



2140 Maple Drive
Plover, WI 54467

Office: 715 342-1212
Fax: 715 342-0212

corriente@mail.com
www.corrientevet.com

Why Should I Vaccinate My Horse For...

...Rabies?

Rabies is always fatal in the horse. There is no cure for Rabies in any species, even humans. It is most commonly spread through infected saliva entering the skin through a bite, but contact with any infected secretions or tissues could cause the disease. Rabies can cause many different signs and mimic other conditions. Horses may become aggressive, uncoordinated, spooky, fearful or exhibit other neurological changes.

Vaccination Schedule: *Yearling-Adult horse: annually in Spring* *Broodmare: at 10 months gestation*

Foal: once at 6-7 months, then annually

...Equine Encephalomyelitis?

Also known as “sleeping sickness,” encephalomyelitis is very dangerous and a highly fatal disease spread by mosquitoes. This virus attacks the nervous system and causes fever, loss of vision, staggering gait, and paralysis. The Eastern (EEE) and Western (WEE) strains affect our area. EEE is typically fatal despite treatment whereas WEE is less fatal but likely to cause severe permanent deficits. If traveling to other regions, your horse may be at risk for other strains. Discuss this with your veterinarian.

Vaccination Schedule:

Yearling-Adult horses: annually in Spring, (if initial series, booster after 4 weeks)

Broodmares: at 10 months gestation

Foals from vaccinated mare: once at 6-7 months, booster after 4 weeks

Foals from unvaccinated mare: vaccinate at 5, 6 and 7 months old

... Tetanus?

Tetanus bacteria may enter a wound or break in the skin to cause fever, muscle stiffness and rigidity, spasms, and an inability to eat, drink, or otherwise function. This results in death in 80% of affected horses. The bacteria is found in the environment and even a horse's manure, so all horses are at risk. Luckily, the vaccination is highly effective in preventing the disease.

Vaccination Schedule:

Yearling-Adult horses: annually in Spring, (if initial series, booster after 4 weeks)

Broodmares: at 10 months gestation

Foals from vaccinated mare: once at 6-7 months, booster after 4 weeks

Foals from unvaccinated mare: vaccinate at 1, 2 and 3 months old

**Booster any horse after a laceration or surgery if last vaccination was given more than 6 months prior*



2140 Maple Drive
Plover, WI 54467

Office: 715 342-1212
Fax: 715 342-0212

corriente@mail.com
www.corrientevet.com

...West Nile Virus?

This mosquito-borne virus causes neurological damage often presenting with depression, loss of appetite, hind-limb weakness, muscle spasm, in-coordination, and aimless wandering. In horses that develop West Nile, the treatment is very expensive, permanent damage is likely, and survival is rare.

Vaccination Schedule:

Yearling-Adult horses: annually in Spring, (if initial series, booster after 4 weeks)

Broodmares: at 10 months gestation

Foals from vaccinated mare: once at 6-7 months, booster after 4 weeks

Foals from unvaccinated mare: vaccinate at 5, 6 and 7 months old

...Equine Influenza?

The flu is caused by a highly contagious virus that may cause coughing, nasal discharge, fever, and loss of appetite. Most horses recover in 10 days with proper supportive care, but some symptoms may persist for weeks causing down-time and discomfort for the horse.

Vaccination Schedule:

Yearling-Adult horses: annually in Spring, if high exposure to other horses in fall or winter booster in fall intranasally, (if initial series, booster after 4 weeks)

Broodmares: at 10 months gestation

Foals from vaccinated mare: once at 6-7 months, booster after 4 weeks

Foals from unvaccinated mare: vaccinate at 5, 6 and 7 months old

...Rhinopneumonitis?

This highly contagious herpes virus is spread through secretions whether they be aerosolized or through nose-to-nose contact, shared buckets, or contact with an infected placenta. The symptoms are more severe than the flu. They can include fever, respiratory problems, abortion, foal death, and varying degrees of paralysis that may be permanent.

Vaccination Schedule:

Yearling-Adult horses: annually in Spring, if high exposure to other horses in fall or winter booster in fall intranasally, (if initial series, booster after 4 weeks)

Broodmares: at 5, 7, 9 and 10 months gestation

Foals from vaccinated mare: once at 6-7 months, booster after 4 weeks

Foals from unvaccinated mare: vaccinate at 5, 6 and 7 months old



2140 Maple Drive
Plover, WI 54467

Office: 715 342-1212
Fax: 715 342-0212

corriente@mail.com
www.corrientevet.com

Risk-Based Vaccines:

Strangles - is the common name for a highly contagious respiratory infection caused by the bacteria *Streptococcus equi*. Signs can include swollen or abscessed lymph nodes, high fever, difficulty breathing, and nasal discharge. Strangles does have the potential to kill foals, yearlings, and immune-compromised adults. Horses that travel or live in high-traffic barns are at highest risk of contracting Strangles.

Vaccination Schedule for horses at risk:

Yearling-Adult: annually in Spring (if initial series, booster after 3 weeks)

Broodmares: not recommended while in-foal, give 6 months after foaling

Foals: first at 6-9 months, booster 3 weeks later

Potomac Horse Fever - is a potentially life-threatening disease of the digestive tract. Signs may include diarrhea, depression, colic, laminitis, and may occasionally lead to death or permanent lameness. The causative agent is found in aquatic insects and freshwater snails. Vaccination recommendations would be based on exposure to that environment.

Vaccination Schedule for horses at risk:

Yearling-Adult: annually in Spring (if initial series, booster after 4 weeks)

Broodmares: not recommended while in-foal, give 6 months after foaling

Foals: first at 6-9 months, booster 4 weeks later

Prevention is the Best Medicine...

Maintaining your horse's health is a high-priority to Corriente Veterinary Service. Annual vaccinations are a vital component to a wellness program. Treating these diseases after contracting them can be 20x more expensive than vaccinating or leave the horse with permanent damage if they survive.

Core Vaccines - are vaccinations that protect against a disease nearly every horse is at risk of exposure to in a particular region. In Central Wisconsin our biggest risks are:

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| Rabies | Encephalomyelitis |
| Tetanus | West Nile Virus |
| Influenza | Rhinopneumonitis |

Most of these diseases have a high fatality rate in unvaccinated horses. However, horses vaccinated with high-quality products are found to be very well protected against them.

Risk-Based Vaccines - may be important for some horses, but not necessary for others. Two examples of these in our area are on the back panel.

Quality Vaccine Products -

Corriente Veterinary Service researches vaccines to find those products with protection against the most current disease strains and that are the safest products available. These manufacturers guarantee their products when administered by our veterinarians.

Our veterinarians would be happy to discuss what vaccines would be appropriate for your horse, or any other questions you may have about your horse's health care.