

CAPITAL CITY HORSE AND PONY CLUB

12900 North 14 Street, Raymond, Nebraska

www.capitalcityhorseandpony.org

April 2014

Edition #3

NEXT MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS! May 5, 2014 at club grounds.

MEETING MINUTES:

Attendance: Ken, Lisa, Lauren, Mike, Derek, Pam, Makenna, Vanessa, Fran, Jay, Jerry and Georgia, Carolyn, Nancy, Carrie, Grace, Dick, Summer, Hailey, Don, Teresa

Meeting called to order @7:20 p.m.

Minutes read, Pam approved, Fran seconded, all in favor

Treasurer report shows \$1,000 donated by Sam's Club for balance of \$3,701.12 – Bathroom fund is \$2,813.57

Barrels – WPRA approved, BBR approved \$100 WPRA sidepot

Lauren paid WPRA fee of \$35 – Nancy made motion to cover Lauren's membership in exchange for this cost. Pam Seconded.

Playdays – only need two more judges - 1st show is the 27th – need a couple more trail judges and need to order ribbons – Nancy will get ordered

Roping – nothing new. Friday night ropings start is TBD

Winter ride night – Last night 4-6-14 \$410 ahead – Fran made motion to put that into bathroom fund – Summer seconded – all in favor.

Speed – Pam started a showbill and is working on it – goats in progress

Cleanup went well – Teresa cleaned office. Fran worked on bathrooms – cleaned up around tractor shed. Ken took in steel worth \$400. Jeremy (hay guy) will doze trees and thicket to north – Dan brought out some sand for arena.

Summer will work on grant info from NHC

Pam made a 2014 schedule.

Nancy made a motion to put 10% of money made into bathroom fund – Fran seconded – all in favor.

Summer made a donation letter – Mike talked to Platte Valley for a tractor for the year – Use them under the dontaoin value – Teresa has a lead on a tractor for the year.

Party in Pasture – committee will meet after.

Fran talked to Leon Myer – he is looking into a chuckwagon cookoff. Fran applied to TSC and Farm Credit services for fundraising. Send out email who you contact for fundraising so we don't hit same twice – Ken talked to Lincoln Dodge about sponsor, he will continue to pursue.

Youth Board: Grace got one quote. Sweatshirts per 36, one color is free – embroidery is \$9-\$15/hat – one time fee between \$30-\$60 – pick from pre-made pics be cheaper – one sweatshirt would be \$20-\$50 – t-shirt \$6.85 after initial set-up fee – Pick a hoodie, t-shirt, hat and jacket style.

Cookshack – Jerry Shada and Georgia will be new cookshack people.

Meeting adjourned at 8:14 p.m. - Next meeting will be May 5 at the grounds.

Lauren Willis – Secretary

NEXT PLAYDAY: Saturday, May 17 – start-time 10:00 a.m.

NEXT SPEED SHOW: Saturday, May 24 – start-time 9:30 a.m.

FIRST ROPING EVENT: Sunday, May 25 – start-time 1:00 p.m.

Equine Herpesvirus

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Equine herpesvirus infections have been highlighted in many news articles since they are very common in horse populations. This results in sporadic outbreaks in equine populations. Therefore, it is good to be familiar with the types of equine herpesviruses, clinical signs associated with the disease, transmission, diagnosis, treatment and especially, ways to protect your horses from infection.

Types of Equine Herpesvirus

Equine herpesviruses (EHV) are in the family Alphaherpesviridae and are enveloped double stranded DNA viruses. There are 5 alpha herpesviruses that infect horses (EHV- 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5). For the purposes of this fact sheet, we will focus on EHV-1 and EHV- 4, which are the two that result in serious clinical disease in the horse. EHV-1 and EHV- 4 used to be considered subtypes of the same virus, but are now recognized as closely related but different viruses. EHV-1 is commonly found in horse populations worldwide and was previously referred to as the equine abortion virus. Although EHV-1 is well known for causing reproductive disease, it is also known to cause respiratory and neurological disease. EHV-4 is also known as equine rhinopneumonitis virus and is most common among foals and yearlings. Although EHV-4 most commonly causes respiratory disease, it can also cause abortion and neurological disease. Clinical Signs Associated with Equine Herpesvirus Infection

The incubation period (period of time from exposure to development of first clinical signs) ranges from 2 to 10 days. Respiratory signs for EHV-1 and EHV-4 include fever of 102 -107° F that lasts for 1-7 days, coughing, depression, inappetence (going off feed), and nasal discharge. Abortion usually occurs between months 7 and 11 of gestation, about 2-12 weeks after infection. There is no evidence that the mare's reproductive tract is damaged, and it does not affect her ability to conceive in later pregnancies. Signs of neurologic disease for EHV-1 and EHV-4 include mild incoordination, hindlimb paralysis, recumbency (lying down and being unable to get up), loss of bladder and tail function, and loss of sensation to the skin

around the tail and hindlimb areas.

Transmission

Transmission occurs when infected and uninfected horses come in either direct (nose to nose contact) or indirect (through buckets, clothing, blankets that are contaminated) contact with nasal discharges of infected horses. The virus can travel via aerosol (in the air) for short distances. The virus may also be transmitted by contact with aborted fetuses, placental fluids, or placentas from infected horses. Also, following infection, horses may become latent carriers of EHV; virus may be reactivated after stress or high doses of corticosteroids.

Diagnosis and Treatment

Upon detection of clinical signs suggestive of EHV, the veterinarian may choose to take a nasopharyngeal (nose and throat) swab of the horse, blood sample, or tissue from the aborted fetus for detection of virus in the tissues. Paired blood samples for detection of antibody titers (levels) may also be taken. Treatment involves supportive care and treatment of the symptoms. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are commonly used to reduce fever, pain and inflammation. In uncomplicated cases, complete recovery will occur in a few weeks. Horses with neurological disease have variable recovery rates depending on severity of the clinical signs. The prognosis is poor if the horse is recumbent (unable to stand) for an extended period of time. The horse should be rested until fully recovered and gradually returned to work.

Protection

There are two types of vaccines available for use in the horse for prevention of the disease, but their use remains controversial. Vaccination may reduce the severity and duration of disease, but will not totally prevent the disease. Your equine veterinarian should be consulted regarding the most appropriate use of vaccination in your particular circumstance. Since latent infection is still a problem, vaccination must go hand-in hand with the use of best management practices.

