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HORSE HEALTH EDUCATION: COLIC

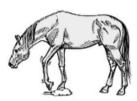
OVERVIEW

- Colic is the number one killer of horses, but most cases of colic are mild and resolve with simple medical treatment.
- Colic is not a disease; it is merely a symptom of disease.



RECOGNIZING COLIC

- Turning the head toward the flank
- Pawing
- Kicking or biting at the belly
- Stretching out
- Repeatedly lying down
- Repeated rolling
- Sitting in a dog-like position



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RECOGNIZING COLIC

- · Holding head in an unusual position
- · Leaving food
- Lack of bowel movements
- · Reduced or absent digestive sounds
- · Inappropriate sweating





RECOGNIZING COLIC

- Rapid breathing and/or flared nostrils
- Elevated pulse rate (greater than 50 beats per minute)
- Depression
- · Lip curling unrelated to sexual interest

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WHAT TO DO

- · Call your veterinarian
- Remove all food from the horse, leaving some water
- Keep the horse in an area where it can be watched
- Allow rest or walk the horse around if it is continually rolling or in danger of hurting itself
- Always continue observation



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- Specific signs of colic, and their severity
- · Pulse or heart rate
- Respiratory rate
- Rectal temperature
- Color of the gums
- Moistness of the gums



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IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- Capillary refill time (normal is 1-2 seconds)
- Digestive sounds (if any)
- · Bowel movements
- Recent changes (diet, exercise, etc.)
- Medical history



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THINGS TO AVOID

- Passing any kind of tube into the horse's stomach
- Giving the horse any substance by mouth, particularly liquids
- Inserting anything into the horse's rectum
- · Giving any intravenous injections

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VETERINARY EVALUATION

- Accurate history (may include feeding and deworming programs, vaccination schedule, etc.)
- Review of your observations
- Complete physical examination (vital signs and intestinal sounds)
- Rectal palpation
- Passage of a nasogastric (stomach) tube



VETERINARY EVALUATION

- Collection of abdominal fluid (peritoneal or "belly" tap)
- · Blood tests
- Evaluation of the response to treatment





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CLASSIFYING COLIC

- 1. Intestinal Dysfunction. The most common category, includes spasms, gas distention, impaction and decreased motility. Responds well to medical treatment.
- 2. Intestinal Accidents. These occur less frequently and include twists and entrapments. This category almost always requires surgery.



CLASSIFYING COLIC



3. Inflammation or Ulceration. This category is named according to the bowel segment involved. Caused by stress, medications, infection and parasites. Medical treatment is generally required.

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TREATMENT

- Pain-relievers (analgesics or sedatives)
- Fluid therapy by either nasogastric or intravenously
- Laxatives (mineral oil)
- Enema
- Surgery



PREVENTION



- · Establish a set daily routine
- Feed a high-quality diet (roughage)
- · Limit the amount of grain-based feeds
- · Divide the daily concentrate ration
- · Parasite control program
- · Provide exercise or daily turnout

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PREVENTION

- Make any changes to the diet gradual
- · Provide fresh, clean water
- Avoid giving your horse medications unless prescribed by your vet
- Check hay, bedding, pasture and environment for potentially toxic substances
- Avoid putting feed on the ground



PREVENTION

- Reduce stress (change in environment)
- Pay special attention to animals when transporting
- Observe foaling mares (pre- and postfoaling)
- Pay particular attention to horses with previous bouts of colic
- · Maintain accurate records

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SUMMARY

- The key to minimizing colic is good management. To minimize colic impact, identify the problem early and call your veterinarian immediately.
- Treat every incident of colic as potentially serious and never jeopardize your horse's health for the sake of a few dollars.

