Foreword

The Equine Pre-purchase Examination handbook has now long been known as the ‘Blue Book’. This fourth revision of the ‘Blue Book’ incorporates some new changes to the third edition that have arisen from recent overseas precedents with respect to ‘conflict of interest’ concerns in Pre-purchase examinations. Also incorporated are changes that have become accepted correct practice through information collected as a consequence of the recent continuing education “roadshows” and claims experience from the VPIS.

The described standards for pre-purchase examinations and associated paperwork (buyer’s statement, vendor’s statement and veterinary certificate) are mandatory for members insuring through VPIS to fulfil the requirements of the policy. Not all NZEVA members insure through the VPIS and thus this requirement may not be universal.

However, the NZEVA urge all members to accept this as the standard to which they should conform when undertaking this activity as it does represent very prudent risk management. Acceptance of this standard could well prevent exposure to civil liability or professional misconduct charges.

Since the ‘Blue Book’ does in effect define an industry standard against which his/her performance could be assessed by a civil court, a veterinarian who didn’t perform to this standard could be at risk in a civil claim if an omission in detection or notification of a fault occurred. Implied with this is the protection against any later claim or misunderstanding of the level of examination requested and the limitations of such request, as these are set out in both the buyer’s statement and veterinary certificate.

Likewise the VCNZ, if investigating a complaint concerning the performance of a veterinarian would look to the reasonable person rule to measure performance against what is accepted as a reasonable standard. This of course is defined in the ‘Blue Book’ and could be used against a veterinarian who did not perform to this standard.

Pre-purchase examinations have historically been fraught with litigation. Compliance with the protocols set out in the second revision and “touched-up” in this latest revision has reduced this incidence dramatically.

Acknowledgements

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at no charge from adobe.com
LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF HORSES FOR SALE

The legal aspects of the examination of horses for sale should be well understood by practising equine veterinarians. They are conveniently explained by the asking and answering of the following questions.

1. **What are the legal differences between opinion and fact?**

   This subject is covered by common law. The law in this context does not distinguish between opinion and statement of fact. Therefore the fact that a veterinarian gives as his opinion is still considered a fact and although it may be taken into consideration by the courts it may not exonerate him/her if it is found to be wrong. The phrase "in my opinion" is an admission that there may be other interpretations of the facts but it does not reduce the veterinarian’s responsibilities of careful observation and the application of his/her full professional expertise.

2. **To whom are veterinarians liable when examining and certifying horses for sale?**

   Case law and court interpretation has established that there is liability on the part of the veterinarian to a person who buys a horse and is influenced by, or relies upon the veterinary certificate. That is, if the veterinarian examines an animal before a sale, and his/her certificate is used as part of the selling procedure, he/she may be liable not only to the vendor but also to the purchaser of the animal.

   For this reason the joint memorandum prepared by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and the British Veterinary Association (1973) contains the following remarks:

   “... Veterinarians are strongly advised that the proper person to examine a horse prior to a change of ownership is the veterinarian appointed by the potential purchaser or his agent. Very serious difficulties have been encountered in the past in relation to the certification of horses intended for sale, particularly by auction, to persons unknown and for an unknown purpose.”

3. **What skill and experience are required by the examining Veterinarian?**

   The examining veterinarian who signs a veterinary certificate must be registered in New Zealand and hold a current practicing certificate (annual retention certificate).

   The law recognises a variation in skill and competence between individuals within a profession and that a client cannot necessarily expect or argue that he did not get the highest skill or competence available in the profession.

   What he is entitled to is that degree of care and skill which is to be expected from the average member of the profession doing that particular line of work. Anything less than this may be deemed negligence by the courts.
4. **What degree of care should be taken in the examination?**

The courts' requirements are that reasonable care be taken "in the circumstances". Because of the extreme variation of the circumstances and conditions under which veterinarians work, a member should not hesitate to draw attention to these circumstances in this certificate. If these circumstances have been such that a complete examination has not been made, this should be made clear on the certificate.

5. **Do we need to keep records of our examinations?**

Without adequate records veterinarians could experience considerable difficulty in any litigation. These records should be filed by the veterinarian for ease of recall. They should contain matters relating to the accurate description of the animal, the history, the examination and any relevant remarks or statements by clients or others associated with the animal.

6. **Reporting the veterinary opinion**

In reviewing the Blue Book much consideration has been given by the equine veterinary profession in New Zealand, as to how far the veterinarian goes in reporting his/her opinion. In the past it has been customary to include a determination as to the suitability or serviceability for the purpose intended. The profession was surveyed and the majority came out strongly in favour of not including a determination as to the suitability or serviceability for the purpose intended and that the veterinary opinion be limited to the functional significance of relevant examination findings. It is the considered opinion of the New Zealand Equine Veterinary Association of the NZVA that a determination as to the serviceability or suitability for intended use is a business judgement that is the sole responsibility of the purchaser and is made on the basis of a variety of factors, only one of which is the report provided by the examining veterinarian.

7. **To what extent are results of the examination confidential?**

The results of the examination and the contents of the certificate must only be given to the person or agent of the person who employs the veterinarian. The information belongs to that person alone and can only be given to third parties after the consent of the employer of the veterinarian has been obtained.

Because of the legal responsibilities associated with the examination of horses, the New Zealand Equine Veterinary Association of the NZVA recommends that veterinarians undertaking this task be adequately covered by professional indemnity insurance and to conduct their examinations substantially in accordance with these recommended procedures. Failure to do so may prejudice the interests of both the veterinarian and the insurer.
THE IDENTIFICATION OF HORSES

1. IDENTIFICATION

It is desirable that a standard system of identification be used throughout Australasia, since many veterinary examinations are performed on horses, which are sold from NZ to Australia. Consequently it is recommended that horses are identified using the system officially adopted by the Australian Jockey Club and the New Zealand Racing Conference. We are grateful to the Australian Jockey Club for allowing reproduction of their horse identification scheme in this publication.

Documented identification consists of two parts; the narrative, and the sketch. The narrative must be complete, accurate, precise and yet easily understood by everyone associated with the horse. The narrative records the horse’s name (if named), breed, sire, dam, colour, sex, age and a written description of its natural and acquired markings and any special feature that could distinguish it from a similar horse. The sketch must support the narrative. Both parts are equally important.

Adequate information is not necessarily a complete description.

To obviate the possibility of errors and omissions, the examination of the animal should be carried out in the following logical sequence:

- Colour
- Sex
- Age (or date of birth)
- Natural markings on
  - head and neck
  - legs
    - left fore
    - left hind
    - right fore
    - right hind
  - body, mane and tail
- Acquired markings (other than brands or tattoos) on the head, neck, body and legs.
- Brands and tattoos
- Microchip number
- Congenital abnormalities or special peculiarities.

2. COAT COLOUR

The basic coat colours are:
Chestnut, bay, brown, and black, with two combined categories of “bay or brown” and “brown or black”. These basic colours may be modified by dominant pattern or diluting genes to produce grey, roan, pied, dun, cream (including palomino), appaloosa, or white.

Black:– The black pigment is general throughout body coat, limbs, mane and tail and no pattern other than white markings is present.
Brown: The black pigment is general throughout the body coat, limbs, mane and tail. The muzzle is brown and often there is brown shading on the flanks.

Bay: The body coat is bay, although the shade may vary from a dull red, approaching brown to yellowish colour, approaching chestnut. The mane and tail are black and almost invariably there is black on the lower parts of the legs and tips of the ears.

Chestnut: The body colour ranges from a light washy yellow, through golden and reddish shades to a dark liver colour, the pigment being evenly distributed. The mane and tail are not black but are a chestnut colour that may be darker or lighter than the body coat. The lighter coloured chestnuts may have a flaxen mane and tail. The colour chestnut need not be qualified in the description by light, dark, liver etc.

Grey: The body colour is an uneven admixture of coloured and white hairs. The foal shows one of the basic colours at birth but with increasing age, white hair gradually develops and eventually the whole coat appears white. The white hairs usually appear first on the face.

The colour of the mane, tail and points is that associated with the basic coat colour.

The transitional stages between the basic coat colour and the white coat can be described as grey-black, grey-brown, grey-bay, grey-chestnut and should not be described as roan, which is a permanent colour.

Roan: The basic coat is permanent, not changing with age and the body coat is a fairly even mixture of coloured and white hairs. The white hairs are not present to any extent on the face, lower parts of the leg or in the mane and tail and the colour of the mane, tail and points is that of the basic coat colour. When roan is superimposed on one of the basic colours it can be described as:

- Roan black: mixture of white hairs with black or "brown or black" hairs previously called blue roans.
- Roan brown: mixture of white hairs with bay or "bay or brown" hairs, previously called bay or red roans.
- Roan chestnut: mixture of white hairs with chestnut hairs, previously called chestnut or strawberry roans.

Pied: The body coat shows large areas without pigment, alternating with areas showing one of the basic colours.

Such horses previously called piebald or skewbald, can be described as pied-black, pied-brown, pied-bay, pied-chestnut. pied-grey and pied-roan, etc.

Dun: The body coat ranges from a dark mousy to a light yellowish colour, resulting from dilution of one of the basic colours but a dorsal stripe remains and there may be transverse stripes on the knees and hocks.

Cream: The body coat is a cream colour. Cream with black points represents the dilution of bay or brown. Cream with cream mane and tail or with silver mane and tail (palomino) represents dilution of chestnut.

The iris may be deficient in, or devoid of, pigment giving the eye a pinkish or bluish appearance.

Appaloosa: The body coat is one of the accepted colours with, in addition, one of the distinctive appaloosa coat patterns.

White: This colour is not well defined in the thoroughbred and is very rare. The foals are born white, or predominately white, but pigmentation may be present on the poll and ears or on the tail and tufts or even patches of coloured hair may be present. The eyes of some are blue.
3. **SEX**

- **Colt**
  An uncastrated male up to and including the age of three years.
- **Filly**
  A female up to and including the age of three years.
- **Gelding**
  A castrated male of any age.
- **Horse or Stallion Mare**
  An uncastrated male four years and over.
- **Mare**
  A female four years and over.

4. **AGE**

- **Foal**
  An animal officially less than one year of age. If weaned, it may be described as a weanling.
- **Yearling**
  An animal that is officially one year of age.
- **Older Animals**
  Should be described according to their year of birth.

5. **NATURAL MARKINGS**

5.1 **White Markings**

Intense discrete concentrations of white hair that must be precisely, accurately and concisely located, sized and defined. They are the keys to the effective visual identification of thoroughbreds. The probabilities are that five out of every six horses presented for description will have some white markings.

If the markings contain varying amounts of hair of the general body colour, describe them as "mixed" and, if circumscribed by a border of mixed hairs as "bordered". The adjective "white" need not be used for describing head and leg markings. The following terms are defined to describe white markings:

**Head Markings**

True markings on the head consist of solid collections of white hair. They must be precisely described and located in relation to a vertical median line and to horizontal lines at upper and lower eye levels. The relationship of head markings and whorls is important. White markings must be distinguished from flesh marks (see 5.3 below).

**Star:**- Any solid white marking on the forehead. Describe the position, size and shape of the star, describe the presence of any coloured marks in the white. "Star" may be qualified by the adjectives:- large, small, faint, mixed, bordered, conjoined, crescent shaped (right or left opening), or by these shapes: oval, round, triangular, diamond, elongated, linear, diagonal (describe slope), comma, vee (V), shield, pear or irregular etc. A few white hairs or a patch of mixed hairs on the forehead should be described as what they are and not called a star. Illustrate a few white hairs on the forehead by a few dashes in the sketch.

**Stripe:**- A solid white marking down the face from lower eye level downwards, but not wider than the flat anterior surface of the nasal bones. The stripe may be continuous with the star (conjoined) or separated from it. The stripe may be in two or more parts (interrupted).

Describe the point of origin of the stripe when no star is present. Describe the point of termination of the stripe and any variation in width or direction, and the presence of any coloured mark in the white.
"Stripe" may be qualified by one or more of the following descriptive terms: conjoined, interrupted, broken, mixed, narrow, broad, broadening, irregular, bordered, faint, inclined or curved to left or right etc. A few white hairs or a patch of mixed hairs on the site of a stripe should be described as what they are and not called a stripe.

Blaze:- A solid white marking covering almost the whole of the forehead between the eyes extending down the front of the face, usually to the muzzle and involving the whole width of the nasal bones. This can be described as a large star and blaze conjoined. Describe any variation in direction and the point of termination and the presence of any coloured mark in the white.

Face:- A solid marking covering the forehead and front of the face, usually enclosing both eyes, and extending laterally over the sides of the cheeks and towards the mouth. The extension may be unilateral or bilateral and should be described accordingly. Describe the presence of any coloured marks in the white.

Snip:- An isolated white (hair) marking, independent of those already named, and situated between or in the region of the nostrils and can run into one of the nostrils. Specify its shape, size and position. The snip can be described as conjoined with the stripe above. Snips must be carefully distinguished from flesh marks (see 5.3 below).

Muzzle:- A white marking embracing both lips and extending to the region of the nostril.

Lip Marking:- A white marking involving the whole or portion of either lip. Describe its location and extent. Dispersed white hairs on the upper lip are not uncommon. See also flesh marks (see 5.3 below).

**Leg Markings**
Leg markings in the horse are classified and defined for the purpose of description. If the markings contain spots, tufts or patches of coloured hair they must be described and illustrated. Pay special attention to irregular leg markings whose height varies on each aspect of the one leg.

Coronet:- A solid white marking immediately above the hoof. The extent and location of the white marking must be described with any variation in the height of the marking on the four aspects of each leg. Describe the presence of coloured marks in the white. A few white hairs or a patch of mixed hairs on the coronet should be described as what they are and not called a coronet.

Heel:- The "heel" is (for the purpose of description) taken as the area at the back of the pastern extending from the bulbs of the heels upwards to the ergot. Markings confined to the back of the pastern and usually closely associated with the bulbs of the heel. Specify whether the white is confined to the inside or the outside bulb of the heel or both bulbs of the heel. Describe the presence of any coloured marks in the white.

Pastern:- The "Pastern" is taken as extending from immediately below the fetlock joint to the hoof. Describe the extent of the white as "half pastern", "three-quarters pastern" etc. Describe any variations in the height of the markings on all four aspects of each leg and the presence of any coloured marks in the white.
**Fetlock:** The "fetlock" is taken as the fetlock joint and downwards to the hoof. Describe the extent of the white as "to half fetlock", "to three-quarters fetlock", etc. Describe any variations in the height of the marking on all four aspects of each leg and the presence of any coloured marks in the white.

**Cannon:** The "cannon" is taken as the area from immediately below the knee or hock to the hoof. Describe the extent of the markings as "to half cannon", "to three-quarters cannon", etc. Describe any variations in the height of the marking on all four aspects of each leg and the presence of coloured marks in the white.

**Knee or Hock:** A white marking involving the region of the knee or hock and downwards to the hoof. Describe any variations in the height of the marking on all four aspects of each leg and the presence of coloured marks in the white.

### 5.2 Hoof Colour

If there is any white on the hoof there is usually white on the leg somewhere and vice versa. White on the leg with a black hoof below or white in the hoof with black hair above must be carefully examined and described accurately. Variations in hoof colour such as white segments of hoof are often associated with a white spot on the coronet or a black spot on a white marking. Any white on the leg but not on the hoof must be described as it is rare. In greys and chestnuts always describe any white in the hoof. If there are not white markings on the leg and the hoof is black record as "nil, hoof black".

### 5.3 Flesh Marks

Flesh marks are patches where the pigment of the skin is absent. Describe their location, size and point of termination, e.g. into the nostril. Flesh marks are often associated with a snip continuing to the upper lip. The flesh mark must be carefully distinguished from the snip (see Snip in 5.1 above).

### 5.4 Whorls

Whorls are permanent, irregular settings of coat hairs where the hair stream changes direction. They can neither be brushed nor clipped out. They represent one of the oldest methods of identifying horses from birth. Like fingerprints, they vary on every animal. Whorls aid identification by their presence and by their absence. They are found:

- universally on the forehead
- commonly near the crest (poll region to above withers)
- less commonly on the jugular, tracheal and throat region
- infrequently on the buttocks
- infrequently on the nasal region
- infrequently on the side of the neck, abdomen and stifte
- occasionally on the forearm and the girth region
- uncommonly on the upper lip
- rarely on the cheeks

As you go down the list of sites, the presence of whorls becomes increasingly important as a distinguishing feature. As you go up the list of sites the absence of whorls becomes increasingly important as a distinguishing feature.

Despite the number and irregularity of white marks present, locate precisely whorls on the forehead and near the crest. Clearly specify the position of head whorls with reference to the
midline and eye level and to each other, if two or more occur in close proximity. Describe the relationship between whorls and head markings carefully. If there is not a frontal whorl look on the nasal bones. The absence of whorls on the forehead or the crest of the neck must always be mentioned in the narrative because it is a rarity.

When white markings are fewer and less distinctive, the presence or absence of whorls at other sites becomes increasingly important. If there are few white markings, at least five whorls should be located and described.

In plain or "whole" coloured horses and in grey and transitional grey horses a rigorous examination of all possible whorl sites is essential and whorls must be precisely described by type and also location and relationship.

**As a guide**

Three whorls need to be described for well-marked horses, five whorls for unmarked, unbranded horses.

Whorls occur singly or in groups of two or three. With a single whorl, describe its exact location and type. With multiple whorls describe their exact location, type and relationship to one another (e.g., conjoined, separate, superimposed, diagonal, horizontal, vertical, triangular etc).

Whorls take various forms depending on the interface at which two or more flows of hair meet, e.g., simple, tufted, linear, crested, feathered, and sinuous, and should be so described in the narrative. A guide for the description of whorl types is:

Simple:- A focal point into which hairs converge from different directions, described simply as a "whorl" in the narrative. Some may be described as clockwise or anticlockwise (spiral arrangement of hair centre outwards).

Linear:- Two sweeps of hair meet from diametrically opposite directions along a line.

Crested:- A linear whorl where the hair from each of the two directions rises to form a crest.

Sinuous:- Two opposing sweeps of hair meet along an irregular curving line.

Feathering:- Two sweeps of hair meet along a line but the direction of flow of each sweep is at an angle to the other to form a feathering. Some feathering may be described as fanlike, usually they can be described by direction, i.e. upward, downward, backward and forward.

Feathering in the flanks and pectoral regions is not useful as a distinguishing feature but just occasionally a discreet whorl is found close to, but apart from this feathering. Such a whorl is a useful distinguishing feature.

When describing whorls, it has become commonplace for New Zealand veterinarians to describe their positioning in the narrative as "Whorls as shown on sketch by X". This has been acceptable to many breed associations in New Zealand.

**5.5 Dispersed White Hairs**

Dispersed white hairs may be evenly distributed throughout the body coat over wide areas (to resemble a true roan) or over localised areas, or may be clumped as small collections and unevenly distributed. These variations are:
Ticking is the presence of isolated white hairs distributed irregularly in any part of the body. The degree may vary from light to heavy. Describe their location.

Flecking: small collections of white hairs distributed irregularly in any part of the body. The degree may vary from light to heavy. Describe their location.

5.6 Concentrations of Coloured Hairs

Aggregations of non-white hair of a different colour to the body coat can be classified and described as:

Black Mark is the term used for small areas of black hair on any other colour. Black hairs on white are referred to as "ermine marks". Describe their colour and position. Small marks or spots of any other colours on coronet, pastern or heel markings can be easily overlooked in poor light conditions.

Spots are small, almost circular, collections of hairs, differing from the general body colour, on any part of the body. Describe their colour and position.

Patches are larger, well-defined irregular areas of hairs differing from the general body colour not covered by the above definitions. Describe their colour, shape, position and extent. Scattered patches of white and black hairs are not uncommon in chestnuts. Chestnuts can have black patches over thighs, ribs and shoulders. If these are extensive they should he noted only in the description, not on the sketch.

Odd coloured hairs may appear in the mane and tail. Note their presence.

Zebra Marks (or Tiger Stripes) are transverse, parallel, black stripes across the back of the forearms and front of the gaskins and rarely across the neck, shoulders, withers or quarters.

Dorsal Stripe (or Eel Stripe or Eland Stripe) is a narrow black stripe running from the withers down the centre of the back in dun horses.

6. ACQUIRED MARKINGS (other than brands and tattoos)

There are many acquired markings that are permanent and where these occur they should be described. They can include nicks or tears in the ears or nostrils, broken incisor teeth, missing chestnuts, scars, firing marks, bandage marks, saddle marks, girth marks, and other harness marks.

7. BRANDS, MICROCHIP AND TATTOOS

Thoroughbreds bred in Australia and New Zealand are branded with a registered brand and distinguishing numerals that consists of a reference number over the last figure of the season of foaling. Look for the brands on the left and right shoulders and left and right thighs. They are occasionally found on the left and right neck. The brands may appear as scarred fire brands or white freeze brands. In Queensland it is customary to brand thoroughbreds only on the left shoulder. Since 2005, Thoroughbreds bred in Australia and New Zealand have had microchips placed in the nuchal ligament of the neck on the left hand side. The use of microchip readers will give this identifying number.

Thoroughbreds raced in the USA are usually tattooed inside the upper lip with a letter, numerals and possibly an asterisk. Those imported from the U.K. and Europe are unlikely to carry either brands or tattoos unless they are already registered in either New Zealand or Australia.
Standardbreds are freeze branded on the right-hand side of the neck under the mane. In other breeds, brands can be found on shoulders, thighs and occasionally buttocks.

If a brand is blotched or indistinct it should be clipped so that the legible part can be clearly seen. Indistinct brands and tattoos should be described as they actually appear along with the notation "indistinct".

8. CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES AND INDIVIDUAL PECULIARITIES

Any congenital marking or individual peculiarity that cannot be included in the description under other headings should be clearly described and entered on the sketch. There are a wide variety of these. Some that could be encountered include:

- Showing the white of the eye: where some part of the white of the eye shows between the eyelids
- Wall Eye: - an exclusive term to describe a lack or partial lack of pigment in the iris to give it a pinkish or, more usually, a bluish white appearance
- Ears with other colour variations
- Roman nose, dished face
- Lop ears
- Undershot jaw (parrot mouth), overshot jaw
- Abnormal dentition if considered permanent
- Missing chestnuts or vestigial chestnuts
- Muscle indentations on neck and around the point of the shoulder (Prophet's Thumb mark, dimples)
- Unusual or abnormal neck, back or leg conformation
- Variations in hoof colour (white segments in a dark hoof)
- Deformities of the hooves (if considered permanent)
- Dropped hips

9. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Must be precise, accurate and concise to enable the identification of the horse without a sketch or photograph.

10. THE SKETCH

Supports the written description. The symbols and marks used on the sketch are detailed below.

- a black ballpoint pen to be used to allow the production of a clear photocopy
- white head markings to be drawn in outline and lightly hatched
- a few white hairs to be shown by a few lines
- bordering to be shown by drawing a double outline
- a flesh mark to be drawn in outline and shaded a solid colour
- limb markings to be outlined and lightly hatched
- coloured spots (chestnut or ermine marks) on white leg markings to be outlined and shaded a solid colour
- whorls to be pinpointed by a small St Andrew's cross (x) and feather whorls by an x- or -x depending on the direction of the feathering
- flecking and ticking to be shown by small, light lines scattered over the area, coloured spots or markings on the body to be indicated by drawing the outline only
- scars to be pinpointed by a horizontal arrowhead with the base open between the barb and the shaft Prophet's Thumb mark or a dimple to be located by a small triangle.
THE EXAMINATION

The examination of horses should be carried out carefully and thoroughly. A standard procedure for this examination is desirable. The examination is performed in five stages and all the stages should be completed. If this is not possible it should be made clear on the certificate in what way the examination has been varied and that any opinions are based on the restricted examination.

STAGES

1. Preliminary examination
2. Examination during walking, trotting, turning and backing
3. Examination during and immediately after strenuous exercise
4. Examination during the period after exercise
5. The final examination during walking, trotting, turning and backing

Stage 1: Preliminary Examination

The preliminary examination should include an accurate description of the animal including measurement of approximate height in adult horses, and a seller's or seller's agent's statement of the history of the animal. If this horse is not in work then this should be noted and the resultant limitations of the examination should be stated on the certificate.

This state is best conducted in the animal's usual environment (commonly a stable) in which the horse has been at rest for at least half an hour. Careful observation is necessary to note the animal's general appearance and condition. The veterinarian should develop the habit of examining a horse methodically part by part, so that there is no chance of inadvertently overlooking any part. The teeth should be examined and the animal's age estimated. Several recent scientific studies have refuted the traditional means by which dentition has been used to accurately age horses. Care must be exercised when aging horse over 5 years and wherever possible estimates should be used, e.g. 'aged', 15 years plus. The resting heart should be auscultated for comparison with its action after exercise. The eyes should be examined with a penlight. The veterinarian should run his or her hands over the animal's body and limbs to ensure that no abnormalities or lesions have been missed. The horse should be turned right around in the box or stable. Each foot should be picked up and examined and the limb joints flexed to detect pain or limitation of movement. The horse should then be brought outside and thoroughly inspected from all sides in daylight. If any obvious defect is found which would prevent or impair the function of the animal, then with the consent of the person requesting the examination, the examination should be stopped. The premature termination of the examination should be noted on the certificate.

Stage 2: Examination during Walking, Trotting, Turning and Backing

The animal should be walked and trotted (if possible by an attendant used to handling horses) on hard, level ground. The horse should be walked 20 metres away from the veterinarian, turned, and walked back. The horse should then be trotted away for 30-40 metres and trotted back, and then trotted in a circle both ways. The horse should be led so that there is no interference with its free action or with the veterinarian's view.

The horse should then be turned one way and then the other and made to back several paces. Forced flexion tests should be performed where practical on both front and hind legs. These preliminaries are necessary before the horse is strenuously exercised. If the animal is not fit to be exerted for some reason noted during the inspection in the stable, or if it is lame when trotted, the examination should be
stopped. Once again, the stage at which the examination was terminated should be recorded on the certificate. The examination of animals with ailments or injuries that the owner suggests are only temporary may best be postponed until the complaints have been resolved. If everything has so far been seen to be in order, the animal should then be strenuously exercised.

**Stage 3: Examination during and immediately after Strenuous Exercise**

The object of this stage is to exert the animal, not exhaust it, and its age, condition, stage of education and fitness should be taken into consideration in every case. The animal should be given sufficient exercise to:

- make it breathe deeply and rapidly so that any unusual breathing sounds may be heard.
- tire the animal so that strains and injuries and other exercise related problems (eg, epistaxis) may be revealed after a period of rest.
- to increase the action of the heart, so that exercise related cardiac abnormalities may be detected.

Riding horses should be ridden at a canter for five to 10 minutes. The rider should pass close to the veterinarian on each circuit so that the horse's breathing may be heard. The speed should then be increased to a controlled gallop, the animal again passing close to the veterinarian until he or she indicates the horse should be pulled up so that the heart can be auscultated and breathing observed. Further exercise may be given if necessary. Untrained animals and those too young or too small to be ridden may instead be lunged and this should be stated on the certificate. The horse is then returned to the stable.

**Stage 4: Examination during the Period after Exercise**

The horse should be allowed to stand quietly for adequate time to allow the heart rate and the respiratory rate to return to normal. This also allows time for any limb defects to stiffen up as a result of the exercise. Vigorous strapping or other attention by the groom defeats the object of the rest period. During this time the veterinarian should observe the breathing and check the heart rate as it settles.

**Stage 5: The Final Examination during Walking, Trotting, Turning and Backing**

The horse should be brought out and walked and trotted as before. It is then turned around sharply, first one way and then the other, and made to step back a few paces. If there is any doubt about the condition of the feet, the animal's shoes must be removed. The owner's permission should be obtained for this and it should be agreed that it is his/her farrier who shall replace the shoes at his/her cost.

A record of the examination should be completed and kept in the veterinarian's files.
ANCILLARY TESTS TO THE PRE-PURCHASE EXAMINATION

1. RADIOGRAPHY IN THE PRE-PURCHASE EXAMINATION

The radiography of horses has become a frequently used ancillary test to the pre-purchase examination. There are two instances that initiate the inclusion of radiographic examination of the horse at this time. The first being when, as a result of some finding, the examining veterinarian recommends that the area should be radiographed to provide more information. The second being when the purchaser requests the radiographic evaluation of nominated areas. In both instances it is important that the veterinarian appreciate that, in having performed a radiographic examination of the horse, should there subsequently be a dispute, the radiographs will become an integral part of that dispute.

When survey radiographs are taken at the buyer’s request then the examining veterinarian should ensure that the projections taken meet the requirements of the person requesting the examination. Various racing authorities have specific guidelines e.g. Hong Kong Jockey Club, Malayan Racing Association.

Such a survey should be accompanied by a statement indicating that whilst such a survey is intended to examine the sites most commonly associated with radiographic lesions, it is by no means an exhaustive examination of all sites.

Procedure

It is the responsibility of the examiner to obtain an adequate number of diagnostic films of the nominated areas. The individual films should include the following:

1. Date of examination
2. The horse’s name
3. Current convention is that lateral is permanently identified
4. The name of examining veterinarian or clinic

The procedure used to identify the radiographs should always be one in which there can be no doubt that the radiographs are of a particular area and of a specified horse. This means permanent identification should be on the films.

When the area being radiographed is being done as a result of some clinical finding, then the views taken will be those necessary to fully demonstrate the significance or lack of significance of that clinical finding.

When radiography of nominated areas is performed, the areas concentrated on will tend to vary depending on the type, age and occupation of the horse, i.e. the screening technique and the views tend to concentrate on those areas where lesions tend to occur. With this there is the potential not to demonstrate an abnormally situated lesion - this should be pointed out.
Reporting

The report should include details of the areas examined, the projections taken, the radiographic findings, the radiographer and the radiologist.

The copies of reports, notes on telephone conversations, and the radiographs which are the property of the examining veterinarian, are maintained on file for a period of seven years. The following views are suggested:

Carpus
- extended lateral (LM)
- flexed lateral
- dorsolateral to palmaromedial oblique (DLPMO)
- dorsomedial to palmarolateral oblique (DMPLO)
- skyline view of third carpal bone (optional)

Tarsus
- lateral (standing, LM)
- Dorso-palmar (DP)
- DLPMO
- DMPLO

Fetlock Joints
- lateral (front fetlock is generally flexed and hind is standing)
- DLPMO
- DMPLO
- DP

Feet
- lateral (to include all 3 phalanges but centred on the navicular bone)
- DP exposed for the pedal bone (upright pedal)
- DP exposed for the navicular bone (upright pedal or pointed toe)
- palmaroproximal-palmarodistal navicular oblique view indicated in some cases

Stifle
- caudocranial
- standing lateral

2. ENDOSCOPY IN THE PRE-PURCHASE EXAMINATION

1. Endoscopy has become a frequently used ancillary test to the pre-purchase examination.

2. If the horse is to be worked, it is recommended that it be endoscoped before and after exercise.

3. Use a flexible fibreoptic or video endoscope. This should be at least 1 metre long and have operable wash channels.

4. Situation: The horse is normally examined in veterinary clinic stocks, or at the racetrack, or stable. Regardless of location, to be able to perform a proper examination the horse must be in a confined area - stock, stable, or stall and held by a competent attendant.

5. Procedure: The horse should be restrained. If chemical restraint is used it should be noted. The endoscope is carefully introduced into one nostril and advanced up the ventral meatus.
6. The following structures are examined systematically:
   a. the pharyngeal openings of the guttural pouches
   b. the soft palate
   c. the epiglottis
   d. the arytenoid cartilages
   e. the vocal cords
   f. the pharyngeal tonsil and the pharyngeal walls
   g. trachea

To complete the examination, the ethmoid turbinates and the remainder of the nasal cavity are viewed. If there is any clinical indication of nasal or paranasal abnormalities, endoscopy via the other nostril should be performed.

3. ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY IN THE PRE-PURCHASE EXAMINATION

Electrocardiography is frequently requested as part of the pre-purchase examination of horses in New Zealand. Regrettably, this diagnostic aid has several major difficulties associated with its use. For example, it is occasionally a formidable task, in practice situations, particularly with uncooperative horses, to reliably obtain an electrocardiograph tracing of a standard that allows accurate interpretation. In addition, the electrocardiographic recording technique in horses is not standardised throughout the world. Also, much controversy surrounds the significance of many electrocardiographic variations on competitive performance. Opinions are divided on the effects of some very common electrocardiographic changes such as 1st and 2nd degree atrio-ventricular blocks, and T wave changes on performance.

Moreover, the empirical methods used to diagnose some electrocardiographic anomalies, such as intra-atrial block, are also in dispute. If one adds to these problems the significant differences in measurement of heart scores (mean QRS interval in the standard limb leads) between veterinarians, one can appreciate the great potential for litigation which surrounds the use of electrocardiographs in the pre-purchase examination.

For these reasons, electrocardiography should only be used by those who are experienced in this field. To minimise the possibility of disputes arising, consideration should be given to the practicability of sending the electrocardiogram, or its copy, to a veterinarian chosen by the potential purchaser or agent for interpretation. A copy of the ECG tracing and report should be maintained on file for seven years.

4. ULTRASONOGRAPHY OF TENDONS IN THE PRE-PURCHASE EXAMINATION

Ultrasonographic Examination Procedure

1. Hair over the structure to be examined should be closely clipped, shaved, or thoroughly wet with alcohol.

2. The skin over the site to be examined should be thoroughly wet to eliminate air spaces between the remaining hairs.

3. Contact ultrasound jelly should be used between the ultrasound probe and the skin.

4. The tendons should be examined in two planes, (longitudinal and transverse) using a 7.5 or 10 megahertz ultrasound probe, preferably with a stand-off.
5. Tendons should be examined for uniformity of echogenicity and fibre structure. If necessary, comparison should be made between forelimbs.

6. A systematic examination should be made of the length of the superficial and deep digital flexor tendons, inferior check ligament (accessory ligament of the deep digital flexor tendon), body and branches of the suspensory ligament in the cannon region. In the fetlock region, examination should include the palmar/plantar annular ligaments, digital flexor tendon sheath, and its contents. In the pastern region, the branches of the superficial digital flexor tendon, the deep digital flexor tendon, sesamoidean ligaments and digital flexor tendon sheath should be examined.

7. A permanent record of representative images should be kept as part of the animal's medical record. These may be recorded on video, x-ray or polaroid film. Labelling procedures should identify the animal being examined, the date and place of examination, the veterinarian performing the examination and the body part being examined. Where appropriate, medial and lateral should be indicated. An interpretive report should also be kept as part of the medical record.

The ultrasonographic examination should be performed by practitioners familiar with this procedure.

5. BLOOD TEST FOR PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

Current legal advice is that if a purchaser requests testing of blood for prohibited substances then blood should be taken at the time of the examination and tested immediately and not stored for later analysis.

The process regarding what happens with samples should be outlined to potential purchasers and the ‘Blood Analysis’ sheet should be filled in and signed by the purchaser before taking blood. Four 10ml heparinised blood tubes should be taken in the presence of the owner or owner's agent. These should be labelled with the horse's name, purchasers name, date and any brands.

Blood is sent by courier to the New Zealand Racing Laboratory Services. Normally only non steroidal anti inflammatory substances are tested for but other substances may also be tested for. The veterinarian is advised to contact NZ Racing Laboratory Services for information on testing for other substances.

The purchaser should be given the results of testing in writing and paper record should be kept of all results.
Veterinary Pre-Purchase Report on


Prepared for


This report comprises three (3) parts, each of which is integral to the report overall.

Part 1  The Buyer’s Statement
Part 2  The Owner’s or Owner’s Agent’s Statement
Part 3  The Veterinary Certificate
THE BUYER’S STATEMENT

VERSION ONE & VERSION TWO

Whenever possible, to avoid a conflict of interest, pre-purchase veterinarians should not examine horses that they also provide veterinary services for.

However, it is recognised that there may be instances where a veterinarian must perform a pre-purchase examination on a horse that is a patient of the practice or where the owner is a client of the practice (e.g. lack of availability of another veterinarian for the examination).

If such instances arise, it is advised that two Buyers’ Statements be available;

- **one** where the horse examined is not a patient of the practice; and a
- **second** statement for horses that are patients of the practice.

Support staff should be instructed as to the provision of the appropriate statement depending on the specific circumstances where the horse may or may not be a patient of the practice.

The two versions of the Buyers statement are listed below:
VERSION ONE –

Version one of the Buyer’s Statement should be used in cases where the horse to be examined or the horse owner is not a client of the veterinary practice performing the pre-purchase examination.

1. BUYER’S STATEMENT

I, ...................................................................................................................(Buyer/Buyer’s Agent),
request that the horse ...........................................................................undergo a pre-purchase examination
for use as a........................................................................................................

This is to be undertaken by
Dr ............................................................................................................. (Veterinarian)
.................................................................................................................... (Practice)

The recipient of this report is deemed to be aware that if some stages of the standard procedure recommended by the New Zealand Equine Veterinary Association are not carried out, any information or opinion contained in this report is based on partial examination only. Some clinical signs of disease, injury or abnormality that may have manifested themselves in the full five stage examination may not be apparent in the restricted examination.

Where this examination and report are requested for the purpose of a business they are deemed to have been carried out upon the basis that the examining veterinarian’s liability, howsoever arising, shall be no greater than a sum equivalent to 100 times the fee charged for the provision of this report. In addition, liability for consequential losses of any nature is also excluded.

This contract is governed by New Zealand law.

The Buyer/Buyer’s Agent irrevocably agrees that the Courts of New Zealand will have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes under or in connection with this contract. The Buyer/Buyer’s Agent further acknowledges that New Zealand is the forum conveniens for the hearing and determination for all disputes in connection with this contract.

Ownership of X-rays: The Buyer/Buyer’s Agent acknowledges that any radiographs taken in the course of this examination are the property of the veterinary practice listed herein, but it is further acknowledged by the practice that copies of the radiographs will be supplied at the Buyer/Buyer’s Agent’s request and expense.

Reliance upon this report will constitute an acceptance of the limitations of liability referred to above.

In addition, the nature and extent of this report has been determined by particular request. In the circumstances the examining veterinarian disclaims any liability whatsoever to any party other than the party directly responsible for requesting and paying for the services rendered.
(a) **Clinical Examination** (which is carried out in five stages)

Indicate with a tick please, either:

___ FULL EXAMINATION

Which includes:

- **Stage 1** Preliminary examination at rest
- **Stage 2** During walking, trotting, turning and backing
- **Stage 3** During and immediately after strenuous exercise
- **Stage 4** During period after exercise
- **Stage 5** During walking, trotting, turning and backing

OR

___ PARTIAL EXAMINATION

Which includes:

- **Stage 1** Preliminary examination during rest
- **Stage 2** During walking, trotting, turning and backing

The Clinical examination will be carried out substantially in accordance with the standard procedure recommended by the Equine Branch of the NZ Veterinary Association (1997).

(b) **Ancillary Examinations**

Indicate with a tick please

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exam</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endoscopy</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood test for anti inflammatory agents</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiography (tick areas to be radiographed):-</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>front feet</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>front fetlocks</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knees</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hind fetlocks</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hocks</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stifles</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrocardiography</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive Examination</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other ancillary examinations (please specify) ...............................................................

I understand the horse’s usual veterinary attendant is ................................................. (Veterinarian)

...........................................................................................................................................(Practice)

**Terms of payment.** I understand that I will be responsible for payment for the examinations requested above.

**Please note:** The certifying veterinarian takes no responsibility for, nor warrants the accuracy of, any information provided in the owner’s statement including that given relating to the non-administration of drugs, freedom from vices, existing performance or suitability for intended use.

Signature .......................................................................................................................... (Buyer/Buyer’s Agent)

Date ........................................................................................................................................
VERSION TWO –
This version of the Buyer’s Statement should be used in cases where the horse to be examined or the horse owner is a client of the veterinary practice performing the pre-purchase examination

1. BUYER’S STATEMENT

I, ..................................................................................................................(Buyer/Buyer’s Agent), request that the horse ................................................................................................................... undergo a pre-purchase examination for use as a .................................................................................................................. This is to be undertaken by Dr ........................................................................................................(Veterinarian) ........................................................................................................(Practice)

PLEASE NOTE: I am aware that the horse is owned by a person(s) that is/are or have been a client of ..................................................................................................................(Practice)

I have been given the option of consulting with an independent practice and/or veterinarian but decline to do so.

The owner(s) have waived the right to confidentiality in respect of the complete medical and/or treatment history held by or known to ..................................................................................................................(Practice)

In circumstances where ..................................................................................................................(Practice)

has made all reasonable efforts to disclose to me all relevant information, I accept the practice cannot take any responsibility for any lack of information. I also accept they cannot take responsibility for or guarantee the accuracy or completeness of any information provided. I will not hold the practice or its employees, directors or agents liable in any way in respect of the information obtained or not obtained in respect of the horse’s medical and/or treatment history where reasonable efforts have been made by ........................................................................................................(Practice) in this regard.

(Practice) .................................................................................................................. is acting for me in this isolated instance and any information obtained or revealed during this examination is confidential to me and will not be disclosed by the practice to the owner(s) or any other person without my consent, which I have the free option of providing or not.

The recipient of this report is deemed to be aware that if some stages of the standard procedure recommended by the New Zealand Equine Veterinary Association are not carried out, any information or opinion contained in this report is based on partial examination only. Some clinical signs of disease, injury or abnormality that may have manifested themselves in the full five stage examination may not be apparent in the restricted examination.

Where this examination and report are requested for the purpose of a business they are deemed to have been carried out upon the basis that the examining veterinarian’s liability, howsoever arising, shall be no greater than a sum equivalent to 100 times the fee charged for the provision of this report. In addition, liability for consequential losses of any nature is also excluded.

This contract is governed by New Zealand law.

The Buyer/Buyer’s Agent irrevocably agrees that the Courts of New Zealand will have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes under or in connection with this contract. The Buyer/Buyer’s Agent further acknowledges that New Zealand is the forum conveniens for the hearing and determination for all disputes in connection with this contract.

Ownership of X-rays: The Buyer/Buyer’s Agent acknowledges that any radiographs taken in the course of this examination are the property of the veterinary practice listed herein, but it is further acknowledged by the practice that copies of the radiographs will be supplied at the Buyer/Buyer’s Agent’s request and expense.

Reliance upon this report will constitute an acceptance of the limitations of liability referred to above.

In addition, the nature and extent of this report has been determined by particular request. In the circumstances the examining veterinarian disclaims any liability whatsoever to any party other than the party directly responsible for requesting and paying for the services rendered.
(a) **Clinical Examination** (which is carried out in five stages)

Indicate with a tick please, either:

- **FULL EXAMINATION**
  
  Which includes:
  
  Stage 1  Preliminary examination at rest
  Stage 2  During walking, trotting, turning and backing
  Stage 3  During and immediately after strenuous exercise
  Stage 4  During period after exercise
  Stage 5  During walking, trotting, turning and backing

OR

- **PARTIAL EXAMINATION**
  
  Which includes:
  
  Stage 1  Preliminary examination during rest
  Stage 2  During walking, trotting, turning and backing

The Clinical examination will be carried out substantially in accordance with the standard procedure recommended by the Equine Branch of the NZ Veterinary Association (1997).

(b) **Ancillary Examinations**

Indicate with a tick please  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endoscopy</td>
<td>]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood test for anti inflammatories</td>
<td>]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radigraphy</td>
<td>]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(tick areas to be radiographed):

- front feet  ( )
- front fetlocks  ( )
- knees  ( )
- hind fetlocks  ( )
- hocks  ( )
- stifles  ( )

Electrocardiography  [ ]  [ ]

Reproductive Examination  [ ]  [ ]

Other ancillary examinations (please specify) .............................................................

I understand the horse’s usual veterinary attendant is .................................................. (Veterinarian)

............................................................. (Practice)

**Terms of payment.** I understand that I will be responsible for payment for the examinations requested above.

**Please note:-** The certifying veterinarian takes no responsibility for, nor warrants the accuracy of, any information provided in the owner’s statement including that given relating to the non-administration of drugs, freedom from vices, existing performance or suitability for intended use.

Signature .................................................................................................................. (Buyer/Buyer’s Agent)

Date ............................................................................................................................
2. OWNER’S OR OWNER’S AGENT’S STATEMENT

Owner’s Name ..........................................................................................................................
Address ....................................................................................................................................
Phone ........................................................................................................................................

Horse’s Name ................................................................. Age ..............................................
Sire .................................................................................. Colour ...........................................
Dam .................................................................................. Sex ..............................................
Breed .................................................................................................................................

Agent’s Name ............................................................... Phone ...........................................
Address ....................................................................................................................................

How long have you been acquainted with this horse? ...........................................................
How long have you had this horse under your personal care? ................................................
Do you have knowledge of any?
1. Past or present disease? ....................................... Has the horse ever bled from the nostrils? Yes/No
2. Lameness? ................................................................. Has the horse ever had signs of colic? Yes/No
3. Accidents? .................................................................
4. Vices (stable or being ridden)? .................................................................
5. Abnormalities? ..........................................................
6. Surgery? .................................................................
7. Medications (particularly recent)? ..........................
8. Is the horse a headshaker? ..................................
9. Has the horse ever suffered from Ryegrass staggers? ............................................................

Has this horse been recently examined by another veterinarian? ........................................
If so, for what purpose? ........................................................................................................

Use to which you understand the horse will be put? ..............................................................
Do you have any knowledge of past performance of this horse for the proposed use?
..............................................................................................................................................
Is the horse in training/spelling? ..............................................................................................
How long has the horse been in training/spelling? .................................................................
Who is the horse’s usual veterinary attendant? ........................................................................

Signature of Owner or Owner’s Agent ....................................................................................
Date ........................................................................................................................................
WAIVER OF INFORMATION – TO BE SIGNED BY VENDOR(S)

Waiver by owner(s)/owners duly authorised agent
in respect of confidential information:

I ____________________________________________ (owner/owner’s duly authorised agent)
agree that ____________________________________________ [name of veterinary practice]
(“the practice”) is authorised to obtain and disclose the complete medical and/or treatment history of
____________________________________________________ [name of horse] (“the horse”) held or otherwise
known by the practice to: ____________________________________________
(name of potential purchaser).

I am aware I am waiving my right to confidentiality and privacy in terms of clause 6.1 of the Veterinary Code of
Conduct (or equivalent in subsequent codes) and/or contract and/or common law and that the practice has no
control over or responsibility for how that information is used or disclosed once disclosure has been made.

I am aware that the practice is, in this isolated instance, acting on behalf of the potential purchaser of the horse
and that the practice will be examining the horse at the potential purchaser’s request. Any information obtained or
revealed during this examination is confidential to the potential purchaser and will not be disclosed to me without
the potential purchaser’s consent, which may or may not be obtained, at the sole discretion of the potential
purchaser.

I will not hold the practice or its employees, directors or agents liable in any way in respect of the potential
purchaser’s decision to purchase or not to purchase the horse.

Signed by ____________________________________________ (signature)

Name: ______________________________________________ (print)

On ______________________ (date) at ______________________ (place)
Blood analysis as part of the Pre-Purchase Examination

If the Buyer/Buyer's agent requires blood samples to be extracted and tested, the following provisions will apply:

1. The blood will be extracted at the time of the PPE and immediately analysed by the examining veterinarian(s) and/or the practice and/or its third party agent;

2. Blood will be tested for Non steroidal anti inflammatory agents (NSAID) ONLY;

3. Results of the blood analysis will be passed on to the Buyer/Buyer’s agent in writing;

4. The Buyer acknowledges that after analysis has occurred the blood samples will not be stored by any party and will be destroyed and not available at a later stage;

5. The cost for the blood testing and analysis is $.........................in addition to the cost of the PPE and other ancillary examinations;

6. The veterinarian and/or the practice will not be liable for any loss or harm caused by the extraction or analysis procedure, whether under contract, negligence, equity, tort or otherwise;

I acknowledge that I have read and am bound by the above provisions:

________________________________________________________________________
(Signed by or on behalf of the Buyer/Buyer's agent)

Name: ___________________________________________ (print)

On ___________________________ (date) at ___________________________ (place)
3. VETERINARY CERTIFICATE

(a) Identification

Examining Veterinarian's name, Practice, address and phone number

Horse's Name: ..........................................................................................................................

Description of horse said to be by ........................................ out of ..................................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLOUR</th>
<th>BREED OR TYPE</th>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>APPROX HEIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markings

Head and neck: ..........................................................................................................................

Limbs:  L.F. ..............................................................................................................................
        R.F. ..............................................................................................................................
        L.H. ..............................................................................................................................
        R.H ..............................................................................................................................

Body: ........................................................................................................................................

Brands: Left Shoulder ................................................................................................................
        Right Shoulder ................................................................................................................

Acquired Marks: .......................................................................................................................
(b) Veterinary Certificate

CAUTION: This statement is provided upon the terms agreed to in the buyer’s statement and also those terms set out at the foot of the certificate of this report.

This is to certify that at the request of ..........................................................(Buyer/Buyer’s Agent)

I have examined the horse described above at the property of .......................................................... substantially in accordance with the standard procedure recommended by the New Zealand Equine Veterinary Association.

Stages 1-5 of this standard procedure were carried out. The clinical findings and results of ancillary examinations and opinions have been detailed in the following report.

This examination is carried out in five stages:

Stage 1: Preliminary Examination.
Stage 2: Examination during walking, trotting, turning and backing.
Stage 3: Examination during and immediately after strenuous exercise.
Stage 4: Examination in period after exercise.
Stage 5: Examination during walking, trotting, turning and backing.

The recipient of this report is deemed to be aware that:-

1. Stages ................................ of the standard procedure recommended by the New Zealand Equine Veterinary Association have not been carried out because of:-

2. Any information or opinion contained in this report is based on a partial examination only and some clinical signs of disease, injury or abnormality that may have manifested themselves in the full five stage examination may not be manifested if all stages (e.g. 1-5 previously described) of the examination have not been carried out.

Note: The provision of this certificate is subject to the various terms and conditions set out and in particular the disclaimers contained in Conditions (1) to (3) on page 4 of this certificate.

The following ancillary examinations were/were not carried out:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examination</th>
<th>Carried Out</th>
<th>Not Carried Out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electrocardiographic Examination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiographic Examination (radiographs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endoscopic Examination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive Examination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood test for NSAIDs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ancillary Examinations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Veterinary Clinical Findings and Opinion thereof:

At the time of examination, the following observations were made:

Radiographic Examination

Radiographs taken and read by ..........................................................
Radiograph projections taken:

Radiographic Findings and Opinion thereof:

Endoscopic Examination Findings of the Upper Respiratory Tract and Opinion thereof:

Reproductive Examination Findings and Opinion thereof:

Electrocardiographic (ECG) Examination

Heart Rate: ..........................................................
Leads recorded: ..........................................................

ECG Examination Findings and Opinion thereof:

Other Ancillary Examination Findings and Opinion thereof:
Further Conditions and disclaimers:

In addition to the terms and conditions set out in the buyer’s statement you should also note that:-

1) On the advice of the New Zealand Equine Veterinary Association, no judgement is made about this horse’s soundness, suitability for purchase or otherwise.

2) The certifying veterinarian takes no responsibility for, nor warrants the accuracy of, any information provided in the owner’s statement, including that given relating to the non-administration of drugs, freedom from vice, pre-existing diseases or abnormalities, existing performance or suitability for intended use.

3) Where this examination and report are requested for the purpose of a business they are deemed to have been carried out upon the basis that the examining veterinarian’s liability, howsoever arising, shall be no greater than a sum equivalent to 100 times the fee charged for the provision of this report. In addition, liability for consequential losses of any nature is also excluded.

4) This contract is governed by New Zealand law.

5) The Buyer/Buyer’s Agent irrevocably agrees that the Courts of New Zealand will have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes under or in connection with this contract. The Buyer/Buyer’s Agent further acknowledges that New Zealand is the forum conveniens for the hearing and determination for all disputes in connection with this contract.

6) Ownership of X-rays: The Buyer/Buyer’s Agent acknowledges that any radiographs taken in the course of this examination are the property of the veterinary practice listed herein, but it is further acknowledged by the practice that copies of the radiographs will be supplied at the Buyer/Buyer’s Agent’s request and expense.

7) In addition, the nature and extent of this report has been determined by particular request. In the circumstances the examining veterinarian disclaims any liability whatsoever to any party other than the party directly responsible for requesting and paying for the services rendered.

8) Where an opinion has taken into consideration input from another professional, e.g. the taking and interpretation of radiographs, then in arriving at the opinion the veterinarian has accepted as accurate the information supplied.

9) Reliance upon this report will constitute an acceptance of the limitations of liability referred to above.

Date and time of examination .................................................................................................................................

Signed ...........................................................................................................................................................................

Veterinarian and Qualifications ..............................................................................................................................(print)

Practice .........................................................................................................................................................................
4. VETERINARIAN’S RECORD OF THE EXAMINATION OF A HORSE FOR SALE

Veterinarian’s Name: ...................................... Practice Name ........................................
Address: ........................................................................................................................................
Horse’s Name: .................................................................................................................................
(Buyer/Buyer’s Agent) ......................................................................................................................

Description of horse said to be by ................................... out of ..................................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLOUR</th>
<th>BREED OR TYPE</th>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>APPROX HEIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Markings: Head and Neck
Limbs: L.F. .................................................................................................................................
............
R.F. 
............
L.H. 
............
R.H. 
............

Body: .................................................................

Brands: Left Shoulder ............................................. Right Shoulder ..........................................

Acquired Marks: ..............................................................................................................................

Microchip Number: ........................................................................................................................

STAGE 1: - The Preliminary Examination - with the horse at rest in a stall and/or outside the stall.

Complete the following with: N-Normal; AB-Abnormal; NE-Not Examined

GENERAL APPEARANCE
1. Physical Condition ..... 
2. Coat Condition ..... 

BILATERAL SYMMETRY
1. Head ..... 
2. Neck ..... 
3. Shoulders ..... 
4. Body ..... 
5. Pelvis ..... 
6. Legs ..... 

EYES
1. Symmetry ..... 
2. Reflexes ..... 
3. Lids ..... 
4. Mucous membranes ..... 
5. Cornea ..... 
6. Discharge ..... 
7. Examination with a light ..... 

MOUTH
1. Lips ..... 
2. Tongue ..... 
3. Teeth ..... 
4. Approx age by teeth ..... 
5. Gums ..... 
6. Mucous membranes ..... 
7. Odour ..... 
8. Bite ..... 
9. Mandible ..... 

NASAL & PARANASAL
1. Symmetry ..... 
2. Air flow ..... 
3. Odour ..... 
4. Mucous membranes ..... 
5. Percussion ..... 
6. Discharge ..... 

EARS
1. Symmetry ..... 
2. Odour ..... 
3. Discharge ..... 

PHARYNX & LARYNX
1. Palpation ..... 
2. Auscultation ..... 

NECK
1. Symmetry ..... 
2. Jugular furrows ..... 
3. Thyroid ..... 
4. Trachea ..... 
5. Withers ..... 
6. Poll
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CARDIOVASCULAR</th>
<th>VICES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>1. Cribbing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Aerophagla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Weaving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Head Shaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Digging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Savaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Stable manners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PULMONARY</td>
<td>9. Field manners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Resting rate</td>
<td>1. Chest &amp; shoulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Auscultation</td>
<td>2. Forearm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Percussion</td>
<td>3. Carpus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Metacarpus - bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Metacarpus - tendon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIGESTIVE</td>
<td>6. Fetlock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Auscultation</td>
<td>7. Foot - appearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Inspection of faeces</td>
<td>- hoof tester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Perineum</td>
<td>8. shoe type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Rectal Temp.</td>
<td>9. Field manners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENITO-URINARY</td>
<td>MUSCULOSKELETAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. External genitalia</td>
<td>Palpation &amp; Manipulation of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Inspection of faeces</td>
<td>Left front leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Tail</td>
<td>2. Forearm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKIN</td>
<td>3. Carpus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Blemishes (saddle or girth sores etc)</td>
<td>4. Metacarpus - bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Skin diseases</td>
<td>5. Metacarpus - tendon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Hooves</td>
<td>6. Fetlock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Tail</td>
<td>7. Foot - appearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NERVOUS SYSTEM</td>
<td>- hoof tester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Inspection</td>
<td>- shoe type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Spine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Has horse been denerved?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Flexion test results
-Left fore distal limb .................................................................
-Right fore distal limb ...............................................................
-Left fore carpus ............................................................................
-Right fore carpus ..........................................................................
-Left hind distal limb ....................................................................
-Right hind distal limb ..................................................................
-Left hind hock ................................................................................
-Right hind hock ..............................................................................

Remarks: ................................................................................................
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STAGE 2 - Examination during walking, trotting, turning and backing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AT WALK</th>
<th>AT TROT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symmetry of gait</td>
<td>Symmetry of gait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stride</td>
<td>Stride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right fore leg</td>
<td>Right fore leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left fore leg</td>
<td>Left fore leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right hind leg</td>
<td>Right hind leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left hind leg</td>
<td>Left hind leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement of head</td>
<td>Movement of head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turning</td>
<td>Turning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backing</td>
<td>Backing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks: ..................................................................................................
### STAGE 3 - Examination during and immediately after strenuous exercise

**Type of Exercise (tick)**
- Walk
- Lunge
- Trot or pace
- Canter
- Gallop

**During Exercise**
- Symmetry of gait
- Stride
- Breathing
- Rhythm
- Resp. noises

**Immediately following exercise**
- **Respiratory System**
  - Breathing
  - Rate
  - Rhythm
  - Sounds
  - Auscultation of Pharynx
  - Thorax

**Circulatory System**
- Mucous membranes
- Heart
- Rate
- Rhythm
- Sounds

**Remarks**

---

### STAGE 4 - Examination during the period after exercise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minutes after</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>Respiratory Rate</th>
<th>Lung sounds</th>
<th>Heart rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minutes after</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>Respiratory Rate</th>
<th>Lung sounds</th>
<th>Heart rate</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minutes after</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>Respiratory Rate</th>
<th>Lung sounds</th>
<th>Heart rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Evidence of cuts or marks on limbs from fast exercise**

**Evidence of epistaxis**

**Evidence of anal windsucking**

**Remarks**

---

### STAGE 5 - The final examination during walking, trotting, turning and backing

**Walking**
- Symmetry of gait
- Stride
- Right fore leg
- Left fore leg
- Right hind leg
- Left hind leg
- Movement of head

**Trotting**
- Symmetry of gait
- Stride
- Right fore leg
- Left fore leg
- Right hind leg
- Left hind leg
- Movement of head

**Turning**
- On
- Right fore leg
- Left fore leg
- Right hind leg
- Left hind leg

**Back**
- Hind limb movements

**Remarks:**

**Overall comments:**

**Date and Time of Examination**

**Address where Examination took place**

**Signed**
THE EXAMINATION OF HORSES FOR BREEDING PURPOSES

1. PRE-PURCHASE EXAMINATION OF A BROODMARE

The examination of broodmares prior to purchase should, wherever possible, include the following:

1. Detailed history

   If a detailed history is not obtainable, this should be stated on the final certificate. The declaration should be made by the owner or agent to the best of their knowledge at the time of examination.

2. Clinical examination involving:-

   (a) Stages 1 and 2 of the routine pre-purchase examination
   (b) Reproductive examination
   (c) Mammary gland examination

Clinical Examination

1. Stages 1 and 2 of the general pre-purchase examination should be conducted on all mares. The veterinarian’s worksheet should be utilised at the time of examinations and all findings recorded.

2. In addition, a detailed examination of the following structures of the reproductive tract should be undertaken for abnormalities including those of developmental origin, diseases or injury:-

   (a) Vulva
   (b) Rectal examination of the ovaries, uterine ligaments, uterus and cervix. The pregnancy status should be established at this stage. Use ultrasound if necessary.
   (c) Vagina and cervix. The internal examination of these structures is carried out only in non-pregnant mares. The vagina and cervix are initially examined visually using a speculum and light source. A manual examination of these structures should then be performed in all non-pregnant mares (maiden and barren) for adhesions or other abnormalities. The cervix should only be examined manually per vagina when the mare has been confirmed as being not pregnant.

3. Mammary gland examination
Specialised Procedures

The following procedures are not required to be included in the routine examination but one or more may be selected to aid in the final opinion.

Any selected procedures and results should be recorded on the final certificate. If none were carried out this should also be stated.

1. Cervical/uterine swabbing for bacteriology and cytology. Culture and cytology procedures should be done before the vagina and cervix are examined manually. Care must be taken in interpreting the results of these procedures.
2. Ultrasonic scanning of the reproductive tract
3. Uterine biopsy
4. Endoscopy
5. Chromosome analysis

The final documentation given to the purchaser may include a copy of the history, but would include a copy of the identification certificate, results of examination, and veterinary opinion on the significance of the clinical findings.
CERTIFICATION: PRE-PURCHASE EXAMINATION OF A BROODMARE

A. OWNER’S STATEMENT

This statement should be completed and signed by the owner/agent. It should be pointed out that the statement is made to the best of his/her knowledge at the time of examination.

Part (A) should be completed on all mares.
Part (B) completed on mares that have been mated.

Part (A)

Owner’s Name ........................................................................................................................................
Address ..................................................................................................................................................
Phone .....................................................................................................................................................
Mare’s Name ................................................................ Age ..............................................................................
Sire .......................................................................................................................................................
Colour .................................................................................................................................................
Dam ......................................................................................................................................................
Breed ....................................................................................................................................................
Agent’s Name ................................................................ Phone ..........................................................................
Address ..................................................................................................................................................

How long have you been acquainted with this horse? ...........................................................................

Do you have knowledge of any:
1. Past or present disease? ........................................................................................................................
2. Lameness? ...........................................................................................................................................
3. Accidents? ...........................................................................................................................................
4. Vices (stable or being ridden)? ..............................................................................................................
5. Abnormalities? .....................................................................................................................................
6. Surgery? ............................................................................................................................................... 
7. Medications (particularly recent)? ....................................................................................................... 

Has this horse been recently examined by another veterinarian? ..............................................................

If so, for what purpose? ..........................................................................................................................

Do you understand that this horse is being examined for purchase as a broodmare? ..............................

Part (B)

Is the mare a maiden (unmated), barren or pregnant? ....................................................................... 

If not a maiden, then list chronologically the result of each year’s matings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mated</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>Missed/Aborted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If pregnant, the last date of service and name of covering stallion

Does she show normal oestrus behaviour in the presence of a stallion? If not, explain

During her breeding life has she had any abnormally difficult foalings?

Over her breeding life has she had any uterine infections that have prevented her from getting in foal or carry a foal to term?

Has she ever received any treatment for endometritis?

Has she ever had mastitis?

Has she a temperament that allows normal stud procedures to be carried out on her?

Is she a good mother, doing her foals well and has she shown any abnormal behaviour towards her foals?

In the case of the mare being pregnant was she scanned in foal?

Was there any evidence of twins at any of these examinations?

Has she ever produced foals with inherited defects such as hernias, undershot or overshot jaws?

Have any of her foals been affected with angular limb deformities, cleft palate, roaring, clubfeet?

Owner’s/Agent’s signature

Date
**B. REPRODUCTIVE TRACT EXAMINATION**

**Examining Veterinarian’s worksheet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mare's Name</th>
<th>Colour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breeding</th>
<th>Brands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vulva**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Surgery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rectal Examination - comments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Left Ovary</th>
<th>Right Ovary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Size</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structures</th>
<th>Structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Uterine Ligaments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Left</th>
<th>Right</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uterus</th>
<th>Cervix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pregnancy status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Speculum Examination - comments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vagina</th>
<th>Cervix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Cervical Palpation per vaginum - comments**

(Maiden and Barren mares only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cervix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Mammary Gland - comments**

Veterinarian Name ................................................................. (print)

Qualifications ............................................................................

Veterinarian Practice ..................................................................

Veterinarian Address ..................................................................

Date .........................................................................................
2. **PRE-PURCHASE EXAMINATION OF THE STALLION FOR BREEDING PURPOSES**

The veterinary examination of stallions for breeding is an uncommon event in this country. Consequently there is limited opportunity to develop the necessary expertise for this form of pre-purchase examination. For most veterinarians it is best to refer this type of examination to other veterinarians who do have the skills. The goal of this paper is to provide sufficient background information for any practitioner to be able to discuss the procedure in some depth with their clients prior to referral.

The basic credentials a stallion must possess include a reasonable interest in detecting and mating sexually receptive mares and the ability to mount, serve and ejaculate an adequate number of normal spermatozoa. Matters can become complicated however as potential buyers not only want to know if the horse is fertile, but also what fertility % they can expect when the horse serves a full book of mares. Given the state of incomplete knowledge regarding tests for fertility (other than pregnancy rate) there are significant limitations to such predictions and purchasers should be informed accordingly.

The examination of a horse prior to purchase as a breeding stallion should include:

a. Standard history of general health and medication
b. A detailed history of the horse's previous breeding experience and results.

c. Physical examination
   i. Stages 1 and 2 of the routine pre-purchase examination.
   ii. Examination of the external genitalia including scrotum, testes, epididymides, spermatic cord, penis and prepuce for the presence of abnormalities which may adversely affect fertility. Total scrotal width and/or individual measurements of the testes should be recorded.

d. Observation of mating ability
e. Semen evaluation

If in the event of an examination, as detailed above, being carried out on a maiden stallion to be insured under a congenital infertility insurance cover, then the examination should be limited to parts (a) to (c), as any further tests, such as semen evaluation, would have to be declared to the underwriter and this may prejudice the rate or acceptance of the cover.

**History**

General health and medication records should be obtained on all animals. Obtaining a history on the recently retired athlete is usually difficult with possibly only a sketchy general health history, non-existent medication history and no breeding record. For the sexually experienced stallions, health and breeding histories are more easily acquired. If reliable breeding records are available, they are a useful aid in predicting future fertility. The best statistical parameter to assess stallion fertility for mares bred by natural service is pregnancy rate per ovulatory period (during which the mare was served one or more times).
Physical Examination

An identification of the horse is completed and a general physical examination is performed according to stages 1 and 2 of the standard procedure as recommended by the Equine Veterinary Association of the NZVA. Attention is then directed to the reproductive system. The external genitalia are examined for evidence of any condition that may impair reproductive performance e.g. trauma, infection or neoplasia. The scrotum is examined particularly for any thickening that may increase the temperature of the scrotal contents which in turn can impair the production of spermatozoa. The testes, epididymides and spermatic cords are palpated for size, shape, consistency and orientation. Total scrotal width is measured with both testes pushed down in the scrotum. The internal genitalia may be palpated, per rectum, to allow the detection of gross abnormalities of the prostate, ampullae and seminal vesicles. The rectal examination of excitable or aggressive horses is not without risk and is often deleted.

Breeding Skills Observation

The stallion's response to an oestrus mare should be observed. The horse's ability to mount, serve and dismount can also be noted during semen collection.

Semen Evaluation

The basic elements of the semen evaluation include:

Estimations of ejaculate volume, concentration of sperm cells, % progressive motility and sperm cell morphology. Two semen collections are required, 1 hour apart, preferably using an artificial vagina and after a week of sexual rest. This phase of the examination gives the Veterinarian the opportunity to observe libido, the anatomy of the erect penis, take urethral culture samples and to evaluate mounting, serving and ejaculation.

When young inexperienced horses are to be examined it is prudent that the horse has some training in mounting and ejaculation before the veterinarian is called. It should be remembered that these guidelines were designed to identify stallions capable of breeding forty (40) mares by natural service or one hundred and twenty (120) mares by artificial insemination and in any one season will get 75% mares served, pregnant.

The final documentation given to the purchaser may include a copy of the history, but will include a copy of the identification certificate, results of examination, and veterinary statement.
CERTIFICATION: PRE-PURCHASE EXAMINATION OF THE STALLION

OWNER'S STATEMENT

This statement should be completed and signed by the owner/agent. It should be pointed out that the statement is made to the best of his/her knowledge at the time of examination.

Owner's Name............................................................................................................................
Address ...........................................................................................................................................
Phone .............................................................................................................................................
Horse's Name.................................................................................................................................
Age ................................................................................................................................................
Sire ..................................................................................................................................................
Colour ...........................................................................................................................................
Dam ................................................................................................................................................
Breed ............................................................................................................................................... 
Agent's Name .................................................................................................................................
Phone .............................................................................................................................................
Address ...........................................................................................................................................

1. General History

How long have you been acquainted with this horse? ........................................................................

Do you have any knowledge of any of the following, past or present?
1. Diseases? ..................................................................................................................................
2. Lameness? .................................................................................................................................
3. Accidents? ................................................................................................................................
4. Vices? E.g. Wind sucker, weaver? .........................................................................................
5. Treatments (including surgery)? ............................................................................................
6. Medications (particularly recent)? ........................................................................................

Has this horse recently been examined by another veterinarian? .................................................

If so, for what purpose? ..............................................................................................................

Use for which you understand the horse is to be put? ..................................................................

Remarks ......................................................................................................................................

2. Breeding History

Temperament ................................................................................................................................

Stood at stud previously ..............................................................................................................

Yes/No......................................................................................................................................... 

Number of mares covered during each year at stud ....................................................................

Covering by Natural service or Artificial insemination? ............................................................

Early pregnancy rate (1-30 days) ............................................................................................... 

Number pregnant each year at stud (45 days and later) ............................................................

Hand/pasture bred....................................................................................................................... 

Average covers per day ..............................................................................................................

Maximum covers per day .......................................................................................................... 

Total covers per season .............................................................................................................

Remarks ......................................................................................................................................

Signature ....................................................................................................................................

Date..............................................................................................................................................

Certificate No. ..............................................................................................................................
Clinical Examination - Examining Veterinarians Worksheet

1. General Physical Examination as for Stages 1 and 2 of examination of horse for sale

2. External Genitalia
   - Penis ......................................................................................................................
   - Prepuce ..................................................................................................................
   - Scrotum .................................................................................................................
   - Scrotal width ........................................................................................................
   - Testicles
     - size L ........................................... x ........................................... x .................
     - consistency
       L ......................................................................................................................
       R ......................................................................................................................
     - epididymides
       L ......................................................................................................................
       R ......................................................................................................................
     - consistency
       L ......................................................................................................................
       R ......................................................................................................................

3. Internal Genitalia  □ examined  □ not examined
   - Internal inguinal rings ....................................................................................... 
   - Seminal vesicles ............................................................................................... 
   - Ampullae ...........................................................................................................

Behaviour and Breeding Ability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observed at service</th>
<th>□ Yes</th>
<th>□ No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Libido</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mounting ability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intromission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copulatory Movement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ejaculation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relaxation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dismount</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall Comments ........................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................
Semen Examination

Stallion Name ........................................................................................................ Date

Current sexual status
- Actively breeding
- Sexually rested
- No. days since last ejaculation

Method of collection
- AV ......................................................................................................................... Type
- Other

Results of semen evaluation - (See table below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tests</th>
<th>1st Ejaculate</th>
<th>2nd Ejaculate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Appearance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- gel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- gel free</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sperm Concentration (x 10^6 /ml)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Sperm number (x 10^9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Progressive Motility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longevity (hours to &lt;10% Motility)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw (temp. degrees C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended (temp. degrees C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sperm Morphology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. cells counted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Normal sperm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% abnormal sperm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head/acrosome abnormality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detached heads</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proximal droplets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distal droplets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>midpiece abnormality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bent/coiled tails</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immature/germ cells</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other cells (RBC, °C etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total # sperm x % Progressively Mobile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x % Morphologically Normal (x 10^9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture and Sensitivity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urethra - pre ejaculate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- post ejaculate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE EXAMINATION OF HORSES AT SALES RINGS

Veterinarians in New Zealand are frequently requested to examine horses at sales venues. Such places are usually not designed for the veterinary examination of horses and consequently are seldom suitable for the careful appraisal of an animal. Often there is no suitable area in which to carry out a detailed examination and frequently the animal is in an excited state due to the unfamiliar surroundings, the presence of numerous other horses, and crowds of interested people.

Most horses are sold in New Zealand as yearlings and many of these have had only a limited education. As a consequence they are often difficult to control in the sales environment. Because of these problems, a complete examination of a horse is not usually possible.

Tradition has established a limited form of examination, which has become accepted by the majority of horse buyers in New Zealand. This limited examination involves the following:

1. visual examination of the head, neck, body, external genitalia, fore and hind limbs.
2. palpation of the head, neck, body, fore and hind limbs and any visible abnormality elsewhere on the body which is palpable.
3. auscultation of the heart and on some occasions, the chest.
4. examination of the limb movements during walking.
5. observation of the eyes with a penlight

On frequent occasions it is not possible to adequately perform even this simplified examination since the excited animal may be difficult to handle and reluctant to walk normally. Moreover, the background noise at the sale may preclude auscultation. Under such conditions the veterinarian can only examine the animal as circumstances permit.

A post sale endoscopic examination of the pharynx and larynx in yearlings, two year olds, and older racehorses is permitted as part of the conditions of sale of some bloodstock auctioneering companies. The details relating to this examination are found in the relevant conditions of sale.

Repository radiographs are now available at many sales and the conditions of sale of the bloodstock auctioneering companies detail the terms of provision of radiographs and terms and conditions of use of the repository facility. Veterinarians reading pre-sales radiographs are reminded of the potential ethical issues of conflict of interest and confidentiality that can arise.
THE EXAMINATION OF HORSES FOR INSURANCE PURPOSES

1. SUITABILITY

It is not the Veterinarians place to advise on insurance suitability as this is between proposer and insurance company. The role of the veterinarian is to certify as to what is found after completion of an examination.

2. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Conflict of interest may arise if the examining veterinarian has treated the animal in the past for a condition which might affect its eligibility for insurance cover. The framing, of the certificate, thus, has avoided the widely held procedure of requesting the examining veterinarian to pose questions regarding previous medical and surgical conditions, as the Privacy Act may preclude stating what knowledge you have. Where there is a conflict of interest the NZ Equine Veterinary Association advises the client’s usual veterinarian to declare the conflict of interest and withdraw.

3. THE EXAMINATION

The following should be required as an outline of the examination required:

(a) Identification - refer back to the standard system of identification as outlined in the Identification section.

(b) Preliminary Examination - This is best conducted in a stable or yard where the horse is at rest. Careful observation should be made of the animal's general appearance and condition. The horse should be observed for a short period while unrestrained to ensure that any obvious stable vices are not overlooked due to the owner or attendant catching or holding the horse.

(c) Examination at Rest - The veterinarian should develop the habit of examining the horse methodically. The resting heart and lungs should be auscultated. Where practical, the eyes should be examined with the aid of a light. The teeth should be examined and an estimate of the animal's age made. The feet should be picked up, cleaned out and examined. The horse should be turned right around in a circle both directions. The limbs should be flexed and extended to detect any pain or limitation of movement. The horse should be thoroughly inspected from all sides.

(d) Examination at Exercise - The animal should be walked and trotted on a firm level surface. The horse should be walked twenty metres away from the veterinarian turned and walked back. The horse should then be trotted for thirty or forty metres and trotted back. The horse should be led in such a way that there is no interference with its free action or with the veterinarian's view. The horse should be turned one way and then the other and made to back several paces.

Where minimum standards cannot be adhered to, for example due to poor facilities and unbroken livestock, the insurance company should be notified that a complete examination could not be carried out.
4. "LOSS OF USE" INSURANCE

The Certificate should be carried out on the form provided and not the "Certificate of Examination for Mortality Insurance Purposes" to avoid confusion. Some insurance companies require only a 1 and 2 stage examination for Loss of Use Insurance and the extent of the examination is dependent on the insurance company's instructions. As at the time of this revision (2004) only one company was offering Loss of Use Insurance and they required a stage 1 to 5 examination.

5. FOAL INSURANCE

Some insurers require an IGG level of 800mg/dl or greater. The level should be stated and the decision of insurance be left to the veterinary advice of the insurer. Insurers also require the vet to comment on any limb abnormalities; contracted tendons, bent legs etc, or whether the foal has been given plasma to lift the IgG.

6. FOETAL INSURANCE

Standard veterinary documentation for foetal insurance includes two forms:

(a) A current Certificate of Examination for Mortality Insurance Purposes of a mare.
(b) A Certificate of Examination for Foetal Insurance Purposes.

7. STALLION FERTILITY INSURANCE

Refer back to the section on the pre-purchase examination of the stallion. The question "are the external genitalia visually and palpably normal" should be answered.

8. INSURANCE CLAIM

(a) In cases where a condition affecting an insured horse is likely to result in a claim, the attending veterinarian should advise the owner to notify the insurance company of this possibility.

(b) Do not euthanase any animal subject to a claim unless it is a situation necessitating emergency euthanasia on humane grounds or written consent has been given by the insurance company authorising euthanasia.

(c) Complete an "Examination for Insurance Claim" form. If more space is required to adequately explain the circumstances of the death an additional PM report should be attached to the Claim form.

(d) It is prudent to seek a second opinion from another Veterinarian, to make use of laboratory tests and to enlist the help of a specialist veterinary pathologist. Typically underwriters require information on the underlying cause even in apparently straightforward cases—e.g. Is a broken limb due to trauma alone or predisposed to by bone disease? These second opinions confirming the diagnosis are preferred by underwriters and their inclusion simplifies the claim process.

(e) It must also be kept in mind that often these reports are written for the benefit of a businessman (underwriter) in London who may not know much about horses. Simple concise language and avoiding jargon (medical or equine) goes a long way to making sure the claim process is uncomplicated.
Certificate of Examination for Foetal Insurance Purposes
(This form should accompany a Certificate of Examination for Mortality Insurance Purposes of the Mare)

Owner and Address (if known)...........................................................................................................................................

Mare Presented as:................................................................................................................................................................

If animal unnamed:
Sire: ................................................................................................................ Dam: ..............................................................................

Breed: ................................................................................................................ Colour: ............................................................................

Age: ................................................................................................................ Sex: ..............................................................................

Microchip Number: ..........................................................................................................................

Person requesting examination:..............................................................................................................................

Place of examination:.................................................................................................................................................

Draw brands and/or markings: Mark whorls as X, scars as --->

Head:........................................................................................................................................................................

LF: ...................................................................................... LH: ..........................................................................................

RF: ................................................................................ RH: ..........................................................................................

Last date of service:......................................................................................................................................................

Sire: ........................................................................................................................................................................

Ultrasound Scans:
(a) Between 17 - 25 days .................................................. Actual days from last service
(b) Between 35 - 50 days .................................................. Actual days from last service
(c) Manual Rectal examination taken at least 45 days from last service

To your knowledge is there any history of mare genital or foetal abnormality that might be relevant to foetal insurance including any evidence of twins? If Nil - state 'Nil'.

Was a twin “squeezed” during this pregnancy? Yes ☐ No ☐

This is to certify that on ........................................ I examined the mare herein described for Foetal insurance. The mare proved to be pregnant. Evidence of a “live” foetus was / was not detected.

Practice name: .............................................................................................................................(print)

Signature: ...............................................................................................................................(veterinary surgeon)

Address: .................................................................................................................................................................

Phone number: .....................................................................................................................................................

Please note:- The certifying Veterinarian takes no responsibility for nor warrants the accuracy of any information provided in the owner's statement including that given to the non-administration of drugs, medical and surgical history, freedom of vice, existing performance or suitability for intended use.
Certificate of Examination for Loss of Use Insurance Purposes

Owner and Address (if known): .................................................................................................................................

Animal Presented as: .....................................................................................................................................................

If animal unnamed:

Sire: ........................................................................................................... Dam: .............................................................................................................................

Breed: ........................................................................................................... Colour: ..................................................................................................................

Age: ........................................................................................................... Sex: .......................................................................................................................

Microchip Number: .......................................................................................................................................................

Person requesting examination: .....................................................................................................................................

Place of examination: .....................................................................................................................................................

Use to which horse will be put to:

Draw brands and/or markings. Mark whorls as X, scars as -->

Head: ...........................................................................................................................................................................

LF: ........................................................................................................... LH: ..............................................................................................................

RF: ........................................................................................................... RH: ..............................................................................................................

Substantially in accordance with the standard procedure recommended by The New Zealand Equine Veterinary Association, Stages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (delete as necessary) were completed. The following was found:
(If Nil state Nil)

This is to certify that on ....................... I examined the horse herein described for Loss of Use insurance.

Practice name: ...........................................................................................................(print)

Signature: ...................................................................................................................(veterinary surgeon)

Address: .................................................................................................................................................................

Phone number: ..........................................................................................................................................................

Please note:- The certifying veterinarian takes no responsibility for nor warrants the accuracy of any information provided in the owner’s statement including that given to the non-administration of drugs, medical and surgical history, freedom of vice, existing performance or suitability for intended use.
Certificate of Examination for Mortality Insurance Purposes

Owner and Address (if known): .................................................................................................................................

Animal Presented as: ..................................................................................................................................................

If animal unnamed:
Sire: ........................................................................................................ Dam: .................................................................
Breed: ........................................................................................................ Colour: .................................................................
Age: ........................................................................................................ Sex: .............................................................................

Microchip Number: ..................................................................................................................................................

Person requesting examination: ..................................................................................................................................

Place of examination: ..................................................................................................................................................

Draw brands and/or markings: Mark whorls as X, scars as ->

Head:
LF: ........................................................................................................ LH: ...................................................................................

RF: ........................................................................................................ RH: ..................................................................................

1. The horse was examined substantially in accordance with the standard procedure recommended by the New Zealand Equine Veterinary Association. Findings and an opinion on their significance are as follows:

   (If Nil - State Nil). ..................................................................................................................................................

   ..........................................................................................................................................................

   ..........................................................................................................................................................

2. The foal IgG level was......................... mg/dl

This is to certify that on ......................... I examined the horse herein described for Mortality insurance.

Practice name: .........................................................................................................................................................(print)

Signature: .........................................................................................................................................................(veterinary surgeon)

Address: .................................................................................................................................................................

Phone number...........................................................................................................................................................

Please note:- The certifying Veterinarian takes no responsibility for nor warrants the accuracy of any information provided in the owner's statement including that given relating to the non-administration of drugs, medical and surgical history, freedom from vice, existing performance or suitability for intended use.
Certificate of Examination for Insurance Claim Purposes

Type of insurance Claim (tick one): □ Mortality □ Loss of Use □ Foetal

Owner and Address (if known): ..............................................................................................................................................................................

Animal Presented as: ........................................................................................................................................................................................................

If animal unnamed:

Sire: ........................................................................................................ Dam: ................................................................................................................

Breed: ........................................................................................................ Colour: ...........................................................................................................

Age: ........................................................................................................ Sex: ..................................................................................................................

Microchip Number: .................................................................................................................................................................................................

Place of examination:

Draw brands and/or markings: Mark whorls as X, scars as --->

1. History ........................................................................................................................................................................................................

Date of onset of condition ....................................................................................................................................................................................

Treatment ........................................................................................................................................................................................................

Other ........................................................................................................................................................................................................

2. *Post Mortem findings, including cause of death or the need for humane destruction.................................................................

........................................................................................................................................................................................................

........................................................................................................................................................................................................

3. Additional remarks ....................................................................................................................................................................................................

........................................................................................................................................................................................................

........................................................................................................................................................................................................

........................................................................................................................................................................................................

Practice name: ..............................................................................................(print)

Signature: ...........................................................................................................(veterinary surgeon)

Address: ........................................................................................................

Phone Number: ...............................................................................................

* Please attach report if more space required
UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT ENDOSCOPY EXAMINATION RECORD

Date ........................................................................................................................................

Veterinarian’s Name ..............................................................................................................

Owner ....................................................................................................................................

Horse’s Name and/or Breeding ................................................................................................

Microchip Number: .................................................................................................................

Description of horse

Resting

Sedation

Yes

No

Drug used and dose ................................................................................................................

After Exercise

Twitch

Yes

No

Nostril

Left

Right

Areas examined:-

a. Nasal cavity/Ethmoid

b. Pharynx

c. Soft Palate, Palatopharyngeal Arch

d. Arytenoids: Shape

Movements

c. Aryepiglottic folds

d. Others e.g. Trachea

Optional Tests:-

i. Slap Test

Left: Positive

Negative

Right: Positive

Negative

ii. Nasal Occlusion Manoeuvre

iii. Swallow

Laryngeal Movement Grade:

Grade 1

Grade 2

Grade 3

Grade 4

Grade 5

Diagnosis/Findings/Comment:

........................................................................................................................................

........................................................................................................................................
**ENDOSCOPIC GRADING SYSTEM**

Below is an explanation of the five grade system used to assess laryngeal movements. This system is based on post sale endoscopic examination of a five grade scale; as described by Geoff Lane in the Bain Fallon Proceedings 1993.

**Grade 1**
Normal synchronous movement and full abduction of the left and right arytenoid cartilages (no abnormalities noted)

**Grade 2**
Asynchronous abduction of the left and right arytenoid cartilages, but all major movements are symmetrical and full abduction could be achieved. In this group of horses, transient asymmetry, flutter or delayed or biphasic abduction may be seen, especially by the left.

**Grade 3**
Slight asymmetry at rest, full abduction could be achieved by the arytenoids cartilage; however activity is generally reduced on one side (unusually the left). Full bilateral abduction can be stimulated either by partial asphyxiation (nasal occlusion manoeuvre) or by including swallowing; but it is frequently not sustained.

**Grade 4**
Obvious asymmetry at rest, unable to fully abduct the arytenoids cartilage but still some movement is still present.

**Grade 5**
No movement of one arytenoids cartilage. The arytenoids remain on or near the midline (true hemiplegia).
VETERINARY PRE-PURCHASE REPORT - SIGN OFF RECORD

This appendix to the pre-purchase report (above) is an attempt to address quality control and risk management issues associated with pre-purchase examinations. One of these sheets must be attached to the in-house copy of each and every Veterinary Pre-purchase Report certifying that the report has been reviewed and declared satisfactory to the best of both the examining veterinarian’s and the reviewer’s knowledge. The reviewer will be the Equine Director or any other senior clinician with a good grasp of the legal and technical difficulties associated with pre-purchase work. The reviewer and the examining veterinarian cannot be the same person.

This record is for .................................................................(name of practice) use only– it does NOT go with the report to the buyer/agent.

NB – It is essential this review be done before the report is sent to the buyer/agent.

RE: Veterinary Pre-Purchase Examination on the horse

........................................................................................................................................................................ ‘Name’

Microchip Number: ................................................................................................................................................

Examining Veterinarian: ........................................................................................................................................

Date Examined: ..........................................................................................................................................................

The following documentation (please tick) associated with the pre-purchase examination on the above named horse has been reviewed and found to be satisfactory. (For racehorses and sport horses there must be at least the first 3 documents.)

Horse/vendor a client of practice Yes ☐ No ☐

If YES check Conflict documentation, Waiver of Information Sheet, version of Buyers statement

1. Buyer’s Statement ☐
2. Owner’s Statement ☐
3. Veterinary Certificate ☐
4. Veterinarian’s Worksheet ☐
5. Broodmare Owner’s statement ☐
6. Broodmare Examination Report ☐
7. ECG Report ☐
8. Radiology Report ☐
9. Ultrasound Report ☐
10. URT Endoscopy Examination Report ☐
11. Other (describe) ☐

Signed ........................................................................................................................................................................

Examining Veterinarian .............................................................................................................................................

Signed ........................................................................................................................................................................

Reviewer ....................................................................................................................................................................

Date .........................................................................................................................................................................
**RECEPTIONIST PRE-PURCHASE EXAMINATION CHECKLIST**

It is normal practice for potential purchasers to phone to book in a Pre-purchase examination. This presents an opportunity to collect some of the information needed to plan the Pre-purchase examination. A useful checklist sheet for the receptionist like the following example is optional and can be used prior to veterinary contact:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchaser’s name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best time to ring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New or existing client</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever had a Pre-purchase exam before?</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse’s name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse owner or stabled at</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse’s age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse will be used for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have they seen or examined the horse?</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has the horse been trialled/ridden?</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do they know what type of examination they want?</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do they need to discuss types of examination with vet?</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do they know about ancillary tests e.g. scope, x-ray?</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are x-rays required/contemplated?</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are they able to be present at examination?</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do they have any specific concerns about the horse?</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- if so ask them to note them for later discussion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buyer’s statement faxed out</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost estimate requested</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time frame for examination and provision of written certificate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If computer/records show the seller is a client of the practice?

THEN

Has this potential purchaser been given the option of having another Veterinary practice perform the PPE?   Y   N
CONFLICT CHECK WORKSHEET

(for Pre-purchase examination of a horse where this horse/vendor is an existing practice client)

Purchaser’s name ..............................................................................................................................................

Vendor’s name ...................................................................................................................................................

Phone number....................................................................................................................................................

Horse’s Name ....................................................................................................................................................

PPE Veterinarian ................................................................................................................................................

STEPS TAKEN TO DETERMINE IF PRACTICE HAS RELEVANT INFORMATION

Computer records Yes ☐ No ☐

Veterinarians questioned Yes ☐ No ☐

DO WE HAVE A PREVIOUS MEDICAL RECORD ON THIS HORSE?

Yes ☐ No ☐

if yes, has PPE veterinarian been made aware? Yes ☐ No ☐