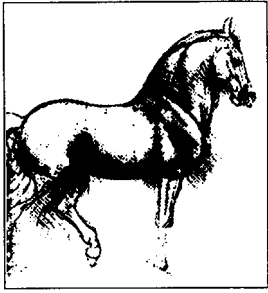


Contact us at:

(541) 388 - 4006

bendequine@gmail.com

www.bendequine.com



2016 NEWSLETTER

Bend Equine Medical Center

What a difference a year makes! With a strong economic recovery casting its glow across Central Oregon, there has been remarkable rejuvenation within the equine community. Our forecasted summer drought had little to no effect on hay production, demand for well-trained horses is high, and inflation continues to be low. There are so many things to be thankful for as we creatively and thoughtfully look ahead to 2016.

Embracing change, continuing education, and excellence in medicine continues to be hallmarks of our success at our clinic. We welcome Dr. Liz Pollak to our team to add small animal expertise and support our equine emergency services. Dr. Sam Delbecq is our premiere intern selection for 2015. We are continuing to host our very popular evening client continuing education courses. As leaders in veterinarian continuing education, Bend Equine will host two ultrasound courses with wet labs - Small Animal Abdominal ultrasound and Equine Musculoskeletal ultrasound - both courses featuring nationally recognized experts in their fields.

We will continue to develop our veterinary campus of excellence in every way. We are proud to be the only comprehensive equine referral and general practice in Central Oregon. In a time when equine medicine is becoming more disconnected, more inefficient, and more costly and *a la carte* in every way, we will stay the course to provide the best care possible for every animal - combining the most talented individuals in the industry with unparalleled compassion and communication. Thank you all for allowing us to be who we are.

On behalf of the doctors and staff of Bend Equine Medical Center and Small Animal Division, please have a safe, healthy, and joyful holiday season.

Wayne B. Schmotzer, DVM, DACVS

*Happy Holidays
from all of us to all of you!*



New Faces at Bend Equine and BEMC Small Animal Division



Dr. Liz Pollak joined our practice in October to continue her small animal veterinary career and participate in our equine emergency services. She is a graduate of Oregon State University. Following graduation she completed an intensive 12 month internship at a busy equine referral hospital in Chicago where she gained extensive experience in equine medicine and emergencies. Since that time, she has worked at a

small animal clinic in Florence, Oregon. Her passion is working with clients to support their pets so they can live long and healthy lives. She understands the importance of education in regards to proper diet, dental care, options for arthritis management, and strategies for preventing disease. Dr. Pollak is also passionate about finding solutions for behavioral issues to ensure a long-lasting and strong client-animal bond. She has worked as a volunteer for a number of agencies including the Feral Cat Coalition of Oregon and Spay Panama/World Vets. When Dr. Pollak is not working, she enjoys running, snowboarding, hiking, reading and traveling. She and her husband have a family made up of a crazy Border Collie, a trouble-making Cairn Terrier and four temperamental cats. Dr. Pollak is a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, the Oregon Veterinary Medical Association, the American Association of Equine Practitioners and the Northwest Equine Practitioners Association.



Jen Davies joined our clinic as a licensed veterinary technician in April 2015. Jen grew up in Idaho Falls riding horses, camping, fishing and snow machining throughout Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana. She competed in show jumping, dressage, and cross country and was a member of her local pony club. In 1998, she even qualified for Nationals in Kentucky! She attended Bel-Rea Institute of Animal Technology for her Veterinary Technician Certification. Jen worked as a Certified Veterinary Technician for the last 10 years and finally her love and passion for horses brought her to Bend Equine. When not at work, she enjoys her life with her wonderful husband Ben and their three dogs, two horses, and mini donkey. They enjoy camping, fishing, hiking, and many other outdoor activities. She is a woman of many trades...she also helps her husband with fabrication work, building tables, chairs, gates, and many other iron and wood ornamental creations.

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Kirstin Rehn joined BEMC in April 2013 as a veterinary assistant. She received her AAOT from Central Oregon Community College before transferring to Oregon State University where she graduated in 2015 with her BS in Animal Science and Pre-Veterinary Medicine. She plans to continue with school and earn her DVM, specializing in equine and camelids. Kirsten grew up in Tumalo on a small alpaca farm. She competed in hunter/jumpers on the local show circuit and participated in OHSET on the Summit High School team. In her free time, Kirsten enjoys riding, skiing and hiking with her canine companion, Eevee.

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Dr. Sam Delbecq is our 2015/2016 veterinary intern. Dr. Delbecq is originally from north Texas. She completed her undergraduate degrees in Biomedical Science and Entomology from Texas A&M University then went on to earn her DVM from Colorado State University in 2015 where she tracked mixed (small animal and equine) veterinary medicine. While in veterinary school, Samantha was involved in CSU's Student Chapter of

AAEP club as the sponsorship chair for the Equine Symposium committee growing this event from its inaugural year. Samantha grew up riding and working for several top veterinarians within the Dallas/Fort Worth metropolis during high school and college. In veterinary school, she completed a summer internship with Zoetis working on equine vaccine trials. She continued her work in equine vaccine clinical trials at Colorado State's Animal Reproduction and Biotechnology Laboratory. In her spare time, Samantha enjoys hiking and trail running with her border collie/ blue heeler mix named Oliver as well as reading, baking, and riding.



Rachel Eady joined BEMC in March 2015 as a veterinary assistant. She graduated from Oregon State University in 2010 with a degree in General Agriculture and an Equine minor. She currently runs a small breeding and boarding facility in Sisters where she works with AQHA reining and reined cow horses. Rachel also competes

in NRHA and NRCHA competitions. In her spare time, she loves to spend time outdoors and going to movies. She lives with her fiancé Ramey, their dogs Emmy Lou and Lucy, their kitty Princess Juliet Longhair Fluffington, and their many horses.

Bisphosphonates in Horses

Dr. Wendy Krebs

Two drugs, Tildren and Osphos, were approved for use to treat navicular disease by the FDA in recent months. This is exciting news for many horse owners, because although the approval here in the U.S. is technically only for navicular syndrome, studies have also found the drugs to help reduce pain and lameness associated with a variety of conditions, from hock osteoarthritis to thoracolumbar osteoarthritis, so there is potentially a much broader application. Tildren has been available in the U.S. for several years, but only by special import permit from the European Union, which was a lengthy and somewhat expensive process, so this change will make it more widely available to veterinarians and their patients.

How Do They Work?

Both Tildren (tildurionate) and Osphos (clodronate) work by inhibiting osteoclastic activity in bone, which essentially reduces remodeling of bones. They are in the same family of drugs, bisphosphonates, as those like Boniva that women are prescribed to help control osteoporosis. Reduction of bone remodeling is potentially useful for navicular disease, as it can theoretically stop the reabsorption of bone and worsening of navicular bone cysts, which sometimes characterize the disease. The drugs remain active in bone for at least 3 months, and probably exert their effects for 6 months or more. Another “fringe” benefit effect of the drugs is that they seem to provide a significant degree of analgesia (pain relief). The mechanism is not well understood at this time and may relate to an anti-inflammatory effect, but it seems to kick in fairly rapidly, usually within a few days, and persists for several weeks to months, overlapping with the bone remodeling effects. We don’t know at this point if the improvements in lameness that are seen are due to the reduction in bone remodeling, the analgesic effects, or a combination of the two.



How Are They Administered?

Both drugs are administered by injection, though Tildren is by intravenous (IV) injection along with IV fluids, and Osphos is by intramuscular (IM) injection. Your vet may want to observe your horse for a few hours after treatment to ensure it doesn’t colic.

Do They Work And What For?

The drug companies that manufacture the two drugs were required to complete fairly lengthy clinical studies on the drugs prior to approval, and both studies used horses diagnosed with navicular syndrome. The Osphos study showed a beneficial effect (improvement in lameness by at least one grade on the AAEP lameness scale) was present in horses treated with Osphos at Day 28, Day 56 and Day 180. About 2/3 of horses were better for at least 6 months. The majority of the horses improved at least two grades in lameness, although the average improvement overall was one grade. The Tildren study used horses that had been diagnosed with navicular bone edema only; sixty three percent of horses treated with Tildren improved at least one grade in lameness when reassessed at 2 months post-treatment.

Other published studies looked at use of Tildren in horses with hock osteoarthritis/bone spavin and thoracolumbar spine osteoarthritis and found that treated horses improved significantly compared to non-treated horses, though these were relatively small studies.

Side Effects - what’s the downside?

- 1) Both drugs can potentially have negative effects on kidney function, and the manufacturers warn against using them simultaneously with NSAID drugs like bute, Banamine, and Equioxx/Previcox. Any horses known to have pre-existing kidney compromise should not be treated with these drugs, and I personally think it’s prudent to have your horse’s blood work checked before administering, since some horses may have mild pre-existing kidney disease that their owner is unaware of.
- 2) Both drugs also can cause mild colic at the time they are administered. Virtually all the horses in the studies that did show mild colic resolved with handwalking.
- 3) Neither drug should be used in horses younger than four years of age, since their bones are still growing and need to be able to go through normal bone remodeling.
- 4) They should not be used in mares that are pregnant, lactating, and in my opinion, not for several months prior to being bred.
- 5) Bisphosphonate drugs in humans have been implicated in some quite adverse effects with prolonged use over several years, such as increased risk of femur fractures and osteonecrosis of the jaw. Long term effects have not been studied in horses. Some horses are being treated repeatedly with Tildren, since it has been available in the U.S. for several years. Might these horses eventually be susceptible to catastrophic fractures too? We don’t know the answer to that yet.

Canine Allergies - Is Your Dog Affected? Dr. Sam Delbecq

Canine allergies are a common occurrence within the canine population. Often after exclusion of other reasons for itching such as external parasites (fleas, mites etc), and fungal infections (ringworm), allergies are often what causes an itchy licking dog. In the dog, no age or sex predilections are noted with allergies, although many cases tend to occur in younger dogs (33% - 52% less than 1 year of age in reports from various studies). The index of suspicion for food allergies is above that of environmental allergies when itching occurs in dogs under six months of age. Itching and licking in some dogs can be very severe and become all consuming. Allergic dermatitis is genetic so breeding severely allergic individuals is discouraged.



Often dogs with allergies have secondary bacterial or yeast infections. These infections can make the skin look red, scaly, malodorous, scabby, with bumps or sores. These dogs are treated for these secondary infections, but the primary cause (allergies) are often not addressed and thus set the dog up for a life-long reoccurrence of infections. Allergic dermatitis causes a dysfunction within the skin barrier thus pre-disposing dogs with allergies to secondary infections.

Environmental Allergies

- **More common and seasonal**
- **Worsens with age**
- **Usually first noticed in young dogs**
- **Treated with shampoos, medications, immunotherapy, and environmental modification**

VS.

Food Allergies

- **Less common and non-seasonal**
- **Treatable with prescribed diet change**
- **Usually first noticed in young dogs**
- **Treated by changing the diet and additional medications if needed**
- **Mainly manifest as skin irritation**

So how do you to tell them apart? Often a food trial is the easiest and most cost effective way to determine if your dog has food allergies or environmental allergies. This includes a very strict 8 week trial with a novel diet. Talk to your veterinarian for the details. Unfortunately, allergies can never be cured and must be managed for the dog's lifetime. If you have any questions about allergies, or think your dog may have allergies please come in and see us! There is a wide range of treatments and different ways we can help the itchy allergic dog!

Emergency Services Available at BEMC



BEND EQUINE EMERGENCY CENTER

Our Bend Equine Emergency Center now services many veterinarians in the Central Oregon area, offers small animal emergency services and extended hours for small animal patients! *We accept emergency patients from our clients, non-clients and referring veterinarians.*

What does this mean for EQUINE PATIENTS? If you use a different veterinarian in town, it is at their discretion whether or not you will be transferred to Bend

Equine for your equine after hour care. Should your veterinarian choose to use our services, their after hours phone message will direct you to Bend Equine Emergency Center for examination and treatment of your horse. As always, we are available 24/7 for anyone who chooses our emergency services.

What does this mean for SMALL ANIMAL PATIENTS? If you have a concern about your pet after hours, you can call and speak to one of the veterinarians. They will give you recommendations for your pet. They will either recommend that your pet be seen right away (either by our vet on call or by the Animal Emergency Clinic), that your pet be scheduled for an appointment the following day, or they may provide a consultation regarding care for the night.

**New extended Small Animal Division
hours (starting January 1st):**

**Tuesday, Thursday: 11am - 7pm
Monday, Wednesday, Friday: 9am - 5pm
Saturdays: 9am - 12pm (once a month)**

When you call, you will be instructed to do the following: When prompted, Press 9 to be connected with our answering service. The operator will ask you information about your emergency and if you are being referred by another veterinarian. Our veterinarian on call will return your call promptly.

What do you think your mouth would look like if you didn't brush your teeth every day for an entire year? Bad breath? Cavities?

Plaque becomes tartar in about 24 hours. Tartar calculus enlarges over time which causes inflamed gums and subsequently recessed gums. This leads to cavities, loose teeth, and pain.

Why is daily dental care important?

Regular dental care is as important for our pets as it is for us. As tartar is very difficult to dislodge without special equipment, daily plaque removal is vital to keep a healthy mouth and fresh smelling breath. Dental brushing, specialized dental treats, dental chew toys, dental diets and water additives are some of the methods that are used to decrease tartar accumulation. Your veterinarian can assist you with strategies and the tools to make this an simple task to accomplish every day.

Check out safe dental treats approved for pets at The Veterinary Oral Health Council website (<http://www.vohc.org/AcceptedProductsTable.pdf>).

Is my dog likely to have dental problems?

Genetics and age can contribute to dental disease. Genetics play a large role in a pet's tartar accumulation rate. Some breeds and certain lines are likely to have more dental problems than others (Chihuahuas, dachshunds, greyhounds are just a few examples of breeds more likely to have dental disease). Additionally, certain life stages change the risk of dental disease; middle-aged to older cats are likely to get resorptive lesions (the roots are



slowly destroyed which causes oral pain), whereas younger animals may have developmental abnormalities in their deciduous (or baby) teeth.

What does your vet look for during your pet's annual examination? Fractured or injured teeth, gingivitis, oral ulcers, tartar accumulation, other lesions in the mouth are all assessed.

Yearly oral checkups during an annual examination should be performed by your veterinarian to survey dental disease and discuss what options may work to keep your pet's teeth healthy. A healthy mouth without dental disease will have considerably better breath so panting and dog kisses are much more enjoyable!

Krebster News Hour

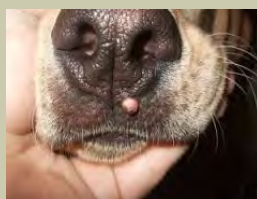
First Leptosporosis Vaccine for Horses Available Soon

- Leptosporosis is often a silent undetected disease that is prevalent in central Oregon
- Lepto is estimated to cause 70% of Equine Recurrent Uveitis
- Lepto is responsible for some undiagnosed renal failure cases
- Lepto is an insidious cause of abortion in mares

Call us if you have any questions regarding this disease or if you would like to have your horse vaccinated.

New Outpatient Cryosurgery Available for Dogs and Horses

BEMC's new cryotherapy probe allows our doctors to treat and control skin and ocular tumors on an outpatient basis rather than watching them grow until surgery is required. Light sedation and local nerve blocks are required in most cases.



New Small Animal Division Alternative Hours

In order to better serve our small animal community Dr. Liz Pollak will be offering alternative business hours Tues & Thurs 11am-7pm.



Equine Embryo Transfer Dr. Shannon Findley

Equine embryo transfer is a fascinating medical procedure that allows a mare to make an embryo and then have that embryo transferred to a recipient mare. The recipient mare then carries the embryo to term and raises the foal to weaning.

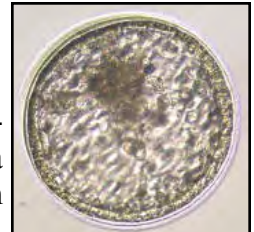
How it works

The donor mare is bred as she usually would be, then 6.5-8 days after the date of conception, the embryo is flushed from her uterus. This is performed by lavaging her uterus with a special flush solution, then the solution is filtered through a cup which will catch the microscopic embryo.



Embryo search disc

The embryo is identified under a microscope, evaluated for viability and quality, then transferred into a recipient mare. The recipient mare is hormonally controlled to be at the same stage of her reproductive cycle as the donor mare so that her uterus will be receptive to the pregnancy. One week later, the recipient mare is checked for pregnancy via ultrasound. Recipient mares can be leased from an embryo transfer center (most popular option) or owners of the donor mare can elect to find their own recipient mare.



7 day old embryo

Why perform embryo transfer?

There are many reasons to elect embryo transfer over a natural pregnancy. 1) Embryo transfer allows mares who are actively showing/being worked to continue with their careers while still having offspring at the same time. 2) Embryo transfer allows mares who are not fit to carry a pregnancy or raise a foal due to an injury or health issue to continue to have offspring without compromising their own safety or comfort. 3) Embryo transfer allows valuable mares to have more than one foal in one season.

How successful is embryo transfer?

When performed by a knowledgeable veterinarian, embryo transfer can be very successful with pregnancy rates that are close to that of normal artificially inseminated mares.

What's new in embryo transfer?

We can now freeze embryos so that they can be implanted at a different time than the collection from the donor. Once frozen, the embryos can be shipped all over the world or the embryo can be collected late in the season but then not have the transfer performed until early the following year so that the baby is born in a more desirable time of year. Freezing embryos also allows more flexibility with recipient mares so that you can simply transfer it when the recipient mare is ready and not have to rely on trying to synchronize her cycle with the donor. How cool is that? (literally!)

We are learning more about the effect of the recipient mare on the foal that is born. We now know that the size and breed of the recipient mare can influence the growth rate and metabolism of the foal even though they share no genetics.

If you are interested in learning more about BEMC Embryo Transfer services please contact Dr. Shannon Findley.



Recipient mare and foal

What is an Equine Dentist?

We find that clients often have some confusion over the term "equine dentist" and what the term means. It is often used by lay dentists who are non-veterinarian individuals, but is misleading in that these individuals are not licensed or insured in any manner, nor are they required to have any training in equine dentistry. It is illegal in Oregon for these individuals to provide equine dental care. They often circumvent the illegality of their practice by having the owner temporarily sign off ownership to them for the duration of the dental procedure! It is also illegal for them to administer drugs and medications (i.e. sedation).

Equine Dentistry - What is the benefit of an experienced veterinary dentist? Dr. Jessie Evans

Equine Dentistry has evolved greatly over the years - what used to be a blind filing of the teeth with a hand float now has advanced to oral speculums and power floats. And it all makes sense - a speculum allows for visualization of the horses teeth (prior, during, and after the procedure), for a more accurate adjustment to your horses mouth, less trauma, and with use of the power float, less time. This all equates to a more comfortable and overall better dental treatment for your horse. We can all relate, right? Who would want their dentist blindly working on their teeth, using dated equipment and taking longer than necessary?

At Bend Equine, our veterinarians have received special training in dentistry. Here's what you can expect from us during a dental procedure:

- Full dental examination including use of a speculum, sedation, dental pick, a good mouth light +/- a dental mirror.
- All dental findings will be recorded in a dental record.
- Power float tool (can only legally be used by vets) - a gentler, more effective, efficient, precise, and thorough way to float teeth. Allows a wider range of corrective procedures to be done.

*Remember, your dentist should only remove the amount of tooth needed to achieve the desired effect (removal of sharp enamel points, lowering hooks, ramps, and waves). Over floating is something we see commonly when a horse has been treated with a Power float in inexperienced hands.



February and March are Small Animal Dental Months!

Make an appointment for a comprehensive oral health assessment & treatment during the month of February or March and receive \$50.00 off dental services!



Dog's Teeth Before Dental Cleaning



Dog's Teeth After Dental Cleaning

Free Digital Dental X-rays!



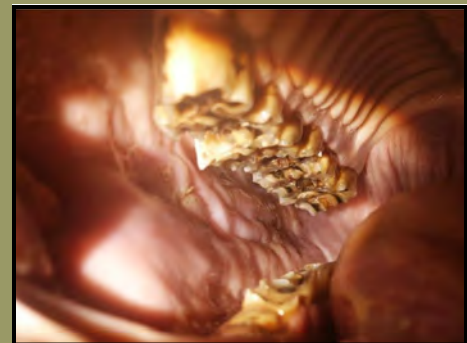
Dental X-ray is the standard of care in small animal practice. BEMC is proud to include digital dental x-rays on every dental procedure to better serve your pets' needs.

Winter

Deals

And

Discounts



EQUINE WINTER DENTAL SPECIAL!

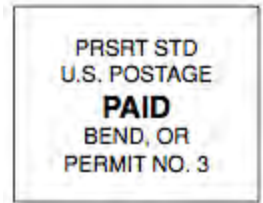
JANUARY ♦ FEBRUARY ♦ MARCH

Receive \$30 off

Dental Float/Equilibrium Fee!

(Average cost is \$114.50 per horse plus sedation and office admission)

*Haul - In Only



**2016
NEWSLETTER**

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*UNPARALLELED COMMITMENT,
CARE, COMPASSION & SERVICE*

www.bendequine.com
www.bendequine.com/smallanimal



Bend Equine Continuing Education Evenings

Due to popular demand, we are again holding our continuing education programs as a series of 1 hour lectures to be held at BEMC. We will provide refreshments and a tour of the facility in addition to the lecture/demonstration. Please pass on the dates to any equine group or individuals you think would be interested!

Wednesday December 2, 2015 - Equine Colic

Information on the most common emergency we see including common causes of colic, treatment (what you can do at home), and colic prevention.

Facility Tour to begin at 6:30pm, lecture provided by Dr. Shannon Findley at 7pm

Wednesday January 13, 2016 - Equine and Small Animal Nutrition

The first half of this session will discuss equine nutrition and the second half will focus on dog and cat nutrition (highlighting weight management).

Facility Tour to begin at 6:30pm, lectures provided by Dr. Wendy Krebs and Dr. Liz Pollak at 7pm

Wednesday February 3, 2016 - Pain Management in Horses and Small Animals

The first half of this session will discuss equine pain management, focusing on treatment of orthopedic discomfort from sport horse to the geriatric retired horse. The second half will focus on orthopedic pain management in dogs and cats.

Facility Tour to begin at 6:30pm, lecture provided by Dr. Wendy Krebs and Dr. Liz Pollak at 7pm

Wednesday March 2, 2016 - Emergency Care for Horses and Small Animals

What to do before the vet arrives.

Facility Tour to begin at 6:30pm, lecture provided by Dr. Jessie Evans at 7pm

Equine Bandaging, IM injections, and Eye Medication Administration to follow lecture.

[Drawing to give away an Equine and Small Animal Emergency Kit!](#)

**Refreshments provided! \$15 to attend, free for all youth group members such as 4-H & Pony Club.
Please email (bendequine@gmail.com) or call (541-388-4006) to let us know if you plan to attend!**