



**American Association
of Equine Practitioners**

EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT AND MISTREATMENT:

A Practical Guide for Law Enforcement

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www.aaep.org



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT



EQUINE ABUSE AND NEGLECT: A SLIDING SCALE

There is presently no absolute scale to determine when a particular collection of factors escalate a case of animal neglect, abuse or cruelty into a situation reflecting higher risk to the animal and others.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

EQUINE ABUSE AND NEGLECT: A SLIDING SCALE

Law enforcement personnel should use their good judgment and experience in recognizing that a number of aggravating factors may be cause for serious concern about equine welfare, abuse, or neglect.

- Laws and statutes regarding animal welfare, abuse, and neglect vary per state.
- This may dictate the premise of a possible cruelty case.
- Familiarity with these laws and statutes is imperative when pursuing animal cruelty.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

PARTNER WITH AN EQUINE VETERINARIAN

- Equine veterinarians are a valuable resource in helping to identify and assess suspected cases of equine abuse or neglect.
- Consult with an equine veterinarian for expert advice regarding animal welfare.
- If at all possible, bring a veterinarian to an initial visit to enhance data collection and action plans if there is evidence of neglect or abuse.





EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

INITIAL EXAM: THE IMPORTANT FIRST STEP IN RECOGNIZING ABUSE OR NEGLECT



Examine the horse:

- Take notes on a uniform data collection sheet
- Capture findings with photographs and videos (helpful to document inability to move, vocalizing, aggression)

Investigate the situation:

- Speak with the horse owner, caretaker, or others familiar with the situation
- Search for and document deceased horses
- Note the condition of other species on the premise (*although Equids are very different than ruminants in terms of GI, behavior, and body condition*)



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

THOROUGH ASSESSMENT INCLUDES:

- Horse Identification
- Physical Examination including Body Condition
- Evaluation of Routine Horse Care, including Nutrition, Housing, Parasites, Grooming and Hoof Care
- Untreated Injuries



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

HORSE IDENTIFICATION

Gender:

- Stallion (aka stud or colt)
- Gelding (castrated)
- Mare (filly when young, broodmare if used for breeding)

Age:

- Foal
- Weanling (6-12 months)
- Yearling
- Adult
- Senior (*horses can live well into their 30s*)

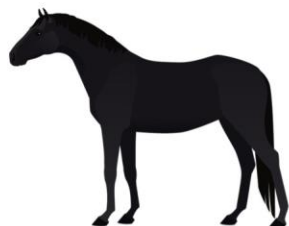
Note: A veterinarian may provide an age range based on dentition

**For safety, have experienced horse handlers lead stallions, young horses, and those that act untrained.*

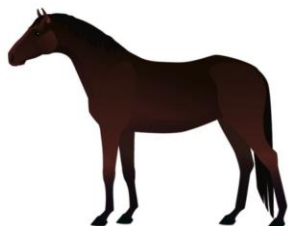


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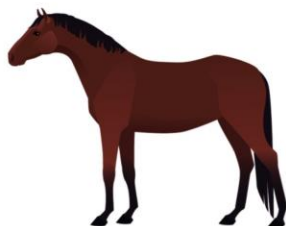
HORSE IDENTIFICATION



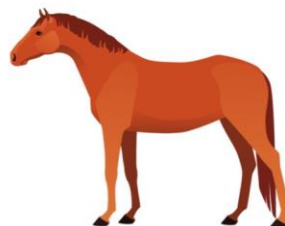
black



dark bay



bay



chestnut



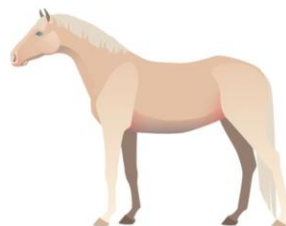
flaxen chestnut



buckskin



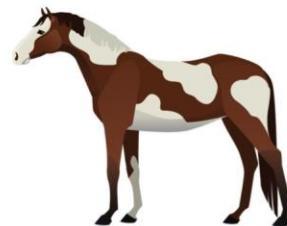
palomino



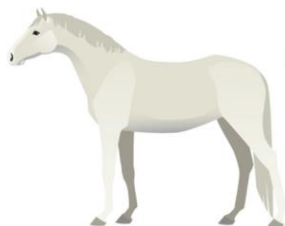
cremello



piebald



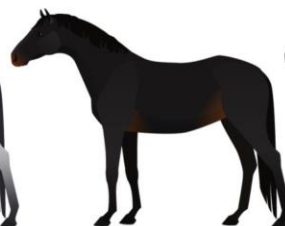
skewbald



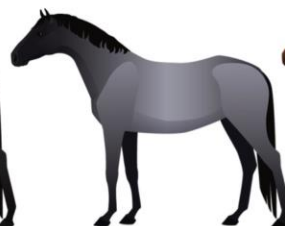
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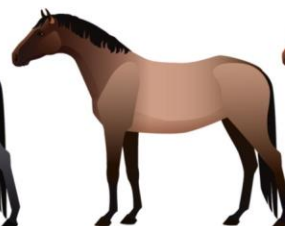
dapple gray



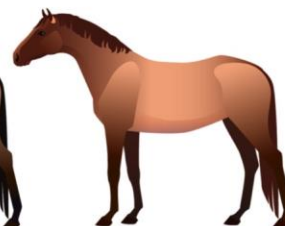
seal brown



blue roan



bay roan



red roan



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

FACE & LEG MARKINGS



snip



star



stripe



blaze



bald face



coronet



pastern



sock



stocking



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

HORSE IDENTIFICATION

Hundreds of Horse Breeds Exist:

- Hot blood/light- riding ex: Thoroughbred, Arabian
- Cold blood/heavy/draft ex: Clydesdale
- Warmblood- riding/sport horse
- Pony
- Miniature horse
- Donkey
- Mule

For detailed breed information and photos, visit
www.afs.okstate.edu/breeds/horses/



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DETERMINING HORSE HEIGHT



A horse is measured from the top of its withers, not from the top of its head.

Horses are measured by “hands.”
One hand = Four inches

Ex: A horse which measures 60 inches from withers to the ground is 15 hands tall.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

HORSE IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS

Three Primary Systems Exist for Identifying a Horse:

1. Lip Tattoo – Racehorses, including Thoroughbreds, Standardbreds & Arabians, are tattooed. *Note: The Jockey Club Thoroughbred breed registry in 2018 now requires all new registered horses to be microchipped.*
2. Brand – States may regulate the use of brands and keep a brand registry.
3. Microchip – Implantable microchips are increasingly the standard for animal ID. *The Jockey Club Thoroughbred Breed Registry in 2018 and the USTA Standardbred breed registry in 2019 now require all new registered horses to be microchipped.*



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Normal Vital Signs:

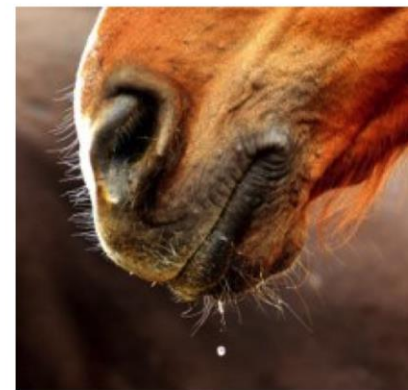
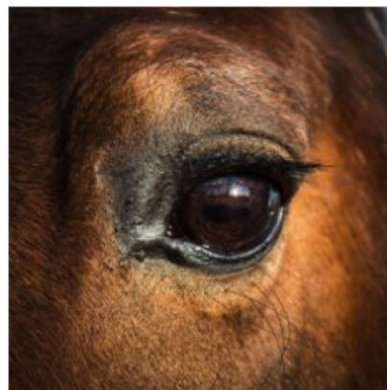
- Rectal Temperature: 99-101 °F (37.2-38.3°C)
- Pulse: 28-44 beats/minute
- Respiration: 10-24 breaths/minute

Eyes: should be clear, open, and free of discharge

Nostrils: should be free of crusting or thick mucus (some watery discharge is usually normal)

Feces: consistency should be formed (not watery)

BAR: horses should normally be Bright, Alert, and Responsive to stimuli





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PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Special Considerations:

- Neurologic, dangerous, or potentially infectious horses should be evaluated by a veterinarian prior to handling.
- Wear gloves and change them between horses.
- A veterinarian can recommend additional biosecurity and safety measures after evaluating the situation.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

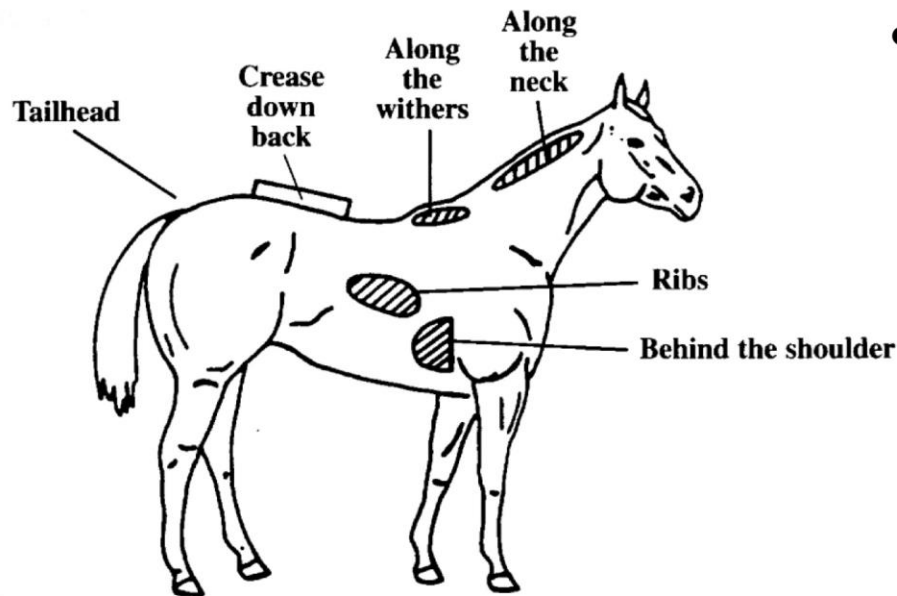
EXAMINE THE ANIMAL: BODY CONDITION

- The horse's body condition measures the balance between intake and expenditure of energy.
- Body condition can be affected by a variety of factors such as: food availability, reproductive activities, weather, performance or work activities, parasites, disease, dental problems, and feeding practices.
- Poor body condition does not automatically mean neglect. It is just one tool to evaluate a horse.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

BODY CONDITION SCORING



- A numerical value is assigned based on the cumulative fat in six areas.
 - *Henneke et al. Equine Vet J. (1983) 15 (4), 371-2*
- Assess fat both visually and by palpation (examination by touch) in each area
- Visual assessment alone of BCS is not appropriate



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

Equine Body Condition Score

the **HORSE**
HOW TO BE A BETTER HORSE OWNER



1

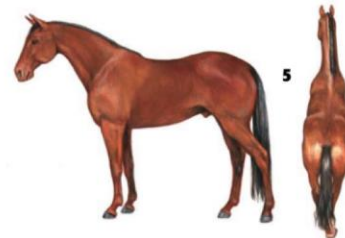
SCORE	DESCRIPTION
1	POOR Horse is extremely emaciated. The backbone, ribs, hipbones, and tailhead project prominently. Bone structure of the withers, shoulders, and neck easily noticeable. No fatty tissues can be felt.
2	VERY THIN Horse is emaciated. Slight fat covering over vertebrae. Backbone, ribs, tailhead, and hipbones are prominent. Withers, shoulders, and neck structures are discernible.



3

3	THIN Fat built up about halfway on vertebrae. Slight fat layer can be felt over ribs, but ribs easily discernible. The tailhead is evident, but individual vertebrae cannot be seen. The hipbones cannot be seen, but withers, shoulder, and neck are emphasized.
4	MODERATELY THIN Negative crease along back. Faint outline of ribs can be seen. Fat can be felt along tailhead. Hip bones cannot be seen. Withers, neck, and shoulders not obviously flat.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY ROBIN PETERSON, DVM, BASED ON TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY BODY CONDITION SCORE



5

5	MODERATE Back is level. Ribs can be felt, but not easily seen. Fat around tailhead beginning to feel spongy. Withers are rounded and shoulders and neck blend smoothly into the body.
6	MODERATELY FLESHY May have a slight crease down the back. Fat on the tailhead feels soft. Fat over the ribs feels spongy. Fat beginning to be deposited along the sides of the withers, behind the shoulders, and along the neck.
7	FLESHY A crease is seen down the back. Individual ribs can be felt, but noticeable filling between ribs with fat. Fat around tailhead is soft. Noticeable fat deposited along the withers, behind the shoulders, and along the neck.



7



9

8	FAT Crease down back is prominent. Ribs difficult to feel due to fat in between. Fat around tailhead very soft. Area along withers filled with fat. Area behind shoulders filled in flush with the barrel of the body. Noticeable thickening of neck. Fat deposited along the inner buttocks.
9	EXTREMELY FAT Obvious crease down back. Fat is in patches over rib area, with hugging fat over tailhead, withers, neck, and behind shoulders. Fat along inner buttocks may rub together. Flank is filled in flush with the barrel of the body.

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BODY CONDITION SCORING

- Have a BCS in hand when evaluating a horse.
- Assign a score to each of the 6 body areas, then find the average.
- For consistency, one evaluator should perform all the estimates (there is variation between interpreters).

This BCS sheet can be downloaded for free at:

<https://thehorse.com/137703/equine-body-condition-score-poster/>



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

BODY CONDITION SCORING Underweight (1-3)

CONDITION	Neck	Withers	Loin	Tailhead	Ribs	Shoulder
1 - Poor	Bone structure easily noticeable, horse extremely emaciated, no fatty tissue can be felt.	Bone structure easily noticeable.	Spinous processes project prominently.	Spinous processes project prominently.	Tailhead (pinbone) and hook bones project prominently.	Bone structure easily noticeable.
2- Very Thin	Faintly discernable, animal emaciated.	Faintly discernable.	Slight fat covering over base of spinous processes. Transverse processes of lumbar vertebrae feel rounded. Spinous processes prominent.	Tailhead prominent.	Slight fat cover over ribs. Ribs easily discernable.	Shoulder accentuated.
3 - Thin	Neck accentuated.	Withers accentuated.	Fat buildup halfway on spinous processes but easily discernable. Transverse processes cannot be felt.	Tailhead prominent but individual vertebrae cannot be visually identified. Hook bones appear rounded but are still easily discernable. Pin bones not distinguished.	Slight fat cover over ribs. Ribs easily discernable.	Shoulder accentuated.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

BODY CONDITION SCORING Ideal Weight (4-6)

CONDITION	Neck	Withers	Loin	Tailhead	Ribs	Shoulder
4 – Moderately Thin	Neck not obviously thin.	Withers not obviously thin.	Negative crease along back.	Prominence depends on conformation; fat can be felt. Hook bones not discernable.	Faint outline discernable.	Shoulder not obviously thin.
5 - Moderate	Neck blends smoothly into body.	Withers rounded over spinous processes.	Back level.	Fat around tailhead beginning to feel spongy.	Ribs cannot be visually distinguished but can be easily felt.	Shoulder blends smoothly into body.
6 – Moderately Fleshy	Fat beginning to be deposited.	Fat beginning to be deposited.	May have slight positive crease down back.	Fat around tailhead feels soft.	Fat over ribs feels spongy.	Fat beginning to be deposited.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

BODY CONDITION SCORING Overweight (7-9)

CONDITION	Neck	Withers	Loin	Tailhead	Ribs	Shoulder
7 - Fleshy	Fat deposited along neck.	Fat deposited along neck.	May have positive crease down back.	Fat around tailhead is soft.	Individual ribs can be felt, but noticeable filling between ribs with fat.	Fat deposited behind shoulder.
8 - Fat	Noticeable thickening of neck, fat deposited on inner buttocks.	Area along withers filled with fat.	Positive crease down back.	Tailhead fat very soft.	Difficult to feel ribs.	Area behind shoulder filled in flush with body.
9 - Obese	Bulging fat. Fat along inner buttocks may rub together. Flank filled in flush.	Bulging fat.	Obvious positive crease down back.	Building fat around tailhead.	Patchy fat appearing over ribs.	Bulging fat.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT



POOR #1

CONDITION	Neck	Withers	Loin	Tailhead	Ribs	Shoulder
1 - Poor	Bone structure easily noticeable, horse extremely emaciated, no fatty tissue can be felt.	Bone structure easily noticeable.	Spinous processes project prominently.	Spinous processes project prominently.	Tailhead (pinbone) and hook bones project prominently.	Bone structure easily noticeable.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT



VERY THIN #2

CONDITION	Neck	Withers	Loin	Tailhead	Ribs	Shoulder
2- Very Thin	Faintly discernable, animal emaciated.	Faintly discernable.	Slight fat covering over base of spinous processes. Transverse processes of lumbar vertebrae feel rounded. Spinous processes prominent.	Tailhead prominent.	Slight fat cover over ribs. Ribs easily discernable.	Shoulder accentuated.



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THIN #3

CONDITION	Neck	Withers	Loin	Tailhead	Ribs	Shoulder
3 – Thin	Neck accentuated.	Withers accentuated.	Fat buildup halfway on spinous processes but easily discernable. Transverse processes cannot be felt.	Tailhead prominent but individual vertebrae cannot be visually identified. Hook bones appear rounded but are still easily discernable. Pin bones not distinguished.	Slight fat cover over ribs. Ribs easily discernable.	Shoulder accentuated.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT



MODERATELY THIN #4

CONDITION	Neck	Withers	Loin	Tailhead	Ribs	Shoulder
4 – Moderately Thin	Neck not obviously thin.	Withers not obviously thin.	Negative crease along back.	Prominence depends on conformation; fat can be felt. Hook bones not discernable.	Faint outline discernable.	Shoulder not obviously thin.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT



MODERATE #5

CONDITION	Neck	Withers	Loin	Tailhead	Ribs	Shoulder
5 - Moderate	Neck blends smoothly into body.	Withers rounded over spinous processes.	Back level.	Fat around tailhead beginning to feel spongy.	Ribs cannot be visually distinguished but can be easily felt.	Shoulder blends smoothly into body.



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MODERATELY FLESHY #6

CONDITION	Neck	Withers	Loin	Tailhead	Ribs	Shoulder
6 – Moderately Fleshy	Fat beginning to be deposited.	Fat beginning to be deposited.	May have slight positive crease down back.	Fat around tailhead feels soft.	Fat over ribs feels spongy.	Fat beginning to be deposited.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT



FLESHY #7

CONDITION	Neck	Withers	Loin	Tailhead	Ribs	Shoulder
7 - Fleshy	Fat deposited along neck.	Fat deposited along neck.	May have positive crease down back.	Fat around tailhead is soft.	Individual ribs can be felt, but noticeable filling between ribs with fat.	Fat deposited behind shoulder.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT



FAT #8

CONDITION	Neck	Withers	Loin	Tailhead	Ribs	Shoulder
8 - Fat	Noticeable thickening of neck, fat deposited on inner buttocks.	Area along withers filled with fat.	Positive crease down back.	Tailhead fat very soft.	Difficult to feel ribs.	Area behind shoulder filled in flush with body.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT



OBESE #9

CONDITION	Neck	Withers	Loin	Tailhead	Ribs	Shoulder
9 - Obese	Bulging fat. Fat along inner buttocks may rub together. Flank filled in flush.	Bulging fat.	Obvious positive crease down back.	Building fat around tailhead.	Patchy fat appearing over ribs.	Bulging fat.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

LIMITATIONS OF BODY CONDITION SCORING

Not every thin horse is neglected or abused.

- BCS should not be the sole reason for seizure.
- The health of the horse is only in jeopardy if it is breaking down non-fat tissue to provide for its basic energy needs. The BCS cannot measure this function.
- A low BCS must be supported by other clinical signs of starvation and blood work to indicate nutritional neglect.



Henneke, D. "(Mis)Use of the BCS in Alleged Neglect,"
https://www.equinescience.org/BCS_Henneke.pdf



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

NUTRITION

- There is no “one size fits all” nutritional plan for horses. Each plan is tailored to the individual horse’s nutritional needs and health condition.
- Most horses do well on forage alone
 - Grass pasture
 - Hay: alfalfa, grass, oat
 - Hay cubes or pellets
- Some horses also receive:
 - Concentrates (grain)
 - Fat (oil or rice bran)
 - Beet pulp
 - Vitamins or other supplements



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

NUTRITION



All horses should have easy access to:

- Fresh water supplies.
- Trace mineral/salt blocks.
- Safe feeders (if used) and adequate sized feeding areas.

A horse of average size eats 10-15 lbs. of hay minimum per day. Evaluate the number of horses and number of bales of hay and other feed available. An average 3-string bale weighs 100 pounds and is divided into 10 or more flakes.



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NUTRITION



Horse Herd Hierarchy: In a crowded enclosure with limited feeders, young, old or weak horses may not be able to compete for feed.

Horses can develop oral lesions due to poor quality feed, or hunger compelling the horse to chew on non-nutritional sources.

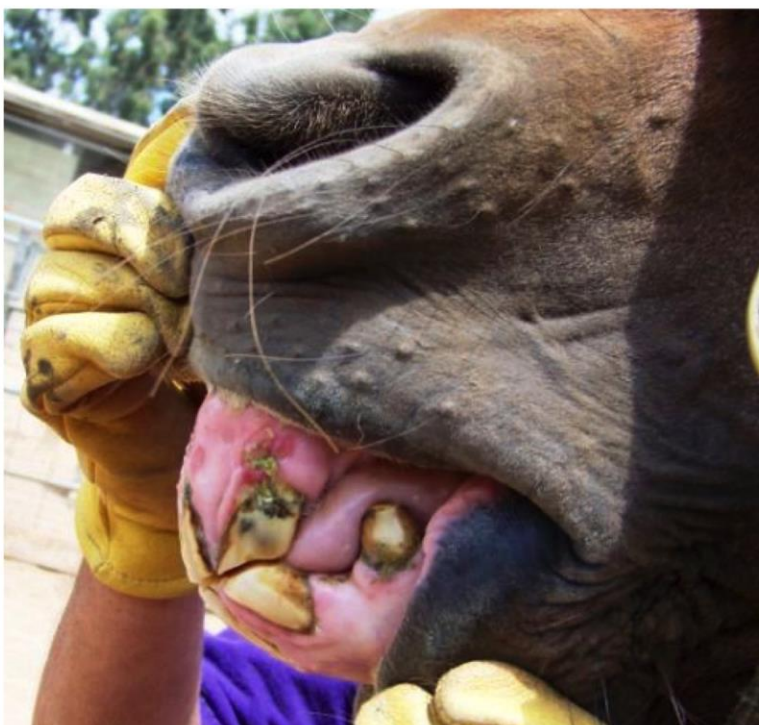
**To minimize the risk of Re-feeding Syndrome a veterinarian should oversee the re-feeding program for starved horses.*





EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

DENTISTRY



- Dental examination and care (floating, as necessary) should be provided by a veterinarian.
- Older horses have an increased incidence of abnormal or missing teeth and tooth wear.
- Horses that are missing teeth or have difficulty chewing may benefit from chopped or pelleted feeds.

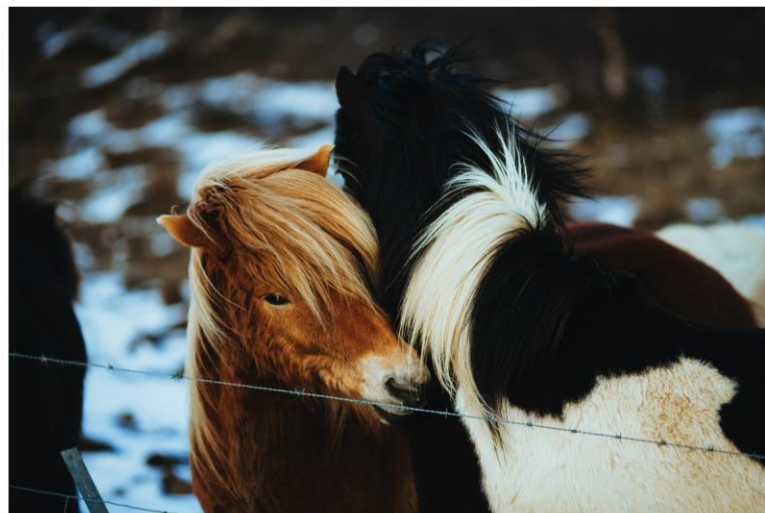


EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

HOUSING



A safe fence prevents a horse from getting loose (horse and public safety issue), and is unlikely to cause injury



Injury risk varies with:

- size of the enclosure
- number and temperament of horses
- fence material, construction, & maintenance
- visibility of the fence line



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

IS THE ENVIRONMENT SAFE AND SECURE?

Safety:

- Enclosures and shelters should be free of hazards likely to cause injury or illness.
- Flooring should provide traction to prevent slipping.



Security:

- Gates and doors should prevent horses from escaping, and be easily opened by emergency personnel in case of fire or other unexpected dangers.





EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

HOW MUCH SHELTER DOES A HORSE NEED?

- In the absence of wind and moisture, most healthy horses tolerate cold temperatures if they have a winter haircoat
- Heat and sun can make horses uncomfortable. Shade trees can provide adequate shelter.





EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

WASTE MANAGEMENT



- Manure is an ideal breeding ground for disease-carrying flies
- Excessive manure and urine is unhealthy for hooves and lungs
- Manure should be removed frequently- Accumulation of waste in and around the horse's environment may be a sign that horses are not receiving proper care



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

GROOMING

- Grooming improves skin and coat condition.
- Skin infections can cause hair loss.
 - Bacteria (“Rain Rot”)
 - Fungi (“Ringworm”)
- The existence of hair coat problems can reflect a lack of care.





EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

GROOMING: LACK OF ROUTINE CARE?



Long, unkempt, dirty hair coat in horses that haven't been taken care of in a long time.



Horses with Pituitary Pars Intermedia Disorder (*Equine Cushing's Disease*), a medical condition of older horses, often develop a "wooly mammoth" appearance. These horses may need extra management, such as body clipping.



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HOOF CARE

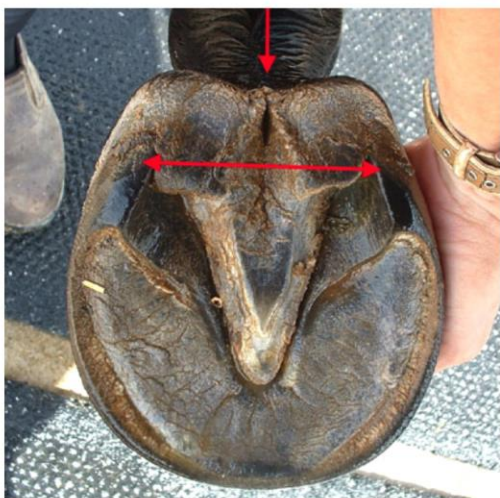


- Routine hoof picking can prevent or identify problems such as bruises, cracks, thrush, and abscesses
- Periodic trimming- typically every 4-10 weeks depending on hoof growth and wear
- Not all horses require shoes



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

HOOF CARE



Normal, healthy hoof.



Hoof showing the effects of neglect and lack of care.



Hooves that have not been trimmed in many, many months. Severely overgrown hooves can cause significant pain and lameness.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

UNTREATED INJURIES

- Horse owners should utilize a veterinarian for resources and medical care.
- Untreated wounds or injuries may indicate neglect.



“Proud flesh” formation on an untreated lower limb wound



Infected barbed wire wound



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

ARTHRITIS



Enlarged knee (carpus) of a horse's forelimb with advanced arthritis.

- Older horses are more likely to have developed arthritis.
- **MANY HORSES GET ALONG FINE!** The simple existence of arthritis is not necessarily a humane issue.
- Arthritis may make it difficult for animals to move, or rise.
- Affected joints may be enlarged, or painful.
- Many jurisdictions have laws prohibiting the keeping or harboring of animals in an incurable, crippled condition.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

ASSESSING RISK – CLINICAL HISTORY

LOW RISK	MEDIUM RISK	HIGH RISK
Single episode.	Repetitive or chronic conditions; previous efforts to resolve through owner/manager education have failed.	Repetitive or chronic conditions; unexplained injuries or death of previous animals, particularly young animals; owner/manager unresponsive to educational interventions.
Injuries consistent with presented history.	Injuries probably inconsistent with presented history.	Injuries definitely not consistent with presented history.
Non-life threatening conditions.	More serious, non-life threatening conditions.	Serious and life-threatening conditions.
Conditions probably caused by lack of owner/manager education, lack of money, or extenuating circumstances.	Conditions probably caused by ongoing issues that may or may not be resolved; maltreatment may be inadvertent or deliberate.	Conditions definitely caused by ongoing issues that will not be resolved; known deliberate mistreatment with aggravating factors.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

ASSESSING RISK – OWNER/MANAGER BEHAVIOR

LOW RISK	MEDIUM RISK	HIGH RISK
Owner/manager seems concerned with animal's condition; is willing to improve the situation.	Owner/manager seems indifferent to animal's condition; is reluctant to improve situation.	Owner/manager is hostile to recommendations to improve the animal's condition; is unwilling to make necessary improvements.
Delay in seeking medical attention due to financial constraints or valid reasons.	Delay in seeking medical attention due to attempt to hide abuse.	Blatant refusal to seek medical attention in attempt to hide abuse.
Owner/manager has followed up on previous recommendations.	Owner/manager has been unable to follow up on previous recommendations.	Owner/manager unwilling to follow up on previous recommendations.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

ASSESSING RISK – HORSE BEHAVIOR *(only in addition to other factors)*

LOW RISK	MEDIUM RISK	HIGH RISK
Responds to owner/manager (e.g., whinnies on sight, approaches owner in field, pasture, or paddock); positive response to attention.	Unwilling to be caught or restrained; reacts in fear when being handled by the owner/manager.	Afraid of or avoids owner/manager; may be easier to handle when owner/manager is not present.
Normal response to everyday activities.	May have abnormal response to other individuals, for example, aggressive response to, or avoidance of, strangers; depression.	Abnormal response to everyday activity, e.g., rearing or striking when attempts are made to handle the horse.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

DUE TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, SOME OWNERS MAY NOT BE ABLE TO CARE FOR THEIR HORSES.

- For every abuse case, there are dozens of neglect cases.
- Be prepared to educate, monitor, or direct owners/managers in economic crisis to resources such as sanctuaries or other facilities to donate their horses.



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS: ASK AN EQUINE VETERINARIAN

The American Association of Equine Practitioners
is the largest professional equine veterinary
organization in the world.

If you need help finding a veterinarian in your area,
try the “Get-A-DVM” locator at:
aaep.org/get-dvm



EQUINE ABUSE, NEGLECT & MISTREATMENT

**Practical Guidance for the Effective Response
by Veterinarians to Suspected Animal
Cruelty, Abuse and Neglect**

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2/11

REFERENCE:

<https://ebusiness.avma.org/Files/ProductDownloads/AVMA%20Suspected%20Animal%20Cruelty.pdf>



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ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:

Lip Tattoos:

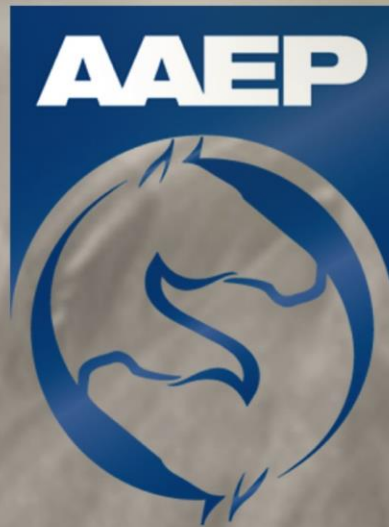
Thoroughbred – The Jockey Club – jockeyclub.com

Standardbred – U.S. Trotting Association – ustrotting.com

Quarter Horse – American Quarter Horse Association – aqha.com

Brand Identification:

Bureau of Land Management “Reading a Freeze Mark” –
<https://www.blm.gov/programs/wild-horse-and-burro>



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For additional Equine Welfare resources,
visit aaep.org/owner-guidelines/equine-welfare