

# BIOSECURITY MEASURES FOR STRANGLES

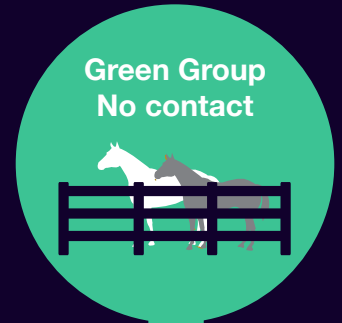
## Managing a strangles outbreak

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.

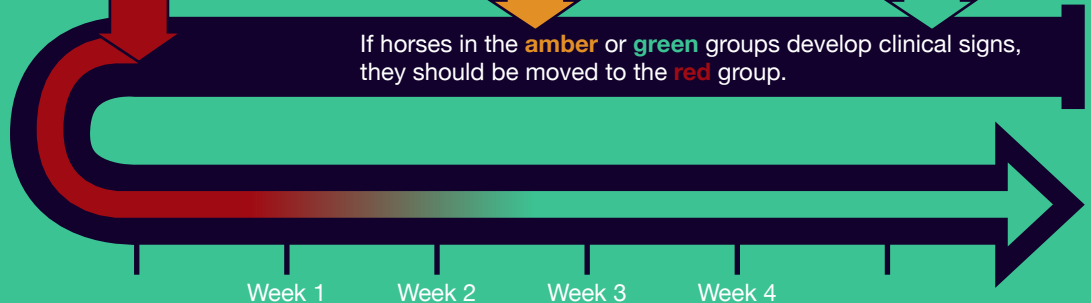
In the event of a **strangles outbreak** horses should be divided into **3 groups** using a 'traffic light' system.



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

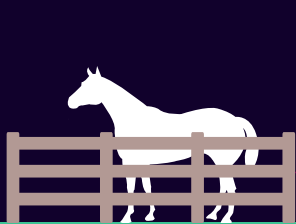


If horses in the **amber** or **green** groups develop clinical signs, they should be moved to the **red** group.



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**.

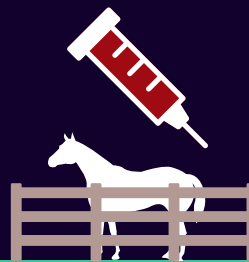
## Preventing strangles



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



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

