# NEWSLETTER



**JULY 2021** 

Your Horse, Your Choice

## **EQUINE HERPES VIRUS**

#### (EHV)

Equine Herpes Viruses, commonly referred to as EHV, are a group of viruses which can cause a contagious disease in horses. Understanding what EHV is, how it spreads and how to protect against it will help to minimise the risks to your horses. The EHV vaccination helps to reduce the severity and spread of the respiratory disease and frequency of abortion in pregnant mares. Reducing the spread of Equine Herpes Virus through management and vaccination is key to helping disease control. Vaccinating can shorten the duration of the virus in infected horses, help limit the spread and reduce future outbreaks. The best approach is to discuss EHV with your vet.

EHV vaccination reminders will be sent out via email around 4 weeks before your horse's booster is due.



#### **VACCINATION COURSE**

- 1st vaccination
- 2nd vaccination-4-6weeks after 1st vaccine
- Boosters 6 monthly from date of 2nd vaccine, then ongoing from previous

#### **FACEBOOK**

Don't forget to join our Facebook Group- get in touch with each other, share thoughts, contacts and tell us what you want!



#### PREVENTATIVE DENTAL WORK CAN SAVE A HORSE'S TEETH

Check out our online videos of dental work done.

#### LAMENESS SENSORS

Contact the practice for more information or to make an appointment for your horse



CALL THE
PRACTICE NOW
TO BOOK YOUR
DENTAL
APPOINTMENT
01442 851921

Follow the link below to view our Terms and Conditions of Business

LINK TO T&C'S

#### TYPES OF EHV

The most common types of Equine Herpes Virus are EHV-1 and EHV-4. EHV-1 can cause abortion, respiratory disease and neurological disease. EHV-4 usually causes respiratory disease but occasionally it can result in abortion and more rarely neurological disease. While in most cases horses will make a good recovery from EHV respiratory disease, the prognosis is variable for those

with EHV neurological disease.

### HOW IS EHV TRANSMITTED

EHV can stay dormant in a horse after infection, once infected it can remain present meaning most horses are then life long carriers. EHV can be transmitted by the following:

- Direct horse to horse contact
- Nasal or Ocular discharge
- Infected equipment or by aerosal over short distances (adjoining stables)
- Aborted foetus, foetal membranes or reproductive tract secretions
- People who have been in contact with infected horses

The best approach is to discuss EHV with your vet, contact the practice if you would like further information on this topic.

## DON'T FORGET OUR ONLINE SHOP

The site for all your horse's needs



**VISIT OUR SHOP** 



We would like to thank everybody who signed onto to our first virtual client event at the beginning of the month. We received some great feedback from the evening, so keep an eye out on our social media and upcoming newsletters for details of further events.

► READ MORE NEWSLETTERS





