Backcountry First Aid: Prevention, Triage and Treatment

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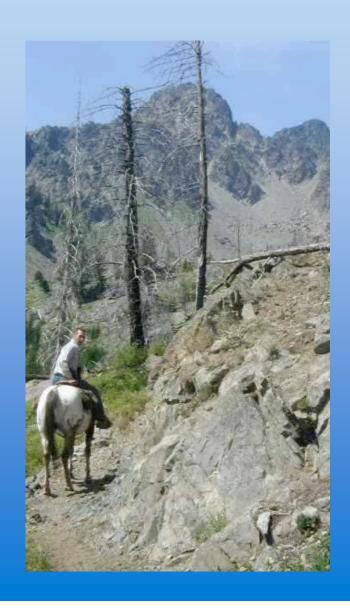
Equine Medicine and Surgery
Board-certified Experts
406-388-8323

Dedicated to the highest quality care of horses



<u>Preparation = Prevention</u>

- Paperwork
 - Health Certificate, Coggins
 - Contact Information
 - Maps
 - Know your country
- Tack
 - Well-fitted, well-suited
- Fitness
 - Fatigue promotes injury
 - Lameness and myopathy
 - Colic and lacerations

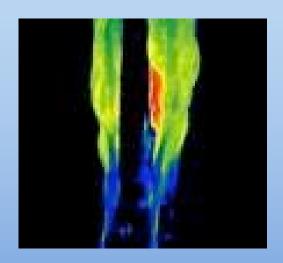


Triage: Lameness

- Heat? Swelling?
- Flexion Tests
 - Arthritis
 - Ligament Sprain
 - (Connects bone to bone)
 - Tendon Strain
 - (Connects muscle to bone)



- Digital Pulses
 - Stone Bruises
 - Sole Abscess
 - Fractured Coffin Bone (P3)





Treatment: Lameness

- Thermal Therapy
 - Ice Early -- Heat Late
- Anti-inflammatory Medications
 - Phenylbutazone
 - Surpass
- Limb Wraps
 - Minimize Swelling
 - Supports Soft Tissues
 - Extensive Padding is CRITICAL
- Other Salves? Poultices? Sweats?





Triage: Wounds

- Location location
- Which wound is more serious?





Triage: Wounds

- Infection Control
 - Each round removes contamination:
 - Dirty water is better than mud
 - Clean water is better than dirty water
 - Sterile water is better than clean water
 - A clean wound is considered infected after 6 hours
 - 2 4 16 256 65,536 4,294,967,296!!
 - Antiseptic Solutions
 - Vaccinations
 - Antibiotics
 - Oral, Injectable, Topical
 - Ask your veterinarian...



Triage: Eye Trauma

- Use caution with "hi-line"
- Eyelid Trauma
- Corneal Trauma
 - Signs:
 - Squinting
 - Severe Tearing
 - Head-shyness





Treatment:

- Clean any wounds w/ Saline
- Opthalmic Antibiotics
- NO STEROID OINTMENTS!

Triage: Hemorrhage

Blood Loss: How Much is TOO Much??

Blood Volume is 8 - 10 % of Body Weight

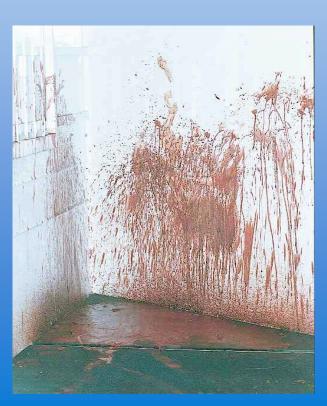
Eg 1000# horse = 450 Kg

= 36-45 L Total

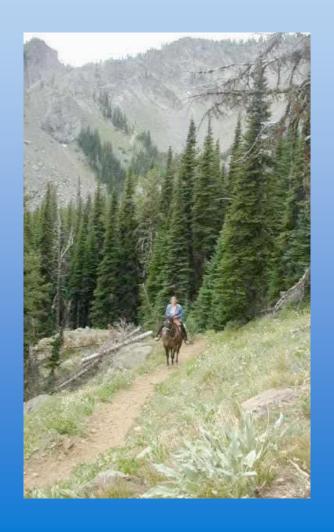
Total loss of 1/10 is typically well-tolerated

= 3.6 - 4.5 Liters

= More than 1GALLON!



Triage: Hemorrhage Treatment



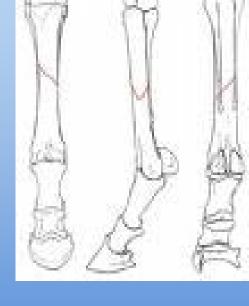
- Most Wounds stop bleeding spontaneously
- Arterial vs. Venous Blood
 - Pulse Pressure, Color, Location
- Apply pressure to affected area
 - Telfa over Wound
 - Cotton and Vetwrap/Polo



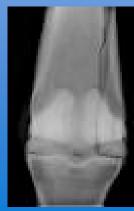


Triage: Fracture

- Not all fractures are fatal
- Phenylbutazone
 - Up to 2 g twice daily
- Attempt to Stabilize
 - Splint + Cast Material
 - "Bandage Cast"



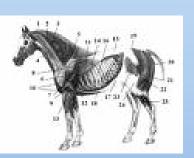


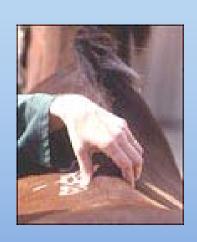




Triage: Tying-Up

- Myopathy
- Signs
 - Lethargy, Trembling
 - Stiffness, Sweating
 - Soreness, esp along topline
 - Red-Brown Urine
- Contributing Causes:
 - Poor Fitness/Over-exertion
 - Dehydration
 - Excessive Carbohydrates (grain)
 - Underlying muscle disease(s)







Treatment: Tying-Up

- Prevention is Paramount
 - Know your horses' limits
- Encourage horse to drink
- Attempt to keep standing
- Do NOT force to walk
- Avoid Medications
 - Banamine/Bute:
 - High Risk of kidney damage
 - Robaxin
 - Contributes to weakness
 - Acepromazine:
 - May help relax muscles but decreases blood pressure



Triage: Colic

- Prevention
 - Consistency of Diet
 - Maintain Hydration
 - De-worming Regularly
 - Routine Dental Care



- Treatment
 - 500 mg Banamine, 1 2 g Bute
 - Intravenous: 10-15 min
 - Oral: 45-60 min
- When is it serious?
 - Beyond "stretching-out" --> overt pain
 - Pawing, Lying down, Rolling
 - Sweating, Panting
 - Elevated Heart-rate
 - Minimal response to Banamine or Bute





Triage: Choke

- Prevention:
 - Regular Dental Care
 - Hay First, Grain Later
- Treatment:
 - Massage the neck
 - Encourage horse to keep head down: minimize aspiration
- Another true emergency





NECESSITIES:

Antiseptic Solutions

Ice Packs/Ziplock Bags

Bandage Scissors

Syringes/Needles

Medications:

Banamine, Bute, Surpass

Acepromazine, Robaxin

Antibiotics

Eye Ointments

Thank you!! Questions?

Sheet Cottons

Vetrap

Elasticon

Non-Stick Pads

Cling Gauze

Antibiotic Ointment

Casting Material

Duct Tape

