

This first-aid kit has been produced by Agria. It contains first-aid supplies for treating wounds and joint injuries.

(Please turn over for Swedish.)

- The cover can be removed and used as a mat – place the supplies on top.
- The shoulder strap can be used as a lead rope.

In the event of an acute injury, do as follows:

- Stay calm.
- Make sure that neither your horse nor anyone else can suffer further injury.
- Move the horse to a place where it can be treated.
- Assess the injury – severe bleeding wounds, injuries that require stitches, potential joint or tendon sheath injuries, fractures, burns and eye injuries require immediate treatment by a veterinarian. Important telephone numbers can be found in the bag.

BLEEDING WOUNDS

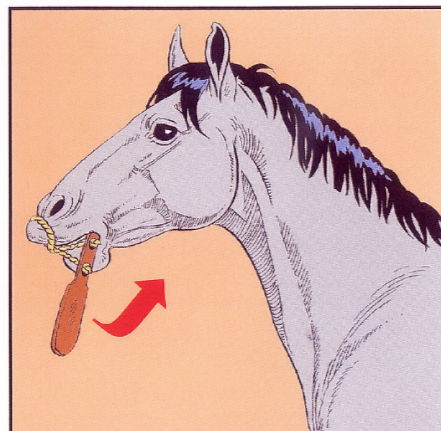
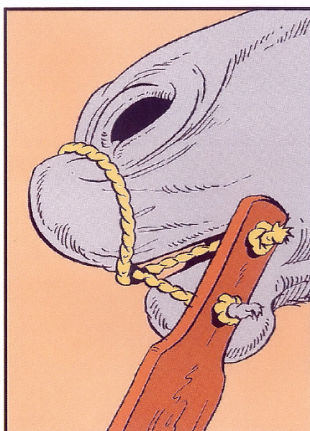
If the blood spurts intermittently – restrict the blood supply above the injury.

1. Tie a piece of gauze bandage or a belt as tight as possible above the injury. NB! Leave on for a maximum of 20 minutes; otherwise there may be severe tissue damage.
2. Apply a pressure bandage as shown below.
3. Contact a veterinarian.

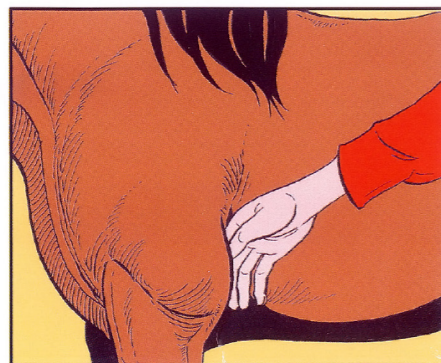
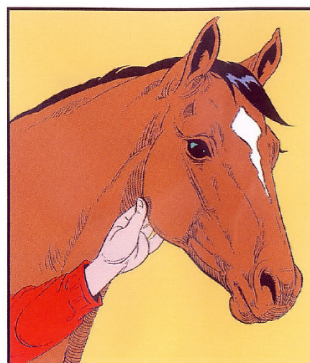
In the event of severe bleeding – apply a pressure bandage.

1. Apply a piece of folded cotton gauze to the wound.
2. If extra pressure is required, apply a full gauze bandage over the wound or fold up another piece of cotton gauze.
3. Tighten with Power Vet-Flex to apply firm pressure.
4. Check the blood flow after about 10 minutes. If blood is seeping through, apply another layer (leave the first one on). The bandage must not remain in place for more than one hour! Otherwise the bandage may cause injury.
5. Contact a veterinarian.

How to twitch a horse



Here are two different ways to take a horse's pulse



OTHER WOUNDS

Sårskador

1. Before you start – clean your hands with a wipe.
2. Clean the wound. Use the bottle of sterile saline solution and the sterile spray nozzle. Pierce holes in the membrane at the top of the bottle using the spray nozzle and screw on tight. Gently spray clean, using just enough pressure, without further damaging the tissue. Don't skip on the saline solution!
3. If there is a water hose with cold water available, you can use that.
4. Inspect the wound. If necessary, use the tweezers to remove any debris. Do not poke around in the wound with your fingers.
5. Apply a sterile compress to the wound.
6. Cut a piece of cotton gauze and apply it to the wound.
7. Wrap Power Vet-Flex around the bandage. Do not wrap too tightly.

Skin lacerations

1. Before you start – clean your hands with a wipe.
2. Clean the wound and skin flaps using sterile saline solution as described in point 2 under "Other wounds".
3. Reposition the flaps of skin as best you can.
4. In the event of significant injuries, contact a veterinarian.
5. Make sure the flaps of skin are kept moist until the veterinarian arrives.

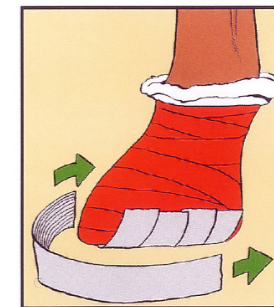
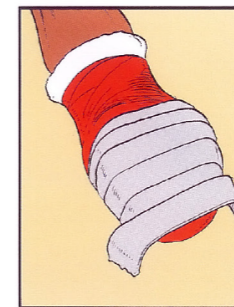
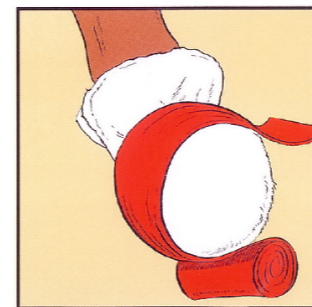
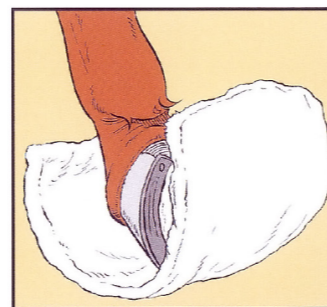
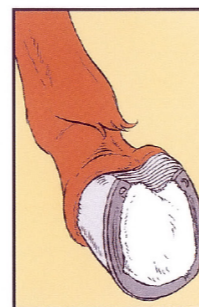
Eye injuries

1. Remove any foreign objects, if present.
2. Rinse the eye carefully as described in point 2 under "Other wounds".
3. Contact a veterinarian. Injuries to the cornea and eye must be checked immediately; otherwise the horse may lose its sight.

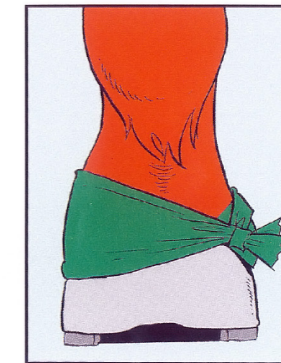
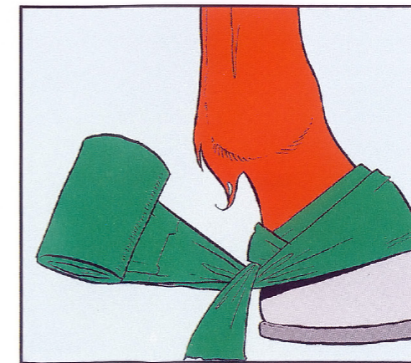
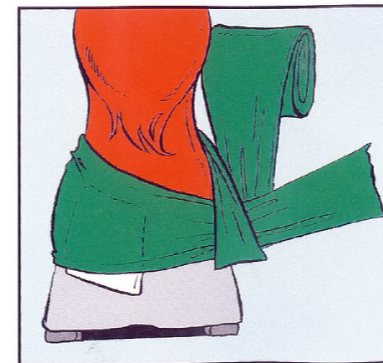
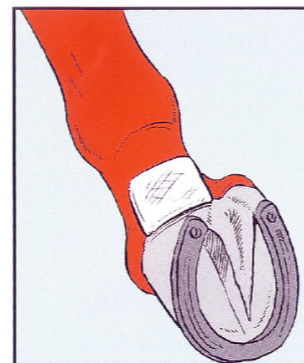
Puncture wounds

1. Examine where, in what direction and how far the object has penetrated into the hoof.
2. If the object has penetrated into the centre of the frog, the flexor tendon and navicular bursa may have been damaged. In these circumstances, you need to call a veterinarian.
3. Clean the wound (hole) by spraying/rinsing it with sterile saline solution as described in point 2 under "Other wounds".
4. Bandage with a sterile compress or Steri-Protect compress against the wound. Cut a piece of cotton gauze and place it under the hoof.
5. Wrap with Power Vet-Flex and finish with silver duct tape.

How to apply a hoof bandage, e.g. in the event of a puncture wound or hoof abscess



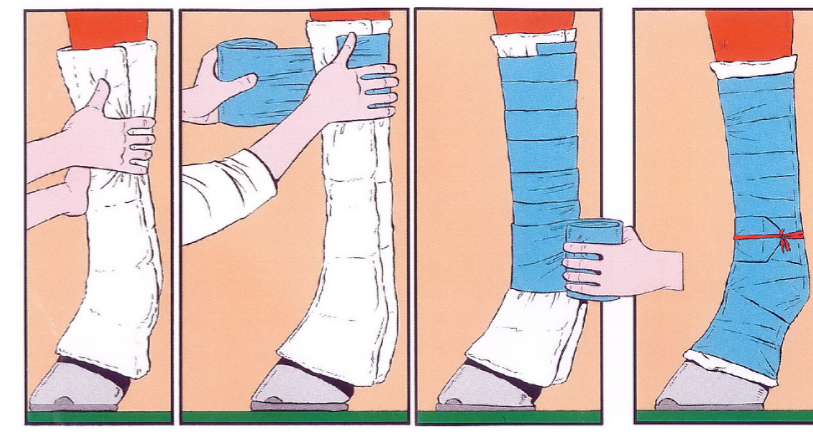
How to apply an exercise bandage, e.g. for hoof bulb injuries



TENDON INJURIES

1. If possible, cool the leg, for example using cold running water from a hose.
2. Bandage the leg. Apply a layer of cotton gauze from the knee to the fetlock or the hock to the fetlock.
3. Wrap with Power Vet-Flex. Do not wrap too tightly.

How to apply a stable bandage



LEG FRACTURES

1. Make sure that the horse remains still.
2. Contact a veterinarian.