EQUINE GASTRIC ULCERS RISKS & SIGNS **IOESOPHAGUS** COLON IRECTUM INTESTINES **WARNING SIGNS** Poor performance Sour disposition Unsettled in training Unwilling to work Poor appetite Avoiding hard feed and preferring hay Dull coat Lethargy Colic, abdominal CAECUM (on the right side discomfort or "girthiness" Crib-biting or wind-sucking STOMACH **FUNDUS** NON-GLANDULAR **OESOPHAGUS RISK FACTORS** (SQUAMOUS) REGION Changes to usual routine Intense training DUODENUM **MARGO** Stabled horses fed PLICATUS twice a day Low forage, concentrate LESSER CURVATURE rich diets

IDENTIFYING THE DIFFERENT GRADES

GRADE(O) NORMAL MUCOSA



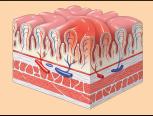
The epithelium is intact and there is no evidence of hyperkeratosis.



GRADE (1) INFLAMMATION



Ulcers have an intact mucosal epithelium, with areas of reddening and hyperkeratosis.



GRADE (2) EROSION



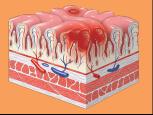
Small single or multiple ulcers



GRADE (3) PROGRESSIVE ULCERATION



Large single or extensive superficial lesions.



GRADE 4 FULL ULCERATION



Extensive, often coalescing lesions with areas of apparent deep ulceration.





*References: 1. Andrews F, Bernard W, Byars D et al. Recommendations for the diagnosis and treatment of equine gastric ulcer syndrome (EGUS).
The Equine Gastric Ulcer Council. Equine Vet Ed. 1999; 11: 252-272. 2. Sykes BW, Hewetson M, Hepburn RJ, Luthersson N, and Tamzali Y.
European College of Equine Internal Medicine Consensus Statement - Equine Gastric Ulcer Syndrome in Adult Horses. J Vet Intern Med 2015; 29:1288–1299.

GREATER CURVATURE

GLANDULAR REGION

BODY

Restricted grazing

Illness or surgery

Travelling, especially over 4 hours without food

Box weaning or early weaning

Sales preparation of yearlingsBreeding (especially stallions)

PYLORUS