Practice Exam CHJA Horsemanship Ages 13 & over

1) A pony that stands at 12.3 is technically recorded as a _____S, M, or L_____ pony.

2) At rest, a horse bears how much weight on its front end?

3) What future problems may arise from purchasing a horse with long pasterns?

4) What are two places where one could given an intramuscular injection?

5) ShowSheen should be left to dry before brushing a horse's tail. True/False

6) Draw a picture of a bar shoe.

7) What is "a twitch" and how does it work?

8) What are the five signs of inflammation?

9) What are three symptoms of Lyme disease in horses?

10) What is strangles?

11) If a horse has an "ermine" leg marking, what does that mean?

12) Why is it better to feed a horse 3 or 4 times a day than the traditional twice a day method?

13) The average horse's stride is _____ft in length.

14) Name one grass hay and one legume hay.

15) An "ordinary" canter is approximately how many mph? _____

16) What is the difference between longitudinal and lateral flatwork?

17) What are two potential causes of shipping fever?

18) What is a “club foot,” and should a farrier “correct” it?

19) Draw a picture of a full cheek snaffle.

20) Where is the gullet located on your saddle?

Answer Key

1) M
2) 55%
3) An overly long pastern with more than a 45 degree angle may produce greater shock absorption and a smoother feeling ride but can produce excess strain on the tendons and ligaments of the lower leg.
4) Intramuscular injections may be given in the neck, rump, thigh or pectoral muscles of the chest. The neck and rump are usually the two most common sites.
5) True
6) 0
7) A twitch comes in two forms and is applied to the horse’s upper lip. The first is a long wooden handle with either a rope or chain loop at the end. The handler grasps the lip and pulls it through the loop, which is then twisted toward the holder. Care must be taken not to push the twitch in toward your abdomen due to the potential for injury. The second form of twitch is a nutcrackerlike device called a “humane” twitch or one-man twitch. The horse’s lip is pinched in the end of the twitch and the device is closed with an attached rope and snap that connects to the horse’s halter. Although this twitch is very convenient, it can also become a dangerous weapon for the horse if he hits the handler in the face. Both types of twitches work on the principle of: Pressure on the sensory nerves of the lip Acupressure over the calming points The action of twitching a horse releases endorphins and enkephalins from the central nervous system, which help to sedate and relax the horse.
8) Heat, Swelling, Redness, Pain on pressure, Reduced use of affected area
9) This disease causes joint pain, behavioral changes, low-grade fever, muscle pain or tenderness, increased sensitivity in the skin, skin lesions, lethargy, decreased appetite

and, in rare cases, inflammation within the eye103. The disease is treatable with oral doxycycline or intravenous tetracycline. Anaplasma phagocytophilia was formerly called equine granulocytic ehrilichiosis. It causes fever, depression, weakness, poor motor coordination and limb edema. It is treatable with tetracycline.

10) The common name for an infection caused by Streptococcus equi is strangles. The bacteria invade the respiratory tract and cause swelling of the lymph nodes around the head and neck. Inflammation surrounding the pharynx may cause the horse to feel as if he is strangling. Symptoms include depression, body ache, nasal discharge, swollen lymph glands under the jaw and in the throatlatch area, edema of the face and slightly labored breathing. As the disease progresses, the lymph nodes break open to drain a thick, creamy pus. This condition is seen most often in very young and very old horses. Strangles is highly contagious and can remain in the soil for several years. Once a horse is suspected to have strangles he must be quarantined for approximately 6 weeks. Nursing care and quarantine protocols are very important. An intranasal vaccine is the most effective form of vaccination.
11) Ermine: Black dots within a white leg marking.
12) Small portions and frequent feedings is the rule. For this reason, a horse's daily ration of concentrates and roughage should be broken down into 3 to 4 small meals per day. Feeding 3 to 4 times a day is better than the old-fashioned twice a day feeding to avoid overloading his digestive tract.
13) 12ft
14) • Grass: Timothy, brome, orchard grass, ryegrass, prairie hay and coastal Bermuda. • Legume: Alfalfa, clover and Lucerne.
15) 10-12 mph
16) • Longitudinal: Focuses on extending and shortening the length of the horse's stride and upward and downward transitions. • Lateral: Focuses on bending, turning and moving to the side off the rider's hands or legs.
17) ---Air quality in the trailer Ammonia fumes from urine and manure, exhaust fumes, dust particles, bacteria and mold spores can accumulate in the trailer during shipping. Amount of irritants to the respiratory lining Hay, dust and mold spores can accumulate in the lungs. Because the horse is tied, he cannot lower his head to clear his lungs.

---Stress of shipping Signs include dehydration, elevated heart rate and white cell count and weight loss. Cortisol, which has an adverse affect on the immune system, is released by the horse's body in reaction to fear or stress. Short trips do not have much impact on cortisol levels but longer trips bring on immune system suppression. Horses that are stressed can lose body weight at the rate of 0.5 percent per hour of travel. This is a combination of food and water losses.

------ Horses can be stressed by many factors including: • Skill of the driver • Vibration of the trailer • Noise • Traffic conditions (repeated starting and stopping)

18) A more pronounced version of boxy feet. A club foot is usually characterized as having a hoof angle of greater than 61 degrees. The front face of the hoof may have a dished appearance caused by the shearing stresses within the sensitive laminae created by the steep hoof angle. Not all club footed horses are or will become lame; however, the horse's high heel causes the hoof to land heel first in an exaggerated manner. This makes the coffin bone,

navicular apparatus and structures of the sole more susceptible to bruising and strain. The coffin bone inside the hoof capsule rarely sits in a correct position in a club footed horse. A club foot should not be trimmed to match the normal hoof angle. Club feet can develop in foals with flexural contractures.

19)

20) Gullet: The channel that runs down the length of the underside of the saddle. • Flap: The wide piece of