

# Block and Bridle Hippology Contest 2024

## Senior Team Problem

**\*\*\*Mark Your Answers on the TEAM Scantron in the Stations/Identification Section #51-80\*\*\***

**Your team has been designated as the “go-to” in your area for folks that want to start their own barn. Please help the nice folks at Happy Horse Farm prepare for their opening day!**

**Part 1:** The people at Happy Horse Farm want to be prepared in the event of a disease outbreak. Please match the disease with its common name or symptom.

- 51) Tetanus
- 52) Equine Recurrent Uveitis
- 53) Strangles
- 54) Rabies
- 55) Equine Encephalomyelitis
- 56) Scratches
- 57) Potomac Horse Fever

- A) Sleeping Sickness
- B) Eczema on the pasterns
- C) Lockjaw
- D) Equine Distemper
- E) Moon Blindness
- F) Occurs mostly in July/August/September, primary symptom is diahhrea
- G) Must be transmitted through a bite/contact with an infected animal

**Part 2:** Now that Happy Horse Farm is prepared for disease, can you tell them which diseases are contagious, or able to be transmitted horse to horse? Use only answers A or B, you will use them multiple times.

- 58) Tetanus
- 59) Equine Recurrent Uveitis
- 60) Strangles
- 61) Rabies
- 62) Equine Encephalomyelitis
- 63) EPM
- 64) Potomac Horse Fever

- A) Contagious
- B) Non-Contagious

**Part 3:** Our friends are now curious about whether or not certain breeds of horses are more likely to get sick or have certain diseases. Match the breed/type of horse with the disease it is most closely associated with.

- 65) Arabian
- 66) Belgian
- 67) Appaloosa
- 68) Quarter Horse
- 69) Connemara
- 70) Friesian
- 71) Warmblood
- 72) Paint Horses

- A) HYPP
- B) Dwarfism
- C) Hoof Wall Separation Disease
- D) Fragile Foal Syndrome
- E) Aniridia
- F) SCID
- G) Lethal White Overo Syndrome
- H) Congenital Stationary Night Blindness

**Part 4:** Finally, the owners of Happy Horse Farm are about to move in! But it seems they have a lot of boarders that are difficult to feed. Match the feeding issue with the appropriate symptom/solution.

- 73) Coprophagy
- 74) Dental Issues/Bad Teeth
- 75) Gastric Ulcers
- 76) PPID/Cushing's Disease
- 77) Tying Up, PSSM
- 78) Respiratory Issues (COPD)
- 79) Eating Too Fast
- 80) Underweight

- A) Treatment with Omeprazole. Decrease stress and turnout on pasture more. Utilize alfalfa hay at frequent intervals to buffer the stomach.
- B) Unrestricted pasture and high quality hay. Multiple small meals per day, and a high performance horse feed.
- C) Limit potassium to 1.1% or less. Timothy and Bermudagrass hay are low potassium options.
- D) Soak or steam hay. Utilize a sweet feed that is not dusty.
- E) Spread feed in a large, shallow trough. Add large stones or bocce balls to the feed trough.
- F) A "complete feed" or hay replacer pellets or cubes. Chopping hay may assist in digestion.
- G) Feed a high fat, low starch grain and low NSC hay. Exercise daily.
- H) Common sign of a protein deficiency. Switch to a grain with a minimum 14% protein.