

Physical Exam Normal Ranges

ANIMAL	TEMP (F)	HEART RATE (bpm)	RESPIRATORY RATE (bpm)
HORSE	99-100.5	28-40	8-20
FOAL	100-102	80-120	20-40
COW	100-102.5	40-80	12-36
CALF	101.5-103	100-140	30-60
SHEEP	102-103.5	60-120	12-72
LAMB	102.5-104	120-160	30-70
GOAT	101.5-103.5	70-110	15-40
KID	102-104	120-160	40-65
PIG	100.5-104	60-80	10-20

Common Medical Abbreviations

SID – once a day (every 24 hours)
 BID – twice a day (every 12 hours)
 TID – three times a day (every 8 hours)
 QID – four times a day (every 6 hours)
 EOD – every other day (every 48 hours)
 q – Every...
 q4 – every 4 hours
 D/C - discontinue
 IM – intramuscular (in the muscle)
 IV – intravascular (in the vein)
 SC/SQ – subcutaneous (under the skin)
 PO – by mouth
 O.O. –ophthalmic ointment
 O.S. – ophthalmic solution
 OD – right eye
 OS – left eye
 OU – both eyes
 bpm – beats/ breaths per minute
 F – Degrees Fahrenheit



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Ventura County Fair
"A County Fair with Ocean Air"
August 2nd – 13th, 2023

Youth for Quality Care of Animals
Quality Assurance Program
<http://yqcaprogram.org/>

Junior Livestock Inspection

-Poultry entries are inspected by a State Poultry Health Inspector done separately from all large livestock

-Show blankets must be taken off for evaluation

Overall General Health Issues for all Market Livestock Species:

Livestock Species:

- Diarrhea
- Cuts/Wounds that are unsightly
- Lameness
- Respiratory conditions (coughing/snotty nose)
- Active Ringworm
- Rectal Prolapse
- Scours or Abscesses – showing balding, drainage, hair separation or scabbed over
- Pink eye
- Castration sites must be healed and free of inflammation
- Any questions on infectious or contagious diseases

Species Specific for Market Beef:

- Warts
- Horns (scurs must be less than 2 inches)
- Steer hair must be no longer than ¼ inch including the belly for inspection
- Market Beef are Steers and Heifers only

Species Specific for Market Goats:

- Sore mouth – open or scab sore on mouth, nasal area or eyes
- Horns (scurs must be less than 2 inches)
- Warts
- Scrapie tag
- Must show milk teeth
- Market Goats are Wethers and Does only

Species Specific for Market Lamb:

- Ringworm (club lamb fungus) – fleece length must be no longer than ½ inch for evaluation
- Sore mouth – open or scab sore on mouth, nasal area or eyes
- Warts
- Scrapie tag
- Tail docking – must be docked such that the tail (dock) is healed and can be lifted from the exterior.
- Must show lambs teeth
- Market Lambs are Wethers and Ewes only

Species Specific for Market Swine:

- Market Swine are Barrows and Gilts only

Livestock biosecurity

-Limit public access to animal and nonessential traffic

-Have one combined entrance and exit

-Provide disinfectant

-Be careful where you buy livestock- ensure facility is clean and get proof of vaccinations, deworming, health certificate, etc.

-Be careful where you buy feed and equipment- from reputable source, ensure facility is clean/no sign of rodent infestation

-Regularly clean out and disinfect trailers, transport cages, etc.

-Control rodent and insects

-Limit herd size (keep them smaller)

-Isolate new animals from herd for two weeks

-Do not inter-mix sick animals with healthy herd to help decrease disease transmission

-Use separate equipment for healthy and sick animals

-Regularly clean equipment used for sick animals

-Restrict contact with healthy animals/equipment after tending to sick animals (feed/clean sick animals last)

-Use of foot bath/mats/boots and hand washing stations help prevent cross contamination

-Contact your veterinarian if observing any unusual symptoms in livestock

*General Health Tips:

-Animals/stalls/ground should consistently be kept as clean and dry as possible

-All feed material should stay off of ground- old/leftover feed should be removed from stall

-Feed and water buckets should be cleaned regularly

Routes of Infection

Oral - Bacteria, parasites, viruses that can be introduced by mouth

Fecal / Oral - Bacteria, parasites, viruses that can be introduced by mouth through contamination of food and water with feces

Aerosol - Bacteria and viruses transmitted thru the air that is contaminated with bacteria and viruses

Direct Physical Contact - Bacteria, parasites, viruses, fungi may spread to people and other animals through contact with; hair, feces, urine, saliva or by bites and scratches.

Insect Vectors: Fleas, ticks, mosquitoes and other biting insects that are infected with viruses may spread the disease when they bite people or animals.

Disinfection in On-Farm Biosecurity

Most disinfectants won't work if the surface to be disinfected isn't clean before applying the disinfectant.

- Remove all grossly visible debris (feed, manure, etc.)
- Wash/Scrub the area or item with water and detergent.
- Thoroughly rinse the cleaned area to remove any detergent residue. Some disinfectants may be inactivated by detergents; therefore, it is very important to rinse well after washing the area or item.
- Allow the area to dry completely.
- Select and apply an appropriate, effective disinfectant.
- Allow the proper contact time! This is one of the most overlooked steps!! Contact time may vary depending on the disinfectant selected, but is usually at least 10 minutes. Consult the product label.
- Thoroughly rinse away any residual disinfectant and allow the area or item to dry.

It is important to select a disinfectant that will be active across a wide spectrum of germs under the conditions in which it will usually be used.

- Know the shelf life of the chemical or the age of the mixture. Some lose activity quickly after being diluted.
- Record when you mix each solution of disinfectant and refresh regularly. A solution that has been contaminated by organic material like manure will have decreased effectiveness.
- Wear protective equipment if indicated. Some chemicals, especially at full strength, may be toxic or cause damage to skin, clothing, or environmental surfaces.

Disinfectants vary in their toxicity to the environment.

- Follow directions for disposal to prevent environmental contamination.

Examples of Disinfections:

Chlorine (Clorox, house hold Bleach), Phenolic (Pine-sol), Iodophors (Betadine), Phenylphenol (Tek-Trol), Accelerated Hydrogen Peroxide (Intervention Concentrate)

Use of foot baths/mats with boot scrub and/or disposable boots

- Clean visible dirt off boots before disinfecting.
- Use water and a brush over a well-drained area. Designate a boot cleaning station, in which a hose is hooked up to a brush, is an option.
- Soak boots in a clean solution of an appropriate disinfectant.
- Use label recommendations for dilution rate and exposure time.
- Select disinfectants based on on-farm efficacy, cost, ease of use, and environmental friendliness.