

Do I Need to Vaccinate My Horse?

Vaccinating your horse is an important part of preventive health care and no one understands horse health better than veterinarians; however, there are millions of horses that never visit a veterinarian. If your horse falls into this category, or you don't have access to veterinary care, it's still important that your horse is vaccinated.

What Makes the Equi-Jec® Vaccine Portfolio Different?

Every horse is different. Their vaccination needs vary depending on whether they are isolated, co-mingled or travel to events. Equi-Jec® vaccines can meet the needs of your horse.

Different

Protect against as many as 7 diseases in 1 vaccine

- Fewer needle sticks mean less pain for the horse

Multiple combinations of vaccines

- Packaged in pre-filled syringes

Includes a peel-off sticker for easy recordkeeping

Dependable

Extremely smooth

- Safety studies of 880 horses showed 98% were reaction free after two doses of Equi-Jec® 7⁽¹⁾

Proven safety profile

- Safe for use in pregnant mares
- Safe for use in horses 4 months of age or older*

Long duration of immunity

- 12 months for West Nile Virus

(1) data on file
*Equi-Jec® 2 is safe for horses 6 months of age or older

Disease Protection

Most Convenient!

	Equi-Jec® 7	Equi-Jec® 6	Equi-Jec® 5	Equi-Jec® 2	Equi-Jec® WNV+EWT	Equi-Jec® WNV
Sleeping Sickness	Eastern Encephalomyelitis (EEE)	●	●	●	●	
	Western Encephalomyelitis (WEE)	●	●	●	●	
	Venezuelan Encephalomyelitis (VEE)	●				
West Nile Virus (WNV)	●	●			●	●
Tetanus (T)	●	●	●		●	
Influenza* (Flu)	●	●	●	●		
Herpesvirus* (Rhino)	●	●	●	●		

*See individual product labels for specifics of each product.

How to vaccinate video:



Equi-Jec.com
(866) 638-2226



Equi-Jec®
Different. Dependable.

Protect horses against as many as 7 diseases in 1 vaccine.

Eastern, Western & Venezuelan Encephalomyelitis

Eastern (EEE), Western (WEE) and Venezuelan (VEE) encephalomyelitis are mosquito-borne viral infections that can cause severe inflammation of the brain and spinal cord in horses and humans. Transmission occurs when mosquitoes bite an infected animal and then bite and feed on another animal or human. The mortality rate varies among individual horses, however, for EEE mortality ranges from 75% to 90%¹, and for WEE it is estimated at 50%.² Venezuelan encephalomyelitis is generally found in southern states along the Gulf coast.

Symptoms*	Treatment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of appetite • Fever • Depression • Nervousness • Muscle twitching • Muscle weakness or inability to stand • Lack of coordination or stumbling 	Veterinary care in the early stages is critical. While there is no specific treatment available for the virus, treatment of the symptoms may help the horse to survive the effects of the virus.

* These signs can be confused with those of other diseases. Contact your veterinarian immediately if you suspect your horse has been infected with EEE, WEE or VEE.

Vaccination and good stable management techniques that focus on minimizing mosquito exposure are important preventive measures in controlling EEE, WEE and VEE. Similar to the prevention of West Nile Virus, horses should avoid standing water that provides a breeding site for mosquitoes. Use of products that repel mosquitoes, screens on doors and windows where animals are housed, and circulating fans are measures which reduce the opportunity for mosquito exposure.

Convenient pre-filled single-dose syringe



¹ APHIS Veterinary Services, Fact Sheet, January 2008
² American Association of Equine Practitioners, "Eastern/Western Equine Encephalomyelitis"

West Nile Virus

West Nile Virus (WNV) causes encephalomyelitis (inflammation of the brain and spinal cord). The virus can be transmitted to people, horses, other mammals and birds through the bite of an infected mosquito.

Some horses infected with the virus will show no signs of disease or develop only mild symptoms. However, in unprotected horses the virus can enter the brain and spinal cord causing inflammation, interfering with normal central nervous system function. This can ultimately lead to severe disease or death in non-vaccinated horses.

Symptoms*	Treatment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of appetite • Fever • Depression • Nervousness • Muscle twitching • Muscle weakness or inability to stand • Lack of coordination or stumbling 	Veterinary care in the early stages is critical. While there is no specific treatment available for West Nile Virus, treatment of the symptoms may help the horse to survive the effects of the virus.

* These signs can be confused with those of other diseases. Contact your veterinarian immediately if you suspect your horse has been infected with West Nile Virus.

Vaccination and good stable management techniques that focus on minimizing mosquito exposure are important preventive measures in controlling West Nile Virus. Horses should avoid standing water that provides a breeding site for mosquitoes. Use of products that repel mosquitoes, screens on doors and windows where animals are housed, and circulating fans are measures which reduce the opportunity for mosquito exposure.



Tetanus

Tetanus is caused by the bacteria Clostridium tetani. It can produce a condition commonly known as lockjaw. The disease is transmitted through deep puncture wounds (such as a wire cut) as well as minor wounds that have been contaminated with dirt or other foreign materials. The bacteria produce a toxin that affects the central nervous system (CNS) of the horse resulting in a very high mortality rate.

Symptoms	Treatment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to open mouth to eat and drink • Eyes wide open and ears rigid • Stiffness and rigidity of the entire body • Extreme sensitivity to sounds, sights, and touch • Third eyelid closes uncontrollably 	The condition is difficult to treat; therefore, veterinary care is critical for a horse suspected of a tetanus infection. Treatment will usually consist of antibiotics and sedatives for a long period of time along with a tetanus antitoxin.

Routine vaccination is the best prevention against tetanus.

Equine Influenza & Equine Herpes Viruses

Equine influenza virus (EIV) and equine herpes virus, (EHV) also known as "rhino", are common sources of highly contagious infectious respiratory diseases. Equine herpes virus can also cause abortion in pregnant mares.

Symptoms	Treatment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cough • Watery, nasal discharge • Depression • Weakness or stiffness • Loss of appetite 	Rest and administration of medications to relieve the symptoms while the disease runs its course. Full recovery can take weeks, or in severe cases, bacterial pneumonia and pleuropneumonia may occur secondarily requiring additional treatment.

Vaccination, biosecurity, and good stable management techniques are important to minimize exposure of your horse in high risk situations. Horses that travel, or horses that are exposed to horses that travel, are at higher risk of exposure to flu or rhino.