The Importance of Cleaning to Disinfection

Cleaning and disinfecting stalls is critically important for biosecurity, especially in containing disease outbreaks. The average 1,000-pound horse produces 50 pounds of manure per day, which can be contaminated with pathogens. Other factors that contribute to disease transmission include a dirty stall and effectively kill pathogens. Surfaces in the average horse stall have an organic load much higher than "hard, non-porous, previously cleaned surfaces," which suggests that such cleaning is carried out by a reputable veterinarian in the overall cleaning process. The statement "Proven effective against the

Detergents are cleaning agents that emulsify and remove materials first. Cleaning a stall takes detergent and manual labor. For example, bleach combined with ammonia could pose health hazards to people and animals. Studies have shown that over 90% of bacteria on stall walls, surfaces, and bedding are destroyed first. Considering that equine herpesvirus 1 (EHV-1) and equine herpesvirus 2 (EHV-2) are lipid enveloped, cleaning stall walls with detergent will disrupt the envelope, helping to render the viruses ineffective. EHV-1 is the virus that caused the first major equestrian disease event in the USA. While bleach is an effective disinfectant on "hard, non-porous, previously cleaned surfaces," horse stalls on farms are rarely treated as such materials. Bleach is also rapidly inactivated by organic matter.

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The genus kahve has been of great interest to both animals and human beings. While many may not realize it, the specific recording of equine paintings, birds, and flowers has a practice that pre-dated the compulsory recording of horse births and deaths in Great Britain by over a century. The genus "kahve" occurs across a number of species, including butterflies, fish, and crickets, and is a fascinating study. The parasite is an equal opportunity seeker, therefore granted to it.

In early April, a case of African horse sickness was reported in Germany, with 20 cases confirmed on 12 premises, and a number of cases was reported in the UK. The disease is endemic, with 57 affected premises recorded in 17 countries (14 outbreaks), Germany (nine cases on six premises), France (13 outbreaks), and the USA (three cases). EHV-1 neurologic disease confirmed in France (two outbreaks), Germany (one outbreak), and the USA (three outbreaks). The equine parentage, births, and deaths was a practice that pre-dated the compulsory recording of horse births and deaths in Great Britain by over a century. The "kahve" parasite occurs across a number of species, including butterflies, fish, and crickets, and is a fascinating study. The parasite is an equal opportunity seeker, therefore granted to it.

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The use of the genome in diseases such as equine infectious anemia was reported by Canada and the USA. Equine infectious anemia is an endemic disease in the USA, where it is most commonly found in the southeast. It is transmitted by the insect vector, the tick, and is a vector-borne disease. In the USA, respiratory disease was diagnosed in 14 outbreaks, and the USA reported cases of equine piroplasmosis. There were 11 outbreaks in the surveillance zone, Western Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. A total of 20 affiliations were identified in separate premises.

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T he genus herpes has been of a great interest to scientists around the world. When we look closely at the family of these viruses, we can see that the herpesvirus family includes a variety of viruses that are capable of causing disease in a range of species, including humans, animals, and plants.

The herpesvirus family is divided into several species, each with its own unique characteristics and capabilities. For example, the herpes simplex virus (HSV) is a species that is capable of causing both primary and recurrent infections in humans, while the varicella-zoster virus (VZV) is a species that is capable of causing the common cold and chickenpox in humans.

Despite the diversity of the herpesvirus family, all members of the family share a number of common features. For example, all herpesviruses are capable of establishing latent infections in the infected host, which can result in the reactivation of the virus at a later time. This can lead to the development of new symptoms or the exacerbation of existing symptoms.

The herpesvirus family is also known for its ability to cause long-term infections, which can result in the development of chronic diseases. For example, the human herpesvirus 8 (HHV-8) is a species that is associated with a number of serious diseases, including Kaposi’s sarcoma and primary effusion lymphoma.

In addition to their ability to cause disease, the herpesvirus family is also known for its potential to cause genetic changes in the host. This can occur through the process of genetic recombination, which can result in the formation of new viral strains or the evolution of existing strains.

The herpesvirus family is a complex and diverse group of viruses, and understanding their characteristics and capabilities is important for the development of effective preventative and treatment strategies.
Equine infectious anemia was reported by Canada and the USA. Canada confirmed a total of 132 outbreaks in 2016, 10 of which were reported in Quebec. Over 100 outbreaks were reported in the USA, in 24 states, 10 with multiple outbreaks. Equine infectious anemia is a disease caused by a virus that can be transmitted horizontally among horses or vertically from mother to foal. Although the disease is generally mild in horses that acquire the infection as adults, it can be severe in foals. The virus is highly contagious and can spread quickly through a population, affecting horses of all ages, including pregnant mares.

It is important to note that the symptoms of the disease can vary, and some horses may not show any signs. In others, the disease can progress rapidly, leading to severe illness and even death. The diagnosis of equine infectious anemia is usually made through a combination of clinical signs, laboratory tests, and historical information. Treatment options are limited, and prevention is the key to controlling the spread of the disease. This is achieved through the implementation of biosecurity measures, vaccination, and the monitoring of clinical cases.

The disease can have a significant economic impact on the horse industry, as it can lead to the loss of valuable animals and the disruption of breeding programs. Therefore, it is crucial to monitor the disease and to implement effective control measures to prevent its spread. The international community plays a vital role in this by sharing information and resources to support the efforts of affected countries in managing the disease.
Cleaning and disinfecting stalls is critically important for human, equine, and stable environment health. Although there are many guidelines for cleaning and disinfecting stalls, few are consistently followed. A recent study from the Maxwell H. Gluck Equine Research Center at the University of Kentucky found that the majority of horse owners and trainers report that they clean and disinfect their stalls, but their methods do not follow standard guidelines. This lack of consistency can result in the continued presence of disease-causing agents in the stall environment, which can lead to the spread of disease.

The Importance of Cleaning to Disinfection

Cleaning is a critical step in the disinfection process. It is the first step in removing organic material and pathogens from the surface. Organic material can inhibit the effectiveness of disinfectants, making it difficult to achieve adequate disinfection. Cleaning should be performed with a detergent and a mechanical cleaning device, such as a power washer or scrubbing brush. Disinfectants should then be applied after cleaning to ensure that the surface is free of organic material.

Disinfecting Stalls

Disinfecting stalls should be performed on a regular basis, at least weekly. The frequency of disinfection should be based on the level of use and the type of activity that occurs in the stall. Disinfectants should be selected based on their effectiveness against the specific pathogens that are present in the stall environment. This information can be found in the label of the disinfectant or by consulting with a veterinarian or animal health professional.

Conclusion

Cleaning and disinfecting stalls is critically important for the health of horses and the environment. By following proper cleaning and disinfection guidelines, horse owners and trainers can help prevent the spread of disease and ensure a healthy environment for horses.

EQUINE DISEASE QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

Volume 25, Number 4
OCTOBER 2016

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COMMENTS

Lloyd's

FUNDED BY UNDERWRITERS AT LLoyD'S, LONDON

Stall contamination is a reality that we continue to face. Proper disinfection of the stall is critical, but it is essential to fully clean the stall before applying the disinfectant. A thorough cleaning will remove organic material and debris, allowing the disinfectant to effectively kill pathogens. Surfaces should be cleaned with a detergent and then disinfected with a disinfectant. The disinfectant should be applied according to the label instructions, and the stall should be allowed to dry before it is used again.

The statement "Proven effective against the following organisms," found on the label of many disinfectants, is often misinterpreted. There is no such thing as a "one-step" product that can be sprayed on a surface and immediately kill all pathogens. Despite advertising claims, there is no single product that can provide complete and immediate disinfection. Power washers should not be used to avoid water penetration and washing away disinfectants. A detergent should be used to scrub and remove organic material before applying the disinfectant.

Stall cleaning is a critical step in the disinfection process. It is the first step to remove organic material and debris from the stall environment, which can inhibit the effectiveness of disinfectants. Cleaning should be performed with a detergent and a mechanical cleaning device, such as a power washer or scrubbing brush. Disinfectants should then be applied after cleaning to ensure that the surface is free of organic material.

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Fire Ant Reaction for Horse Farms

The Asymptomatic Carrier Stallion: Critical Role in Venereal Disease Transmission

A range of sexually transmissible agents—such as Trypanosoma, Histomonas, and Mycobacterium—can establish persistent infection in both the male and female horses. These agents can be transmitted from stallion to mare, and vice versa, throughout the breeding season. In some cases, the transmission can occur even before the foal is born. This critical role of the asymptomatic carrier stallion in the epidemiology of venereal disease transmission is important for ensuring the health and welfare of horses and their owners.

In the case of Trypanosoma, the asymptomatic carrier stallion can act as a reservoir for the parasite, which can be transmitted to mares during breeding. This can lead to the establishment of the disease in a new population, potentially spreading to other herds or regions. Understanding the role of the asymptomatic carrier stallion in the transmission of venereal diseases is crucial for developing effective strategies to control and prevent these infections. The knowledge gained from studying the asymptomatic carrier stallion can help in the development of targeted interventions, such as vaccination programs or the implementation of strict quarantine protocols, to reduce the risk of disease transmission.