





WHAT IS AN ALLERGY?

An allergy is a reaction of the immune system to a common substance known as an allergen. Allergens include foods, pollens from trees, grasses and flowering plants, moulds, dust, storage mites and insects.

Allergens can enter the body by inhalation, ingestion or absorption through the skin. If your horse is repeatedly exposed to an allergen, their immune system may react, often resulting in poor health and loss of performance.

Allergies can be immediate (classical) or occur within a few hours or days (delayed).

SYMPTOMS OF ALLERGY

- Dermatological signs rubbing, particularly mane and tail, rashes and hair loss
- Respiratory signs headshaking, chronic cough, laboured breathing, nasal discharge and swollen, watery eyes
- Gastrointestinal signs weight loss, recurrent bouts of low grade colic and loose droppings
- Behavioural signs loss of performance and temperamental changes





MOST COMMON ALLERGIC SYMPTOMS

PRURITUS

A common dermatological term used to describe the unpleasant sensation that causes the frequent rubbing, itching and biting of the skin.

SUMMER SEASONAL RECURRENT DERMATITIS (SSRD)

Commonly known as 'sweet itch', this is hypersensitivity to the saliva of the Culicoides species. Sweet itch tends to be seasonal, from spring to autumn when the midge is present. The desire to itch and rub at the affected site (usually mane and tail) is intense, subsequently causing infection and can be extremely debilitating in severe cases.

LIRTICARIA

Commonly known as hives, urticaria can follow exposure to a whole range of possible allergens including feed components, pollens and moulds.

RECURRENT AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION (RAO) AND CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD)

These respiratory diseases are thought to be associated with inhalation of environmental allergens and create an increase in mucus production and inflammation of the airways. These diseases are debilitating and if the condition remains undiagnosed and untreated it can cause irreversible damage to lung tissue.

HEADSHAKING

Allergic headshaking can range from snorting and sneezing to severe shaking of the head. Chronic headshaking can be extremely traumatic and distressing to the horse.

IDENTIFICATION

There are a number of potential causes for your horse's allergy and your vet will conduct a thorough work-up to identify these. As part of this work-up, your vet may suggest carrying out a SENSITEST® allergy test. Your vet simply has to take a small sample of blood and send it to us.

The **SENSI**TEST® allergy test identifies the level of antibodies in the blood that may correspond to the clinical

signs of allergy. These results pinpoint the offending allergens and the level of reaction. Our results pack provides a class score of 0-5 against each allergen. The results will be a useful aid for you and your vet in diagnosis and treatment.

The cost of your test and any treatment may be covered by your horse insurance.
Please check with your vet and insurance company for details.



TREATMENT

ELIMINATION DIET

In cases where offending allergens appear on the food panel, an elimination diet is advised. Avoidance of scoring allergens is necessary for a period of 10-12 weeks.

IMMUNOTHERAPY

If environmental and/or insect allergens are identified as the cause, then avoiding these completely may prove more challenging. One of the most effective treatments for environmental and insect allergens

is allergen-specific immunotherapy.
It is one of the safest and most

cost effective treatments for allergy and unlike other therapies it targets the root cause of the allergy and provides long term relief from the symptoms.

"I'm so pleased this test was available, now with the allergen specific immunotherapy Lola's quality of life and performance is much improved"

SEROLOGICAL ALLERGY TESTS

The **SENSI**TEST® horse panels test for these allergens using a small sample of blood:

Food Allergens

Wheat Oats Barley Rye Alfalfa Carrot Sugar Beet Soybean Corn (maize)

Cod Liver Oil

Flaxseed

Pea

Insects

Culicoides Black Flv Mosquito Horse Fly Stable Fly House Fly

Indoor Allergens

Alternaria alternata Aspergillus mix Cladosporium herbarum Penicillium mix Grain Mill Dust D. pteronyssinus D. farinae E. mayneii L. destructor A. siro

T. putrescentiae

Outdoor Allergens

Grasses

Rye, perennial Timothy

Orchard Grass (cocksfoot)

Sweet Vernal Meadow Fescue Meadow Grass (Kentucky bluegrass) Red top, bent grass

Weeds and Crops

Plantain Mugwort Ragweed

Dock, yellow/curly Lamb's Quarter

Daisv Dandelion Nettle Clover

Oil Seed Rape

Trees & Shrubs

Alder Birch Hazel Privet Oak Beech Ash

Scots Pine Willow

Horse Chestnut Svcamore

The panels have been extended to include more allergens relevant in the UK/North European climatic zones.



ASK YOUR VET FOR FURTHER INFORMATION	

