

BIOSECURITY MEASURES FOR STRANGLES

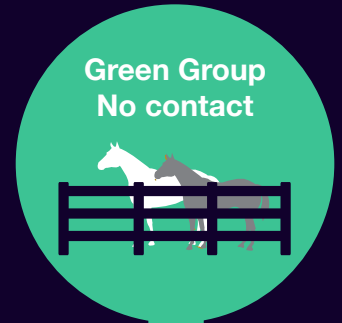
Managing a strangles outbreak

Horses with clinical signs or those that tested positive should isolate in a **'red'** group.

Horses that had contact (direct or indirect), with those in the red group, should isolate in an **'amber'** group.

Horses that had no contact with those in the red group should isolate in a **'green'** group and be closely monitored.

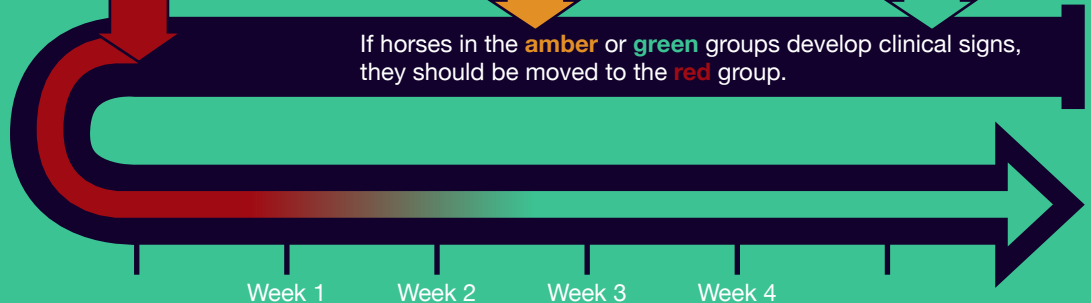
In the event of a **strangles outbreak** horses should be divided into **3 groups** using a 'traffic light' system.



Diseased horses should receive supportive care and medical treatment when necessary.



If horses in the **amber** or **green** groups develop clinical signs, they should be moved to the **red** group.



Week 1

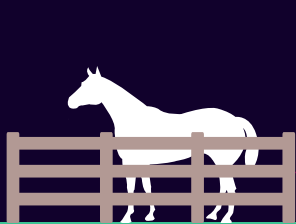
Week 2

Week 3

Week 4

Horses should remain in the **red** group until all horses from that group are **fully recovered** and free from strangles, which can take **several weeks**. Recovered horses should be examined to determine if they have become **persistently infected**.

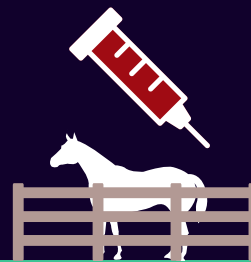
Preventing strangles



A key biosecurity method for preventing strangles is to **quarantine** newly acquired horses.



Take their temperature **twice daily** and check for clinical signs over a **minimum of 3 weeks**.



A **double** blood test looking for antibodies against strangles is recommended during that period.



Minimise contact with people and equipment to reduce the risk of indirect transmission.

Vaccination

Vaccination is an integral part of a strangles prevention strategy and goes hand in hand with biosecurity measures.

- Reducing the severity of the disease
- Reducing spread of the disease

