3 NOT ALL VACCINES ARE CREATED EQUAL.

Equine vaccines must meet minimum USDA requirements, but some outperform others in real-world use. Vaccines containing outdated, non-relevant strains may not provide adequate protection against diseases. Boehringer Ingelheim provides the leading vaccine portfolio in the United States. Thoroughly tested. Millions of doses administered. You can trust Vetera to give you the convenience and flexibility to tailor your vaccination protocols to meet the needs of each horse.

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- ✔ *Smaller combinations and monovalent options enable customized protection and risk-based booster vaccinations*
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- ✔ *All VETERA vaccines are proven safe for use in pregnant mares*

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US-EQU-0093-2021

VETERA®

JUST WHAT MATTERS

WHY VACCINATE

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW TO PROTECT AGAINST EQUINE DISEASES

Boehringer Ingelheim

1 WHY VACCINATE?

Horses rely on owners and veterinarians to protect them from infectious diseases that can lead to poor performance, clinical illness, and even death. Vaccination can help prevent or reduce severity and limit spread of diseases. While there is cost associated with vaccination, preventive care is generally much more cost effective than treating disease.

Every horse should receive at minimum the core vaccines recommended by The American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP): West Nile virus, Eastern and Western encephalomyelitis, tetanus and rabies.[1] It's also vital to understand horses' risk for other infectious diseases – such as influenza, herpes virus, strangles and Potomac horse fever – based on travel, age, boarding situation (comingling with other horses) and other factors.

Try to become aware of your horse's risks for disease, and consult with your veterinarian to determine if, in addition to receiving core vaccines, your horse should be vaccinated for any risk based diseases.

CORE VACCINES

- *West Nile virus*
- *Eastern and Western encephalomyelitis*
- *Tetanus*
- *Rabies*

RISK-BASED VACCINES

- *Influenza*
- *Equine herpes virus (Rhinopneumonitis)*
- *Potomac horse fever*
- *Strangles*
- *Others, depending on risk-base analysis*

1 Core Vaccination Guidelines.(n.d.). Retrieved from https://aaep.org/guidelines/vaccination-guidelines/core-vaccination-guidelines

2 DON'T LET DISEASE DEFINE YOUR HORSE

The equine disease landscape is always evolving. Harmful and potentially life-threatening infectious diseases vary by geography and virulence, and horse risk factors vary widely. The first step in protecting your horse is knowing the diseases you may need to protect against.

West Nile virus (WNV)

WNV is a leading cause of arbovirus encephalitis in horses. This virus has been identified throughout the United States. Transmitted by mosquitoes, it affects the nervous system. Horses that survive the acute phase may exhibit residual signs such as gait and behavioral abnormalities for an extended time.

Equine encephalomyelitis (EEE/WEE)

EEE and WEE are transmitted by mosquitoes. EEE is geographically associated, in general, to the eastern 1/3rd of the US. Because of the potential for high virulence and mortality, in addition to annual revaccination, booster vaccination for EEE is often recommended. WEE occurs infrequently primarily west of the Mississippi River.

Tetanus

All horses are at risk of tetanus, an often fatal disease caused by a potent neurotoxin from the bacterium *Clostridium tetani*, found in soil and the feces of horses. Because of the potential high fatality rate and ubiquitous nature of the bacteria, tetanus is a core equine vaccine.[1]

Rabies

Exposure to rabies occurs through infected animal bites. The virus migrates to the brain causing rapidly progressive encephalitis. Incidence in horses is low, but rabies is invariably fatal and has public health significance. Due to these factors, rabies is an AAEP recommended core vaccine.[1]

Equine Influenza Virus (EIV)

EIV causes short and long-term respiratory consequences. Horses that travel or commingle are at increased risk. The OIE and AAEP recommend vaccination with EIV vaccines updated to contain relevant Florida sublineage clade-1 and clade-2 vaccine strains.

Equine Herpes Virus (EHV)

EHV-1 and EHV-4 cause rhinopneumonitis, a respiratory tract infection that can vary from subclinical to severe respiratory disease. Younger horses are more susceptible to EHV-4. Beyond respiratory disease, EHV-1 can cause abortion in mares, birth of nonviable foals and neurologic disease.

Potomac Horse Fever (PHF)

Caused by *Neorickettsia risticii*, PHF is an acute enterocolitis that produces mild colic, fever, laminitis and diarrhea in horses as well as abortion in pregnant mares. It is seen in late spring, summer and early fall often near pastures bordering creeks or rivers. PHF has been reported in many areas of the United States.

Strangles

Strangles, caused by *Streptococcus equi ss. equi* is highly contagious and commonly affects young horses, but any age can be infected. The bacteria often infect lymph nodes around the jaw, causing swelling. In severe cases horses struggle to breathe.