

0172-502 March 2018

**Level 3 Advanced Technical Certificate in Equine Management**

Level 3 Equine Management – Theory Exam (1)



<b>Q1</b>	Describe the visual signs associated with <b>each</b> of the following hoof conditions. a) Abscess. (2 marks) b) Shoes left on too long. (2 marks)
<b>1a</b>	<b>1 mark each up to 2 marks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Swelling in the lower leg</li><li>• attempts to walk on the toe</li><li>• severe signs of lameness</li></ul>
<b>1b</b>	<b>1 mark each up to 2 marks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Risen clenches</li><li>• long toes</li><li>• loose shoes</li><li>• the shoe has become worn and thin</li></ul>

<b>Q2</b>	State <b>four</b> routine preventative care schedules for stabled horses. (4 marks)
<b>2</b>	<b>1 mark each up to 4 marks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Parasite control [1]</li><li>• Vaccination [1]</li><li>• Farrier/foot care [1]</li><li>• Dental care [1]</li><li>• Feeding and hydration [1]</li><li>• Health checking [1]</li><li>• Checking tack [1]</li><li>• Back checks [1]</li></ul>

<b>Q3</b>	Explain why it is important to record any health concerns when carrying out a routine health check. (2 marks)
<b>3</b>	<b>1 mark for each point, up to 2 marks</b> <p>To ensure any changes in the horse are identified [1] and to monitor any reactions to changes in daily management [1]. To keep a historic record of the situation [1] to assist the vet with diagnosis [1] or inform sickness isolation procedures [1]</p>

<b>Q4</b>	For <b>each</b> of the following aspects of stable design, describe <b>two</b> potential impacts on a horse's health and welfare. a) The stable is too small for the horse. (2 marks)
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	b) There is inadequate ventilation. c) The stable is situated away from other horses.	(2 marks) (2 marks)
<b>4a</b>	<b>1 mark for each correct explanation, up to 2 marks</b> The horse-can't display natural behaviours [1], it doesn't have room to lie down and roll [1] and the lack of movement could result in stiffness [1] or filled legs [1]. A horse could start to display aggressive/excited behaviours [1].	
<b>4b</b>	<b>1 mark for each correct explanation, up to 2 marks</b> Can contribute to the rapid spread of disease [1], a build-up of ammonia (in a poorly ventilated stable) and initiate or make worse respiratory problems [1].	
<b>4c</b>	<b>1 mark for each correct explanation, up to 2 marks</b> This could lead the horse to become excitable or aggressive in the stable [1], isolated horses could become stressed in their environment [1] or start to undertake stereotypic behaviours as a coping mechanism [1].	

<b>Q5</b>	State the type of pathogenic organism which cause each of the following <b>three</b> diseases/disorders found in horses. a) Mud fever. b) Ring worm. c) Rain scald.	(1 mark) (1 mark) (1 mark)
<b>5a</b>	<b>1 mark per correctly identified pathogen</b> Bacteria / Dermatophilus congolensis, or Staphylococcus spp	<b>If the actual name of the pathogen is used then that is acceptable.</b>  <b>Accept any other correct answer.</b>
<b>5b</b>	<b>1 mark per correctly identified pathogen</b> Fungus / Dermatophytes, Trichophyton, Microsporum, or Epidermophyton..	<b>If the actual name of the pathogen is used then that is acceptable.</b>  <b>Accept any other correct answer.</b>
<b>5c</b>	<b>1 mark per correctly identified pathogen</b> Bacteria / Dermatophilus congolensis	<b>If the actual name of the pathogen is used then that is acceptable.</b>  <b>Accept any other correct answer.</b>

<b>Q6</b>	State the frequency of booster vaccinations for <b>each</b> of the following. a) Equine flu.	(1 mark)
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	b) Tetanus.	(1 mark)
<b>6a</b>	<b>1 mark for each correct frequency</b> Equine Flu - Once a year OR within 6 months if competing in FEI competitions according to FEI rules	
<b>6b</b>	<b>1 mark for each correct frequency</b> Tetanus - Once every two years	

<b>Q7</b>	State <b>three</b> notifiable diseases of horses.	(3 marks)
<b>7</b>	<b>1 mark for each, up to 3 marks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equine Infectious Anaemia / swamp fever / EIA</li> <li>• Equine Viral Arteritis / EVA</li> <li>• Contagious Equine Metritis / CEM</li> <li>• Equine Viral Encephalomyelitis / EVE</li> <li>• Warble fly / heel flies / bomb flies / gad flies</li> <li>• Rabies</li> <li>• African Horse Sickness / AHS</li> </ul>	<b>Accept any other correct answer</b>

<b>Q8</b>	Explain how <b>each</b> of the following field specification aspects can impact the horse's welfare. a) Quality and quantity of grazing. (2 marks) b) Shelter and shade. (2 marks)	
<b>8a</b>	<b>1 mark for each point, up to 2 marks</b> If there is too much grass the horse might become obese (1) or get laminitis(1), but if the grass is poor quality they might lose weight (1) or if there are poisonous weeds they would get ill (1)	<b>Accept any other correct answer</b>
<b>8b</b>	<b>1 mark for each point, up to 2 marks</b> Without protection from (extreme) weather [1] the horse might lose condition in winter/cold (1) or dehydrate in summer/hot weather (1)	<b>Accept any other correct answer</b>

<b>Q9</b>	For <b>each</b> of the following routes of infection, describe <b>two</b> ways to prevent disease transmission in horses on a stable yard. a) Direct. (2 marks) b) Vectors. (2 marks)	
<b>9a</b>	<b>1 mark for each correct description, up to 2 marks</b> Direct - Isolation procedures placed on the yard/infected horses [1] disinfect all equipment after each use [1]	
<b>9b</b>	<b>1 mark for each correct description, up to 2 marks</b> Vectors - Use of fly rugs/masks [1], fly repellent [1], remove sources of stagnant water [1]	

<b>Q10</b>	<p>Explain how <b>each</b> of the following situations can be the cause of laminitis in horses.</p> <p>a) Obesity. (2 marks)</p> <p>b) High intake of grass. (2 marks)</p> <p>c) Equine Cushing's disease. (2 marks)</p>
<b>10a</b>	<p><b>1 mark for each explanation, up to 2 marks</b></p> <p>Excessive weight bearing on the feet due to increased weight [1] The excess pressure on the foot structures/pedal bone can cause laminitis [1]</p> <p><b>Accept any other correct answer</b></p>
<b>10b</b>	<p><b>1 mark for each explanation, up to 2 marks</b></p> <p>Horses can eat too much sugar [soluble carbohydrate] which is found in grass [1]. The sugars are not fully digested in the small intestine [1] but are fermented in the large intestine and produce lactic acid [1]. This can cause laminitis.</p> <p><b>Accept any other correct answer</b></p>
<b>10c</b>	<p><b>1 mark for each explanation, up to 2 marks</b></p> <p>Cushing's disease releases excess hormones into the horse's blood stream [1] this affects the horse's metabolism and can cause laminitis [1].</p> <p><b>Accept any other correct answer</b></p>

<b>Q11</b>	<p>There is a horse on a yard that is ill and having sick nursing. The horse is being looked after by a lot of different members of yard staff. Explain the problems that could occur if the horse's records are not monitored and updated accurately on a daily basis. (4 marks)</p>
<b>11</b>	<p><b>1 mark for each correct explanation, up to 4 marks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Won't know if the horse has had the correct medication [1] which can lead to duplicate or missed dosing [1] and make the horse's illness worse or delay improvement. [1]</li> <li>• Don't know when the horse was given medication which could lead to incorrect dosing and make the horse's illness worse or delay improvement [1]</li> <li>• Demeanour - don't know if it has changed and how it might be acting strangely, could potentially not catch changes in the horse's illness quickly enough. [1]</li> <li>• No history - can't tell if behaviour or eating habits are normal, could potentially not catch changes in the horse's illness quickly enough. [1]</li> </ul> <p><b>Accept any other correct answer</b></p>

<b>Q12</b>	<p>A horse on a stud farm has been diagnosed with Equine Herpes Virus (EHV). Explain the importance to the business of taking preventative care against this virus. (4 marks)</p>
<b>12</b>	<p><b>1 mark for each correct explanation, up to 4 marks</b></p> <p>To stop the disease from spreading [1] which can cause severe respiratory disease in affected horses [1] and because it's a breeding farm it could negatively impact the financial viability of the business [1] as it can cause abortion or death of new born foals [1].</p> <p><b>Accept any other correct answer</b></p>

	Staffing would have to increase to cope with sick nursing [1] and vet treatments which would be costly [1]. Also potential damage to the reputation which could negatively impact horse sales reducing income. [1]	
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<b>Q13</b>	For <b>each</b> of the following COSHH regulations, explain the importance of complying in a riding school environment. a) Substances must be kept in a locked cabinet. (1 mark) b) Ensure PPE is available for staff working with substances. (1 mark)	
<b>13a</b>	<b>1 mark for each correct explanation</b> Substances kept in a locked cabinet for safe storage that only qualified/competent people can access to reduce risk of harm to themselves/others/horses [1]	
<b>13b</b>	<b>1 mark for each correct explanation</b> Ensuring PPE is available for staff working with substances to protect against harm or illness from hazardous substances [1]	

<b>Q14</b>	Discuss how the daily yard routine can impact on the health and welfare of a stable kept horse. (12 marks)	
<b>14</b>	<p><b>Band 1: [1-4 marks]</b> basic explanation showing some knowledge of how the implementation of a yard routine can affect the health and welfare of the horse. Basic information given with little or no connection between the overall needs of the horse and its welfare. No justification of reasons given. To access the higher marks in the band the response will include a wider range of aspects of the yard routine and will attempt to show how these influence/impact the horse's health and welfare.</p> <p><b>Band 2: [5-8 marks]</b> Clear explanation showing knowledge and understanding of the implementation of a yard routine can affect the health and welfare of the horse, including correct use of most technical terms. Detailed information given demonstrating some connection between overall needs of the horse and its welfare. Some justification for impacts given with reasonable detail. To access higher marks in the band, the response will show some justification of the impact/influence of the daily yard routine on the horse's health and welfare.</p> <p><b>Band 3: [9-12 marks]</b> Comprehensive explanation showing accurate knowledge of how the implementation of a yard routine can affect the health and welfare of a horse. Thorough information given demonstrating a detailed connection between the overall needs of the horse and its welfare. Clear and accurate justification for impacts given. To access the higher marks in the band, the response will fully justify impacts, higher level students may link this to the five animal needs.</p> <p>For <b>no</b> awardable content, award 0 marks</p>	<p>Indicative content.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The five animal needs.</li> <li>• Knowledge of the daily yard routine</li> <li>• Rules of feeding – link to disorders/diseases/stereotypes</li> <li>• Forage requirements – linked to digestive physiology [trickle feeding]</li> <li>• Exercise needs of the horses – link to bad behaviour/stress</li> <li>• Evolution of the horse and changes in psychology and physiology</li> <li>• Link between boredom/lack of forage and stereotypic behaviours</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nutrient needs and the impact of over or under feeding on health</li><li>• Unnatural stable environment</li><li>• Cleanliness in the stable – reducing disease</li><li>• Natural vs domestic environment.</li></ul>
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