

Qualification: 0172-502/002 Level 3 Equine Management – Theory exam (1)

June 2018

1	State four symptoms that indicate a horse needs dental care. (4 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	<p>1 mark each for any of the following, to a maximum of 4 marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quidding (1) ● Weight loss (1) ● Sensitive when handling around the horse’s head (1) ● Sensitive and reactive when ridden (in the contact)(1) ● Colic(1) ● Excessive drawling due to a twig being stuck in top part of the jaw (1) ● Obvious injury to existing teeth, such as broken/ damaged (1) ● Abscess (1) ● Foul smell (1) ● Bleeding (1) ● Missing/loose tooth (1) ● Tooth decay (1) Hooks/sharp edges (1) 		4
2	Explain how stalls impact on the horse’s health and welfare. (6 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	<p>1 mark each for any of the following, to a maximum of 6 marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Horse cannot turn around/restricted movement which can be detrimental to both health and welfare as horses have evolved to roam and be moving for the majority of the day. [1] ● Unlikely to lie down which could impact health and welfare as horses could suffer from a lack of rest. [1] ● Usually beside lots of other horses/ponies which can have a detrimental impact to horses which prefer to not be in close contact with other horses. Fighting/stress could result [1] 		6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not good for young flighty horses as not used to restriction and may panic, plus handler always approaching the hind quarters, therefore not really suitable for horses that are inclined to kick. ● Risk of disease spreading, as large group of horses/ ponies together within close proximity to each other [1] ● Generally not a constant supply of water available, which could impact on the horse's health as they may become dehydrated without constant access to water. ● Horses tied in stalls may also not be able to interact with other horses which may detriment the horses health as horses a social animals [1] Horses in stalls cannot perform their full repertoire of natural behaviours which may lead to stereotypic behaviours [1] 		
3	Explain the importance of completing an accident report form when a person has been injured on the yard. (4 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	<p>1 mark each for any of the following, to a maximum of 4 marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evidence used if taken to court over negligence. Suing. ● Monitor accidents to avoid repeat incidences ● Comply with insurance/company policy ● Recording clear and detailed account of the incident <p>Keep a record of any injury and treatment in case condition worsens or further treatment is required.</p>		4
4	Explain the importance of annually reviewing risk assessment records for a competition yard. (4 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	<p>1 mark each for any of the following, to a maximum of 4 marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● New equipment [e.g. horse walker] that is brought onto the yard could lead to new hazards. [1] ● New procedures [e.g. turning out] could have be put in place on the yard which could lead to new hazards. [1] ● Harmful substances [e.g. medicines] could have been brought into the yard which could lead to new hazards. [1] ● Businesses change over time reviewing risk assessments will ensure that the risk of staff being harmed has not changed. [1] ● If the risk to staff has changed then further control measures can be implemented to minimise risk. [1] ● Improvements may need to be made for current risk assessments to minimise risk to staff. [1] 		4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any accidents/near misses in the previous 12 months can be reviewed and risk assessment updated to improve risk management. [1] 		
5	Describe the main difference between an endoparasite and an ectoparasite. (2 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	1 mark for each of the following, to a maximum of 2 marks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endo lives inside its host [1] ecto lives on the outside of the horse's body [1]. 	Both endo and ecto must be correctly identified in the response for 2 marks.	2
6	a) State the normal temperature, pulse rate and respiration rate of horses at rest. (3 marks) b) A horse has been brought in from a muddy field with a minor bleeding wound on the cannon area of its lower left forelimb. Explain the appropriate first aid actions that should be taken. (6 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	a) 1 mark each for any of the following, to a maximum of 3 marks: b) Temperature: 37.5-38°C/ 100.5°F (either [1]) c) Pulse rate: 28 – 44 beats per minute [1] d) Respiration rate: 8 – 12 breaths per minute [1] c) 1 mark each for any of the following, to a maximum of 6 marks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrain the horse [tie up in/outside stable] to ensure safety [1] Assess the wound to decide if it is an emergency or a situation which can be dealt with by staff on the yard [1] Assess the horses behaviour for pain or changes in behaviour [1] Assess the length of time the wound bleeds to decide if the wound needs veterinary attention [1] A compress can be placed over the wound to control bleeding [1] The wound should be washed out to remove debris and mud to ensure it is clean [1] The wound should then be treated with an ointment/salve to provide protection to the wound from further debris/bacteria/contamination [1] Clean padding should be placed over the wound for protection [1] 	a) Did not accept if unit was missing	9

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A bandage should then be placed over the top to keep the padding in place. [1] 		
7	<p>Explain the purpose of the following two legislations.</p> <p>a) The Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966. (2 marks)</p> <p>b) The Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 2006. (2 marks)</p>		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	<p>1 mark each for any of the following, to a maximum of 2 marks per question part:</p> <p>a) The Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966. Management of the veterinary profession (1 mark) by registering of veterinary surgeons and veterinary practitioners and for regulating their professional education and professional conduct (1)</p> <p>b) The Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 2006 Protection of animals during transportation (1 mark), ensuring operators complete appropriate logs, take appropriate breaks, inspect the vessel and the animals, ensure appropriate temperature is available, such as offered water at appropriate intervals (1 mark for any of the other points raised)</p>		4
8	State three symptoms of strangles. (3 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	<p>1 mark each for any of the following, to a maximum of 3 marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depression Loss of appetite or difficulty eating Raised temperature Cough Nasal discharge Swollen glands in the throat region Rupture of glands with abscess material/ pus <p>Severe symptoms include difficulty breathing</p>		3
9	Explain the role of vitamins and describe the deficiency signs in the horse's body. (4 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks

	<p>1 mark awarded for the role of vitamins and 1 mark for each correct point for the explanation of deficiency symptoms up to 3 marks. 4 marks total maximum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vitamins are nutrients which are needed in small amounts in order for the horse's body to function properly. [1] • Vitamin deficiencies can impair immune function in horses and make them more susceptible to illness. [1] • Vision/eye changes - specifically reduced ability to see in dim or low light conditions, [1] • Horses with vitamin deficiencies can so signs of Impaired reproduction [1] • Increased appetite can occur when horses are deficient in vitamins [1] • progressive weakness in muscles is a sign of deficiency in horses [1] • Hoof changes can occur and hooves can become deformed and brittle [1] • Stiff and swollen joints/stiffness of gait can occur with vitamin deficiencies [1] 		4
10	Explain the causes of thrush in horses.		(4 marks)
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	<p>1 mark each for any of the following, to a maximum of 4 marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabling horses for long periods on soiled, dirty bedding can allow bacteria to flourish and cause thrush [1] • Turning out horses in damp/ swampy fields for prolonged periods can allow bacteria to flourish and cause thrush [1] • Not regularly picking out and cleaning the horse's feet can allow for a build-up of bacteria which causes thrush [1] • Poor foot conformation can make it difficult to clean the hoof which can led to a build-up of bacteria [1] • Poor hoof conformation can lead to irritation of the tissues of the foot which can allow bacteria to enter the tissues and cause thrush. • Incorrect trimming and shoeing can damage the hoof which can lead to thrush [1] <p>shoeing with full pads can allow dirt and moisture to build up which can cause bacteria build up [1]</p>		4
11	Explain the restraint techniques which may be used for horses receiving medication via injection. (4 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks

	<p>1 mark each for any of the following, to a maximum of 4 marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A head collar and lead rope can be used to restrain horses who are used to having injections/are not frightened of having injections [1] • A bridle can be used as a restraint method for horses that are not used to injections/frightened/nervous of injections [1] • A chifney can be used as a restraint method for horses that are not used to injections/frightened/nervous of injections [1] • A twitch can be used in cases where horses have severe retains to injections [1] • Lifting a limb is a technique that can be used to immobilise horses who are frightened of injections [1] <p>Putting the horse in stocks is a method of restraint for horse who are frightened of injections [1]</p>		4
12	Discuss how lack of turnout can impact on the horse's health and welfare. (12 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	<p>Intention:</p> <p>Band 1: 1 – 4 marks Basic discussion with minimal reference to how a lack of turnout can influence the horse's health and welfare. Lack of turnout is described with minimal detail of impacts on the horse. Few examples given. Gaps in knowledge and a lot of irrelevant information included. To access the higher marks in the band the response will include a wider range of aspects of a lack of turn out and justification of how these influence/impact the horse's health and welfare.</p> <p>Band 2: 5 – 8 marks A clear discussion to the way a lack of turnout influences the horse's health and welfare. Aspects of a lack of turnout are described with some detail and linked to health and welfare. A wider range of examples included. To access higher marks in the band, the response will show some justification of the impact/influence to a lack of turnout on the horse's health and welfare. Minimal irrelevant information given.</p> <p>Band 3: 9 – 12 marks Detailed discussion on how a lack of turnout can influence the health and welfare of the horse. Aspects of a lack of turnout are described comprehensively with detail of how they can have a positive or negative influence on the horse. To access the higher marks in the band, the response will fully justify impacts. Depth of knowledge shown with detailed explanations.</p>	<p>Indicative content:</p> <p>To include discussion on the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behaviour with no turnout • Behaviour with turnout • Injuries occurring, kicks, fractures • Restriction of grazing, not enough grass • Too much grass and associated health problems that occur with these, eg, laminitis, colic • Use of round pen • Feeding horses with poor weight, thus having to supplement the grass with roughage – include different methods of doing this • Behaviour issues, such as 'riggy' horses, fence walking, difficult to catch, dominant behaviour, playful behaviour, fighting • Various health problems associated with no turnout • Introduction of new horses • Relate to natural behaviour 	12

	For no awardable content, award 0 marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Spread of disease● Health and safety, handling horses in large groups● Link it to evolution and natural instincts Discuss welfare organisations and welfare needs.	
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