>	
Rhino for pregnant mares	Horses
Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA)	Horses
5, 7 & 9 months	
At least 21 days prior to	

* 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.

Coggins Clinic

When: Saturday, April 19th, 2014
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 - have your horse's 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.

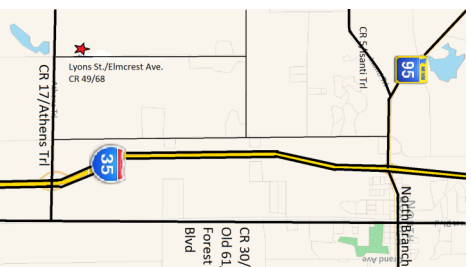
****Rain, Shine or Snow****
In case of rain or snow, Coggins clinic will be held in the Saddle Club's indoor arena.

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.

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Coggins Clinic:
Saturday, April 19th, 2014
11am - 3pm

Client Education Seminar
"Current Topics in Equine Dentistry"
Wednesday, March 12th, 2014
6:00-7:30pm

Dates to Remember:

Address Correction Requested

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

