



4-H Horse Activity # 12



Matching

_____	Founder	A Equine distemper
_____	Ringworm	B Laminitis (Inflammation of the lamina of the hoof), can be caused by overeating
_____	Bog Spavin	C Foul smelling infection located near or in the frog of the hoof
_____	Colic	D Most damaging internal parasite to horses
_____	Equine Infectious Anemia	E Also known as “sleeping sickness”
_____	Equine Recurrent Uveitis	F Infectious skin disease caused by a fungi
_____	Navicular	G These cause filling of the natural depression on the inside and front of the hock
_____	Thrush	H Coggins tests for this...commonly known as “swamp fever”
_____	Tetanus	I Respiratory disease in which the horse has difficulty in forcing air out of the lungs
_____	Heaves	J Could be caused by a colon obstruction or gastric ulcers
_____	Strangles	K Degeneration of this tiny bone in the hoof causes front foot lameness
_____	Equine Encephalitis	L The organism releases a powerful toxin and is found in the soil
_____	Strongyles	M Also known as “Moon-blindness”



Vital Signs to check:

Respiration:
8-20 breaths per minute

Pulse Rate:
28-40 beats per minute

Temperature:
99.5-101.5° F

Injection Types

Intramuscular (IM)
Given in the muscle of the neck, buttocks or pectoral muscles. Most vaccines are given in this manner.

Intravenous (IV)
Given when the medicine needs to go directly into the bloodstream

Subcutaneous (SQ)
Given just under the skin. Often used when giving fluids to treat dehydration.

Circle the correct answer:

- T or F Galavayne’s Groove is on the inside of the hoof
- T or F Parrot-mouth is a congenital defect in which the upper incisors extend beyond the lower incisors
- T or F Fluid filled Inflammations of the hock joint causes Spavins
- T or F The stifle is the “ankle” of the horse
- T or F Parturition is the process of giving birth
- T or F Estrus in mares occurs every two weeks
- T or F The gestation period for a mare is 360 days

Created by Melinda Birch, April 2020