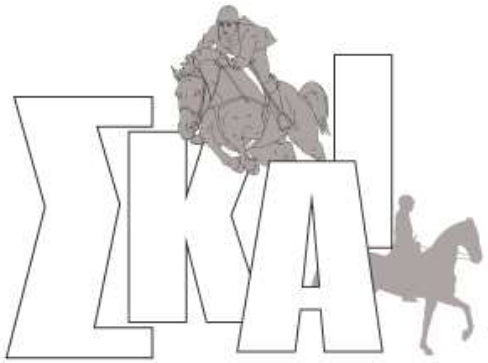


Σύνδεσμος Κριτών Αθλητικής Ιππασίας

1ο Σεμινάριο refresher

Κυριακή 2 Φεβρουαρίου 2014

Εμβολιασμοί

Εμβολιασμοί

Αναγραφή στο Διαβατήριο του Ίππου

- **Α.**
  - Γρίπη των ιπποειδών
- **Β.**
  - Τέτανος
  - Ρινοπνευμονία

ο ίππος θεωρείται εμβολιασμένος εφόσον μετά το αρχικό πρωτόκολλο εμβολιασμού εμβολιάζεται κάθε 12 μήνες

ΟΜΩΣ

Εμβολιασμοί για Αγώνες

Προκειμένου να συμμετάσχει σε Αγώνες ο Ίππος πρέπει να έχει εμβολιαστεί για την

Γρίπη των ιπποειδών

μέσα στους τελευταίους

6 μήνες (+ 21 ημέρες ανοχή) **και**

ΔΕΝ λαμβάνει μέρος τις **7** πρώτες ημέρες από τον εμβολιασμό του

Γρίπη των Ιπποειδών

Εμβολιασμός	Πρωτόκολλο	Άδεια εισόδου στους χώρους Αγώνων
Αρχικό Σχήμα	1ος Εμβολιασμός: ημέρα 0 (π.χ 1 Ιαν.) 2ος Εμβολιασμός: ημέρα 21-92 (22 Ιαν. – 03 Απρ.) (π.χ. 1 Φεβ)	επιτρέπεται να αγωνιστεί 7 μέρες μετά τον 2ο Εμβολιασμό

Γρίπη των Ιπποειδών

Εμβολιασμός	Πρωτόκολλο	Άδεια εισόδου στους χώρους Αγώνων
1ος Αναμνηστικός Εμβολιασμός	Εντός προθεσμίας 7 μηνών από τον 2ο Εμβολιασμό του αρχικού σχήματος (π.χ. 1 Αυγ.)	Μπορεί να αγωνίζεται για 6 μήνες +21 μέρες μετά τον 2ο Εμβολιασμό του αρχικού σχήματος ΔΕΝ επιτρέπεται να αγωνιστεί τις πρώτες 7 μέρες μετά από Εμβολιασμό (μπορεί να εισέλθει στον χώρο Αγώνων μετά τις 7 Αυγ.)

Γρίπη των Ιπποειδών

Εμβολιασμός	Πρωτόκολλο	Άδεια εισόδου στους χώρους Αγώνων
Αναμνηστικοί Εμβολιασμοί	κατ' ελάχιστο: εντός προθεσμίας ενός έτους από τον προηγούμενο αναμνηστικό εμβολιασμό Συμμετοχή σε Αγώνες: μέσα στους 6 μήνες +21 μέρες από τον προηγούμενο αναμνηστικό εμβολιασμό	Πρέπει να έχει εμβολιαστεί μέσα στους 6 μήνες +21 μέρες πριν την άφιξη στους Αγώνες ΔΕΝ επιτρέπεται να αγωνιστεί τις πρώτες 7 μέρες μετά από Εμβολιασμό

Εμβολιασμοί για Αγώνες

Αναλυτικά

F.E.I. Veterinary Regulations

Άρθρο 1028

Σύνδεσμος Κριτών Αθλητικής Ιππασίας

1ο Σεμινάριο refresher

Κυριακή 2 Φεβρουαρίου 2014

Διαδικασία Δειγματοληψίας

ANY horse can be tested at ANY FEI event.

1 Selection of Horses

There are three possible methods for selection of horses for in-competition anti-doping testing.

MEDALLISTS
i.e. winners in major events, medal winners and at least one horse from each medal-winning team.

RANDOM TESTING
i.e. using a method of random selection agreed by the officials at the event.

TARGETED TESTING
Where the Ground Jury specifically selects a horse for testing.

Horses can be tested several times during one event. As soon as practical after a horse is selected for testing, it is accompanied to the sampling box. Urine and blood samples are collected from each horse under the supervision of the testing officials.

CLOSE

The steward or testing official accompanies the horse to the collecting stables and remains with it until the sample has been collected.

ATHLETE'S ROLE | FEI OFFICIAL'S ROLE

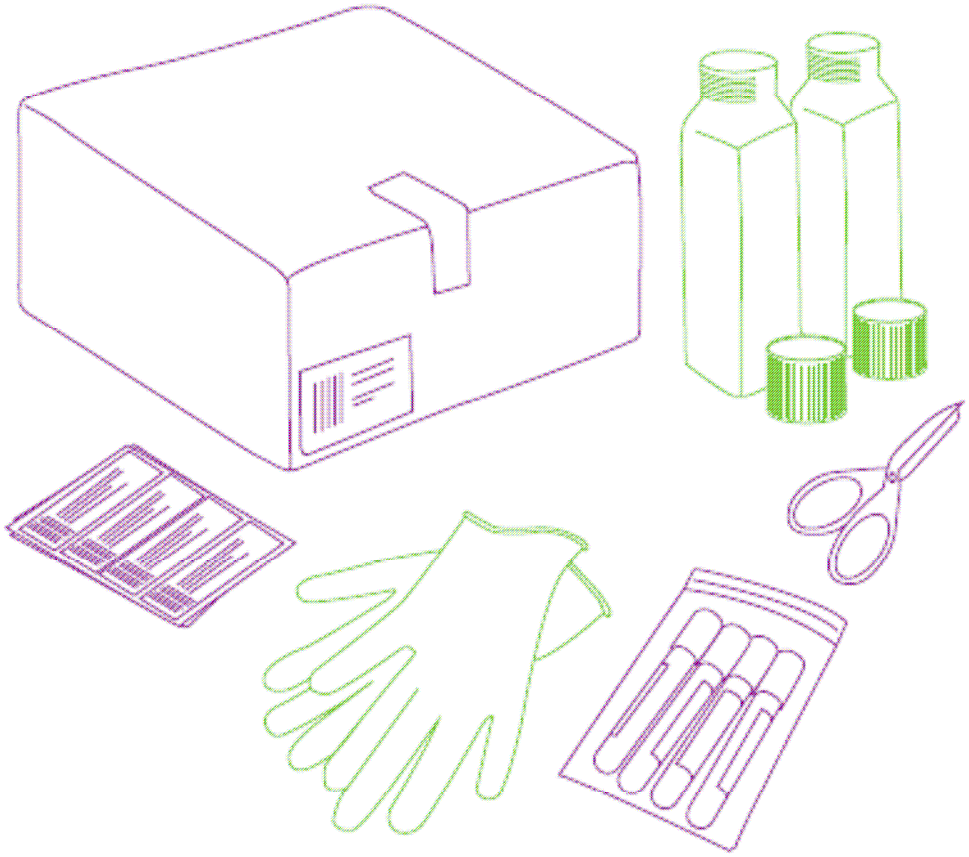
2 Sampling Kit

Sample collection is carried out by an FEI Testing Veterinarian following a strict procedure.

The main tool is the sampling kit packed within a uniquely numbered box and containing, among other items, gloves, urine bottles with security caps, tubes and a needle for blood sampling, a security bag and bar code labels with the same unique number.

SAMPLING PROTOCOL

The utmost care is taken with samples during and after collection. Testing Veterinarians wear disposable gloves on each hand and only remove them when the bottles have been closed at the end of the procedure.



ATHLETE'S ROLE TESTING VETERINARIAN'S ROLE

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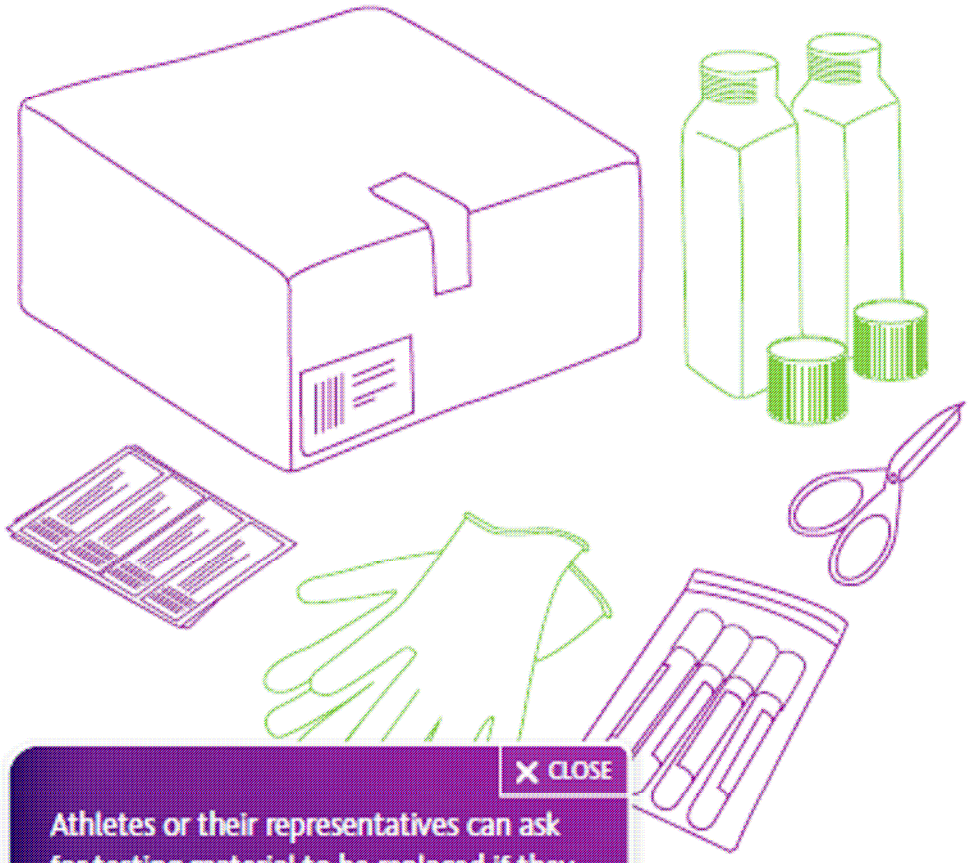


CLOSE

Athletes or their representatives can ask for testing material to be replaced if they have any doubts about it.

ATHLETE'S ROLE | TESTING VETERINARIAN'S ROLE

2 Sampling Kit

Sample collection is carried out by an FEI Testing Veterinarian following a strict procedure.

The main tool is the sampling kit packed within a uniquely numbered box and containing, among other items, gloves, urine bottles with security caps, tubes and a needle for blood sampling, a security bag and bar code labels with the same unique number.

SAMPLING PROTOCOL

The utmost care is taken with samples during and after collection. Testing Veterinarians wear disposable gloves on each hand and only remove them when the bottles have been closed at the end of the procedure.

CLOSE

Testing Veterinarians should always make sure they have more than one testing kit in case the athlete or the athlete's representative asks for the testing kit to be replaced.

ATHLETE'S ROLE | TESTING VETERINARIAN'S ROLE

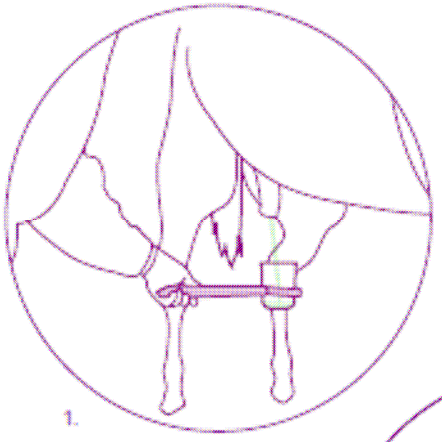
Two samples = double security

3 Sampling Collection

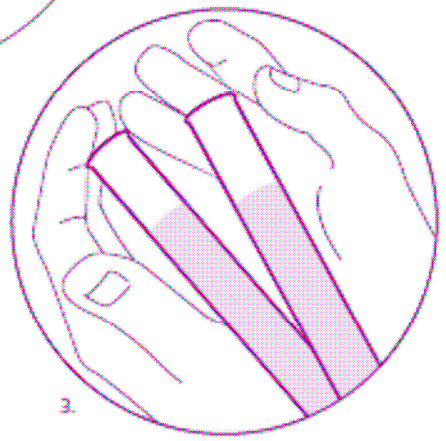
Urine and blood samples are collected from each horse under the supervision of the testing officials. Every attempt should be made by the FEI Testing Veterinarian to collect first urine (picture 1) and then blood (picture 2). However, it is recognised that sometimes only a small volume of urine can be collected and, on occasions, even after 60 minutes, a horse may produce no urine. In such a case, a blood sample may be the only sample taken.

When urine is not available, only blood will be analysed. This is considered as a proper test under FEI Rules.

The collected blood and urine samples are both split into: A Sample and B Sample (picture 3).


1.


2.


3.

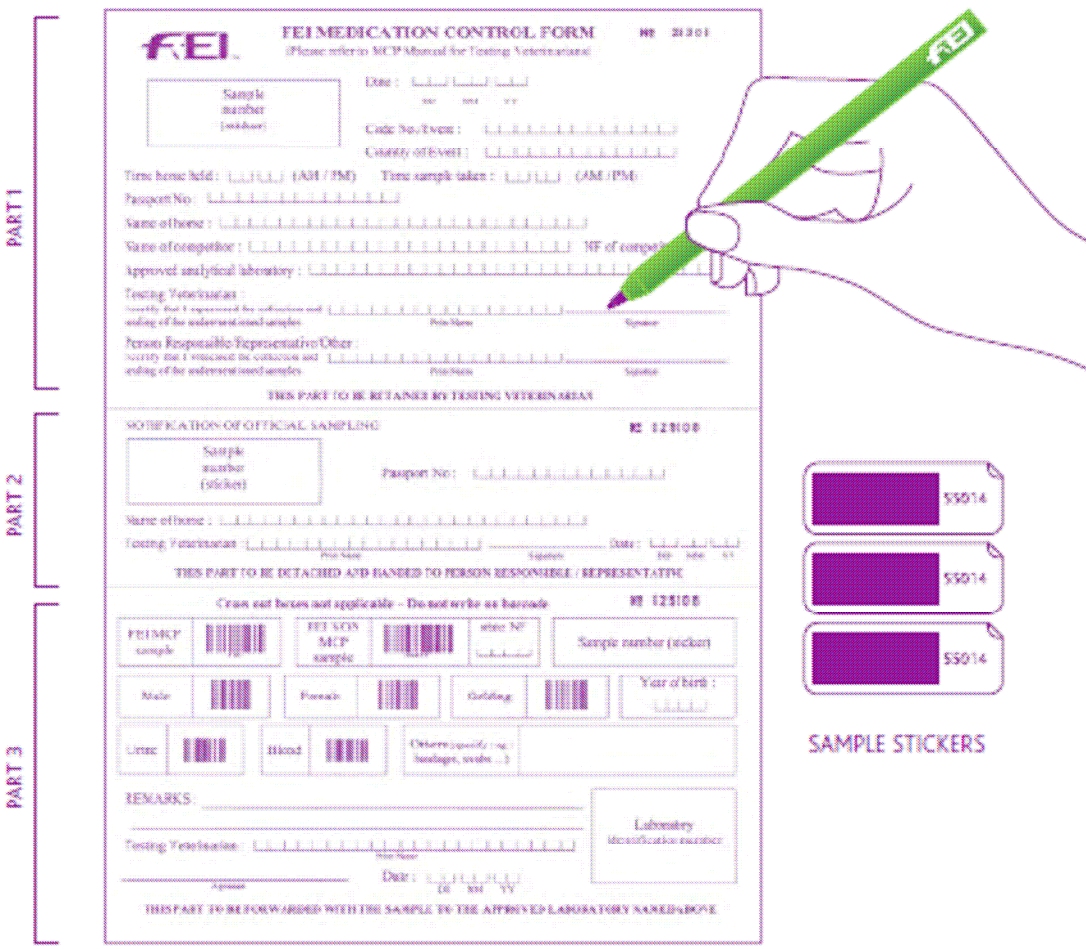
ATHLETE'S ROLE

4 Documentation

The FEI Testing Veterinarian completes the Testing Form and adds the necessary stamps and labels that identify the sample.

The form consists of three parts. The Testing Veterinarian must keep one part, the Person Responsible for the horse is given the second part, and the third part is placed in a small plastic bag and is sent to the MCP Laboratory with the samples. The latter part is identified by the unique number but not by the name of the Person Responsible.

A copy of the Medication Control Form is sent to the FEI.



SAMPLE STICKERS

ATHLETE'S ROLE TESTING VETERINARIAN'S ROLE

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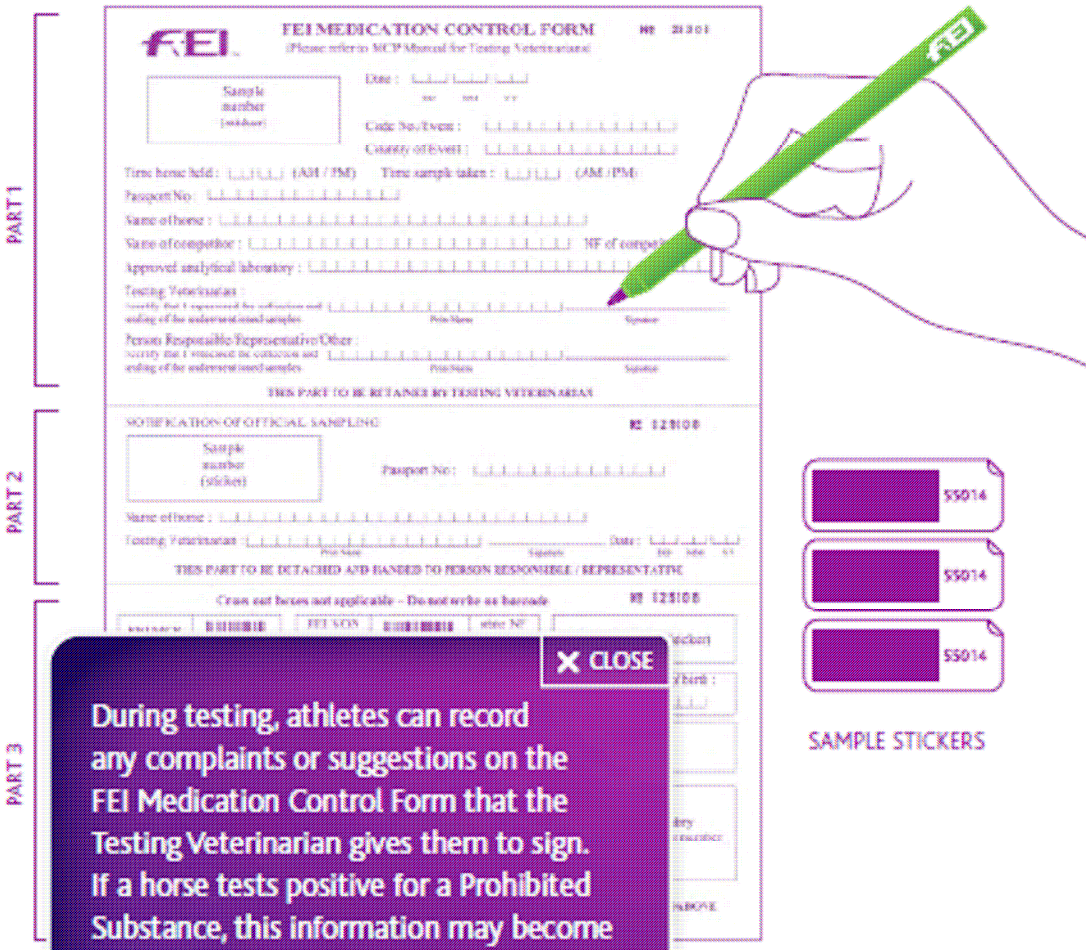

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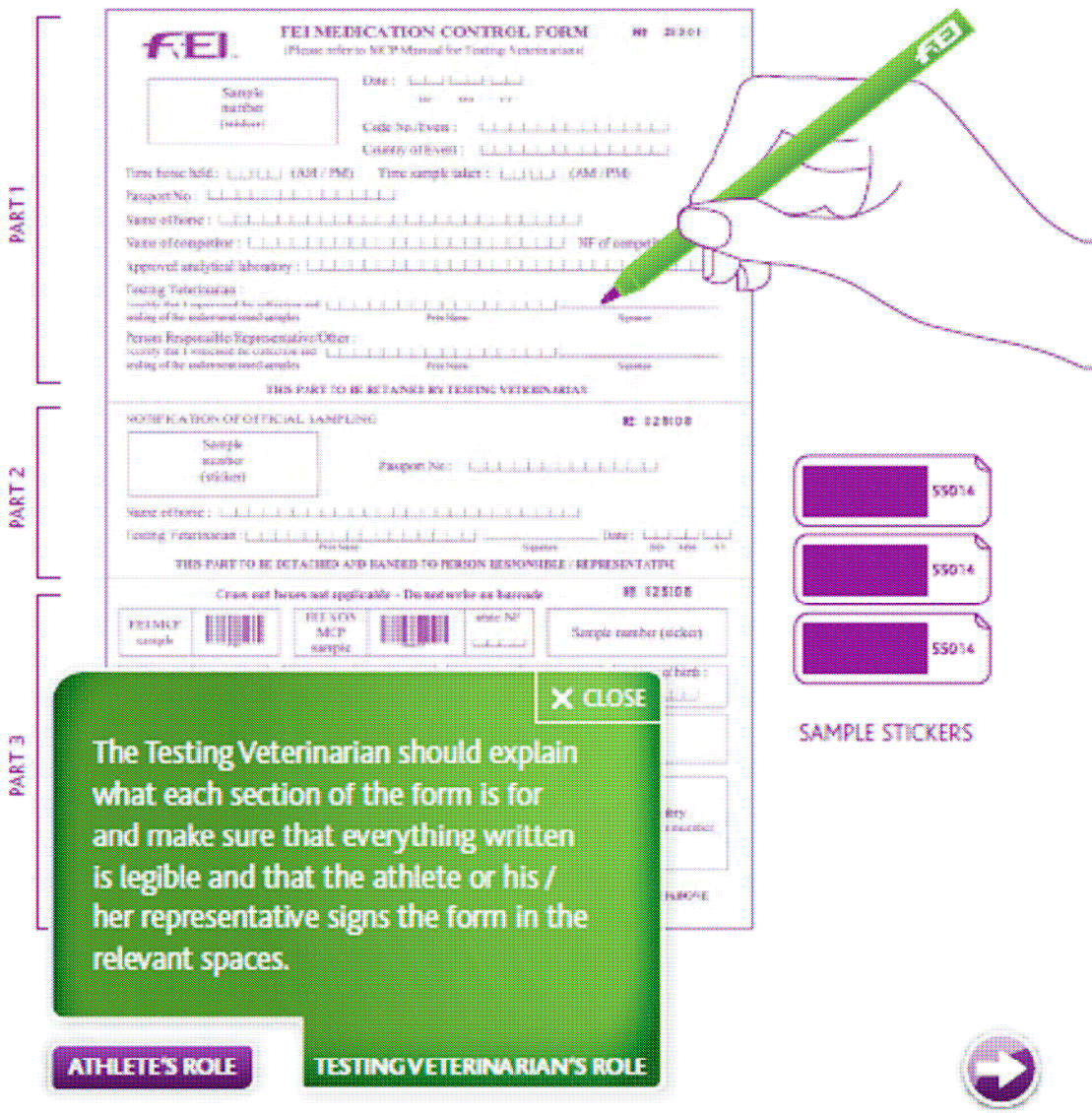
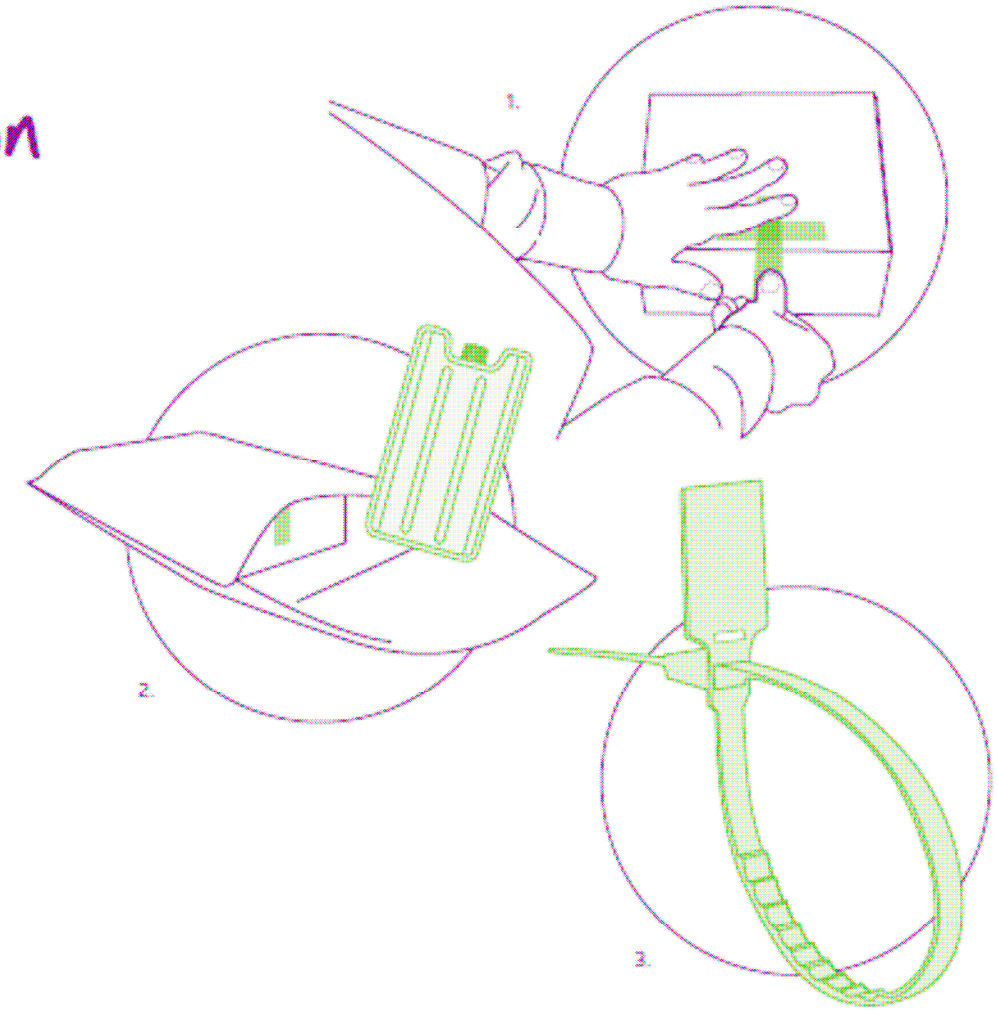


5 Sample Transportation

The samples are carefully packed and placed back into the original kit box, which is closed with a sealing strip (picture 1). The kit boxes are in turn placed in an isothermal bag with ice packs (picture 2) ; the isothermal bag is placed in a special blue carrying bag closed with a tamper-proof security clip (picture 3). The Sample Dispatch form is filled in and faxed to the laboratory. The bag is shipped by courier to the laboratory.

The Persons Responsible (PR) or their appointed representative sign a form to certify that they have witnessed the entire procedure and have no objection to the entire procedure. If there are any concerns or complaints, the PR will have the opportunity to write them on the form.



http://www.fei.org/

HOW TESTING WORKS (EQUINE)

How testing works

Σύνδεσμος Κριτών Αθλητικής Ιππασίας

1ο Σεμινάριο refresher

Κυριακή 2 Φεβρουαρίου 2014

τι & πως βλέπει ο Ίππος

Dr Stéphane Montavon, DVM
Showjumping Technical Manager of
the Swiss Equestrian Federation

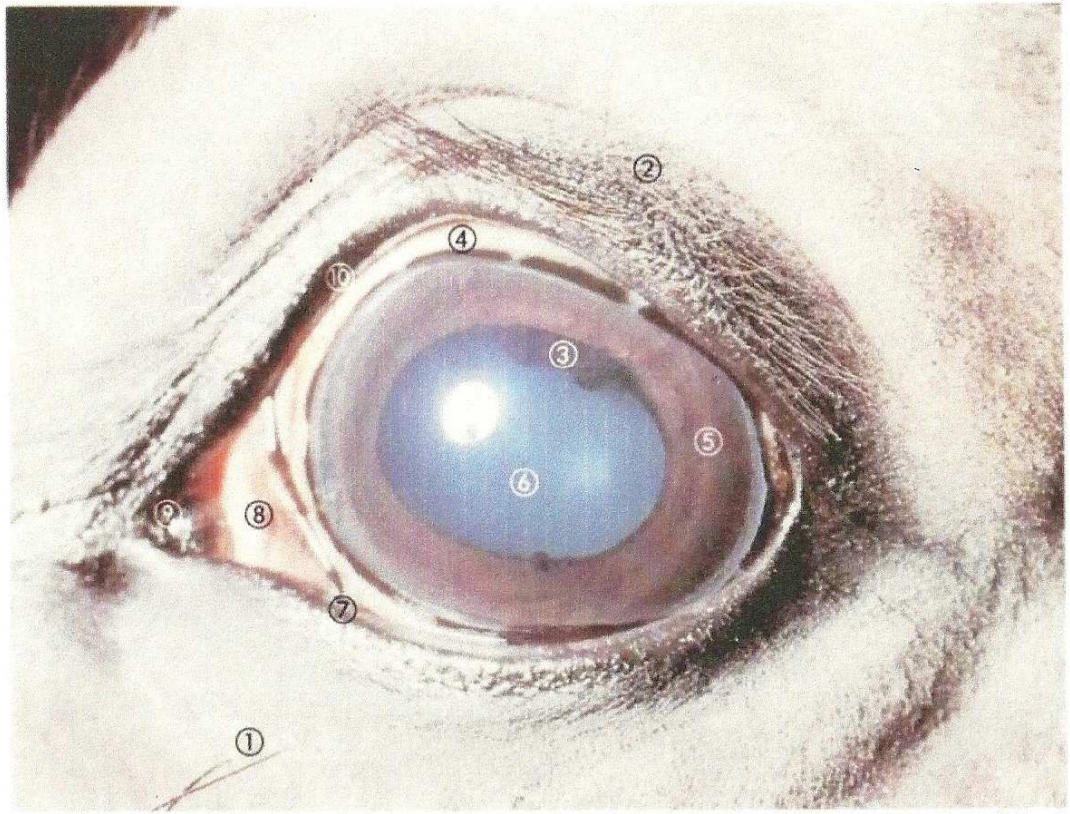
2. Vision of the horse – Thoughts and consequences

- How does an equine eye look like ?
- Sagittal view of the equine eye
- Field of vision of the horse on the side
- Field of vision of the horse with head up
- Does the horse recognize colors ?
- Does the horse recognize contrasts?
- Does the horse see at night ?
- Are left and right seeing similar ?
- How does the equine eye estimate a fence

Dr Stéphane Montavon, DVM
Showjumping Technical Manager of
the Swiss Equestrian Federation

2.1.1 How does an equine eye look like ?

- What can you observe ?
- What is different from a human eye ?
- Corpora nigra ?
- How is the form of the pupil ?
- And the 3rd eyelid ?

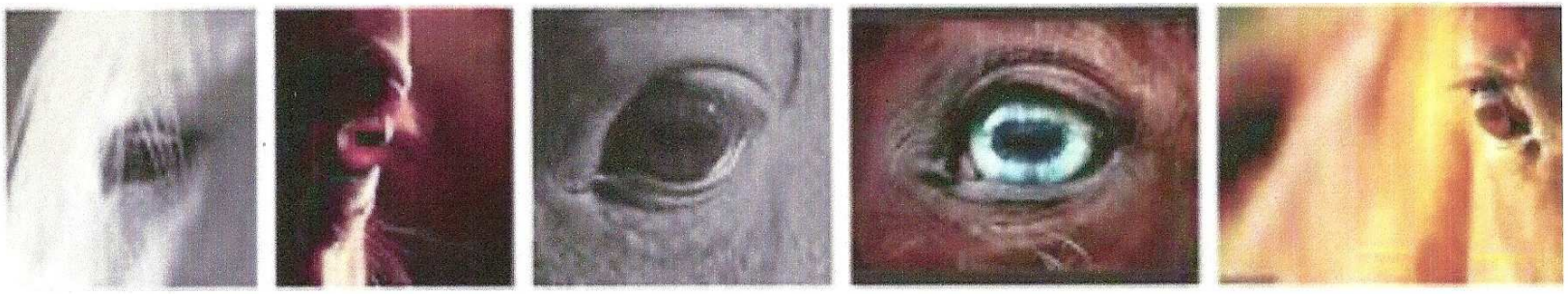


Das Auge von vorne

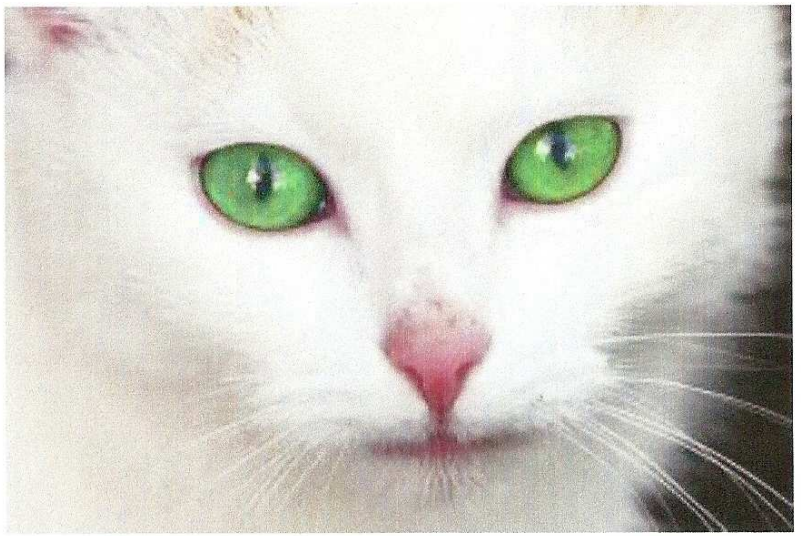
1	Tasthaare	5	Iris	9	Innerer Augenwinkel Tränennasengang
2	Wimperhaare	6	Pupille		
3	Traubenkörner	7	Unterlid	10	Oberlid
4	Bindehaut	8	Drittes Augenlid		

Dr Stéphane Montavon, DVM
Showjumping Technical Manager of
the Swiss Equestrian Federation

2.1.2 How does an equine eye look like ?



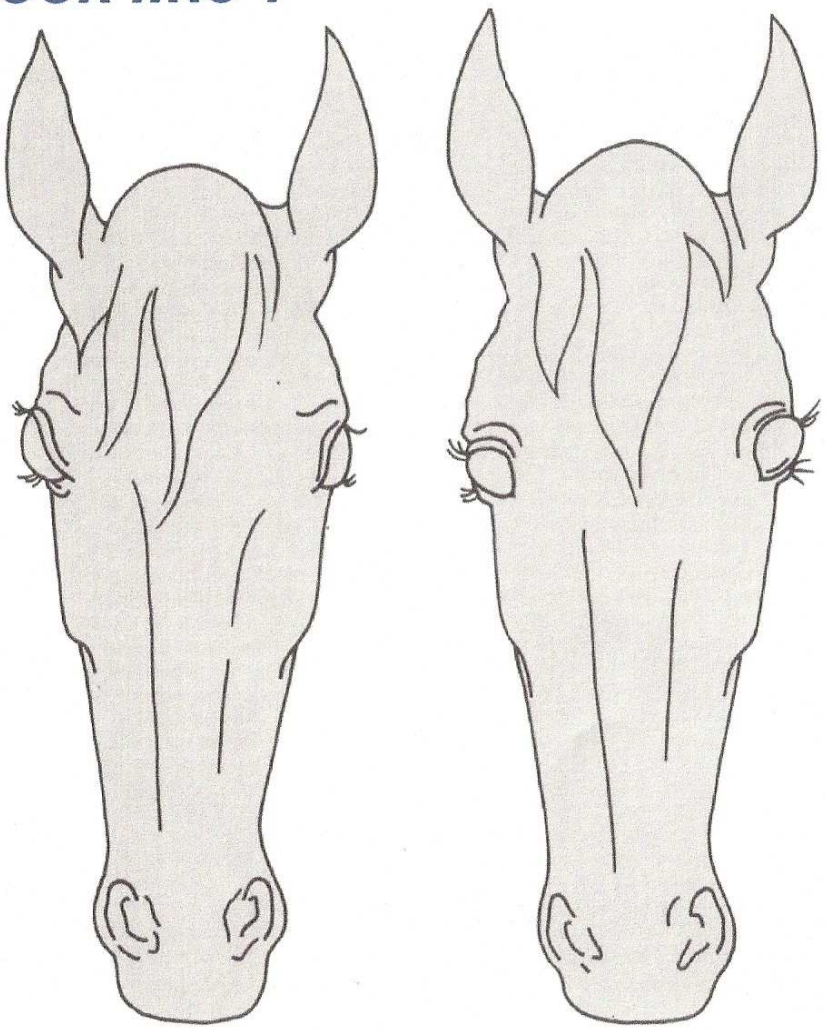
- Look at the pupil !



Dr Stéphane Montavon, DVM
Showjumping Technical Manager of
the Swiss Equestrian Federation

2.1.3 How does an equine eye look like ?

- What can you observe ?
- Lateral position of the eyes
- The closer the eyes (image on the right), the smaller is the binocular vision (60 à 90 degrees)

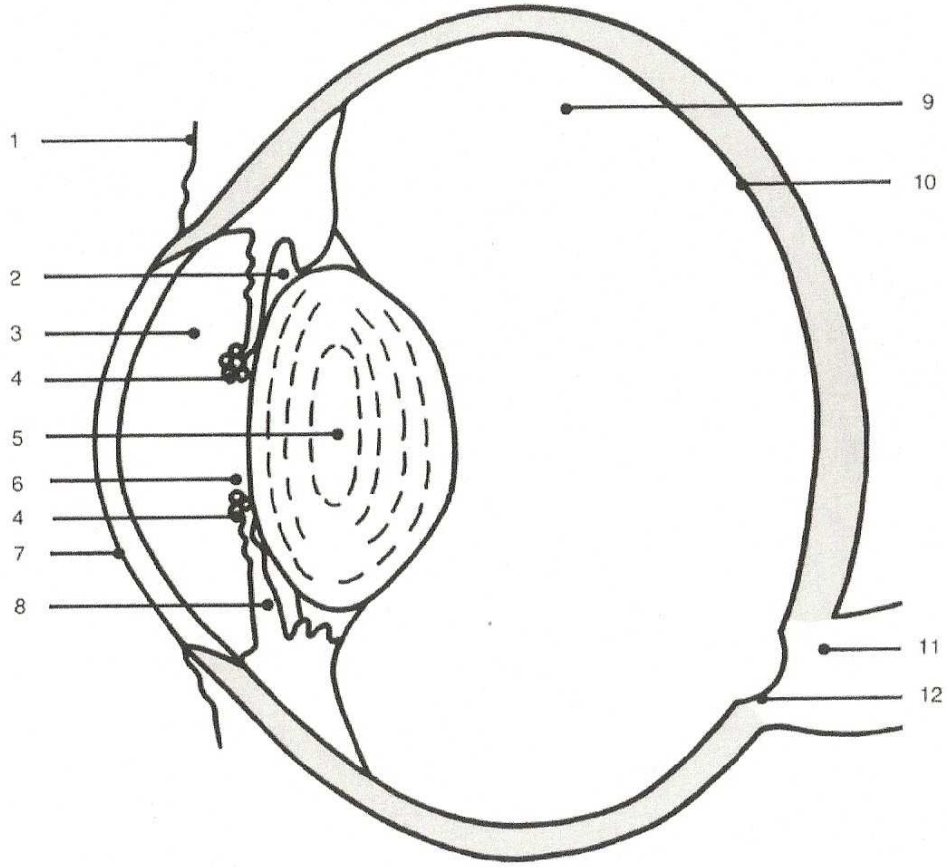


Die seitliche Anordnung der Augen
Die seitliche Anordnung der Augen am Kopf kann variieren. Je enger die Augen zusammenstehen (rechts), desto kleiner ist das gemeinsame Blickfeld beider Augen (ca. 60° - 90°).

Dr Stéphane Montavon, DVM
Showjumping Technical Manager of
the Swiss Equestrian Federation

2.2.1 Sagittal view of the equine eye

- What can you observe ?
- Oval form of the eye
- Pupil = eye hole
- Form of the lense

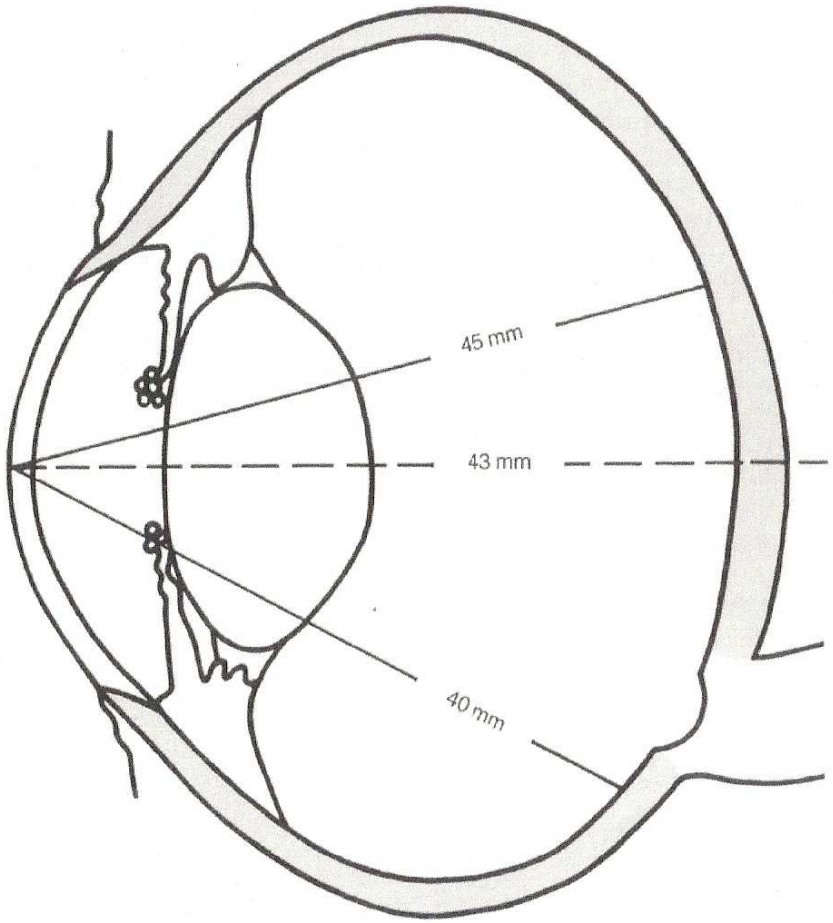


1	Bindehaut	7	Hornhaut
2	hintere Augenkammer	8	Regenbogenhaut, Iris
3	vordere Augenkammer	9	Glaskörper
4	Traubenkörner	10	Netzhaut
5	Linse	11	Sehnerv
6	Sehloch, Pupille	12	blinder Fleck

Dr Stéphane Montavon, DVM
Showjumping Technical Manager of
the Swiss Equestrian Federation

2.2.2 Sagittal view of the equine eye

- What can you observe ?
- The upper zone is the **myopic or short-sighted zone**
- The lower zone is the **hypermetric or far-sighted zone**



Der Abstand von der Hornhaut zur Netzhaut ist im Unterschied zum Menschenauge ungleich. Damit kann das Sehen bei unterschiedlicher Entfernung effektiver durch Erhöhen oder Erniedrigen der Blickrichtung und nicht nur durch Änderung der Linsenkrümmung eingestellt werden.

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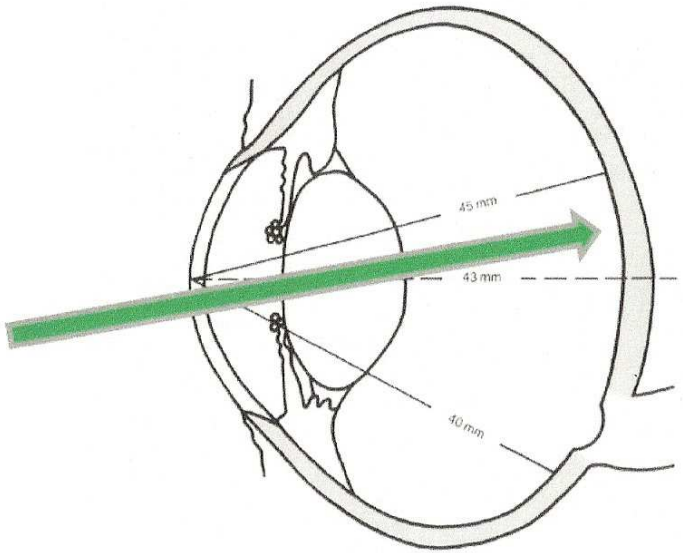
Showjumping Technical Manager of
the Swiss Equestrian Federation

2.2.3 Sagittal view of the equine eye

- The upper zone is the **short-sighted zone**



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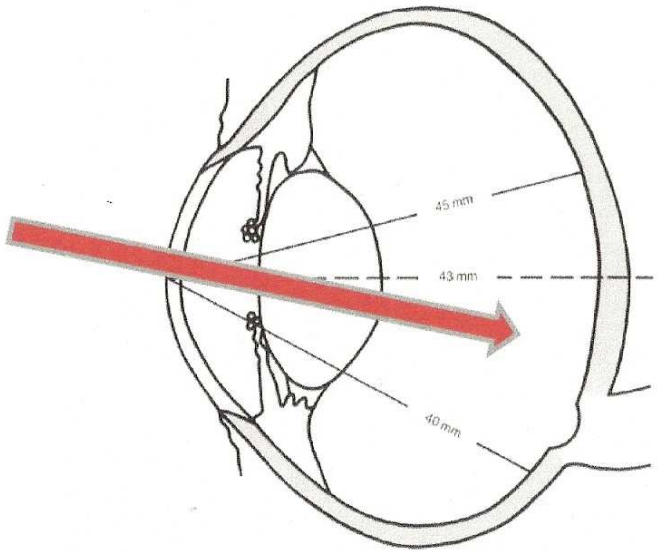
the Swiss Equestrian Federation

2.2.4 Sagittal view of the equine eye

- The lower zone is the **far-sighted zone**



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Showjumping Technical Manager of
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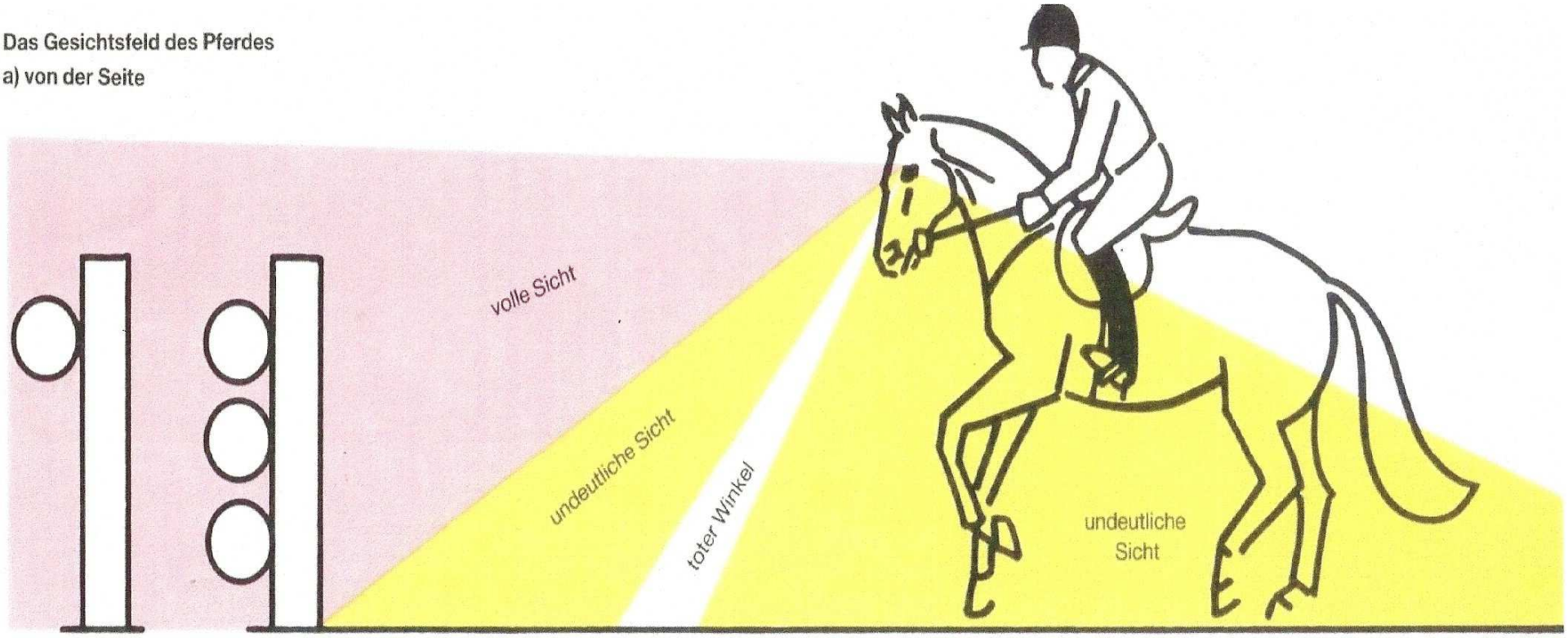
2.3.1 Field of vison of the horse on the side

Das Gesichtsfeld des Pferdes
a) von der Seite

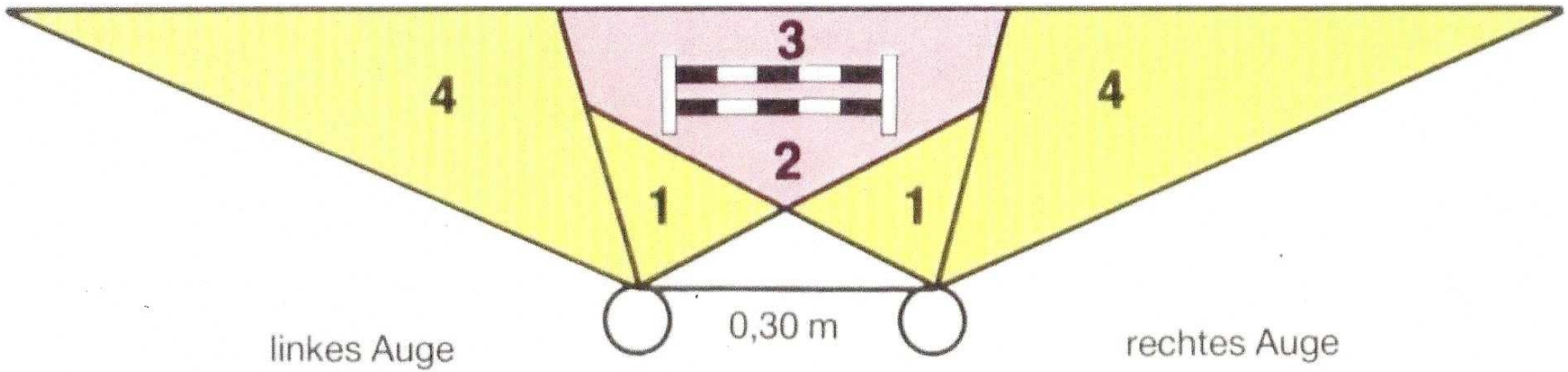


Richtet das Pferd mit erhobenem Kopf seinen Blick vorwärts auf ein Objekt (Sprung), sieht es kaum etwas in den seitlichen Bereichen.

Dr Stéphane Montavon, DVM
Showjumping Technical Manager of
the Swiss Equestrian Federation

2.3.2 Field of vision of the horse: upper view

b) von oben

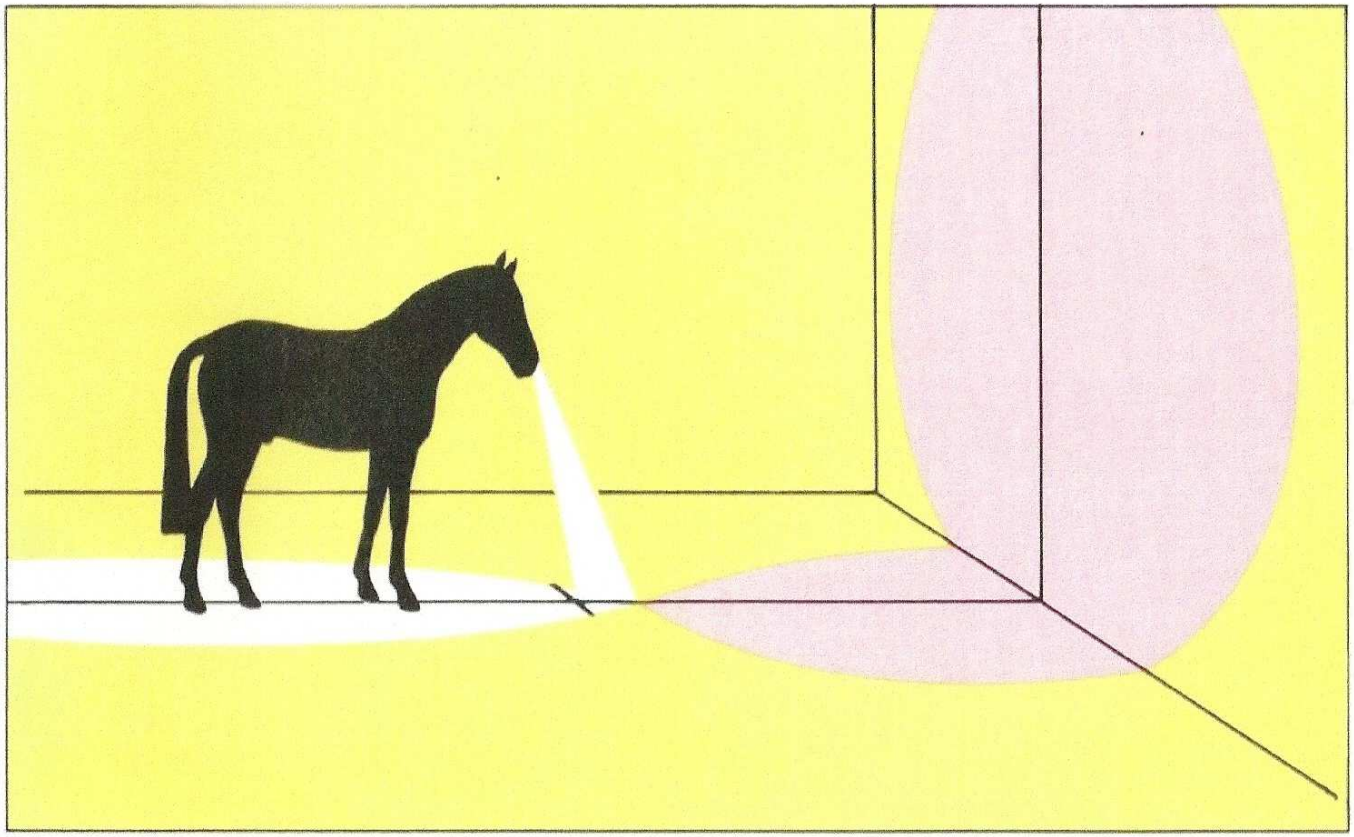


1. Unscharfes Sehen bei erhobenem, besseres Sehen bei gesenktem Kopf
2. Klares, scharfes Blickfeld
3. gutes Entfernungssehen
4. undeutliche Sicht, solange der Kopf nicht seitwärts gewendet wird. Bewegungen werden wahrgenommen.

Die Entfernungen sind durch die perspektivischen Darstellungen von oben verzeichnet.

Dr Stéphane Montavon, DVM
Showjumping Technical Manager of
the Swiss Equestrian Federation

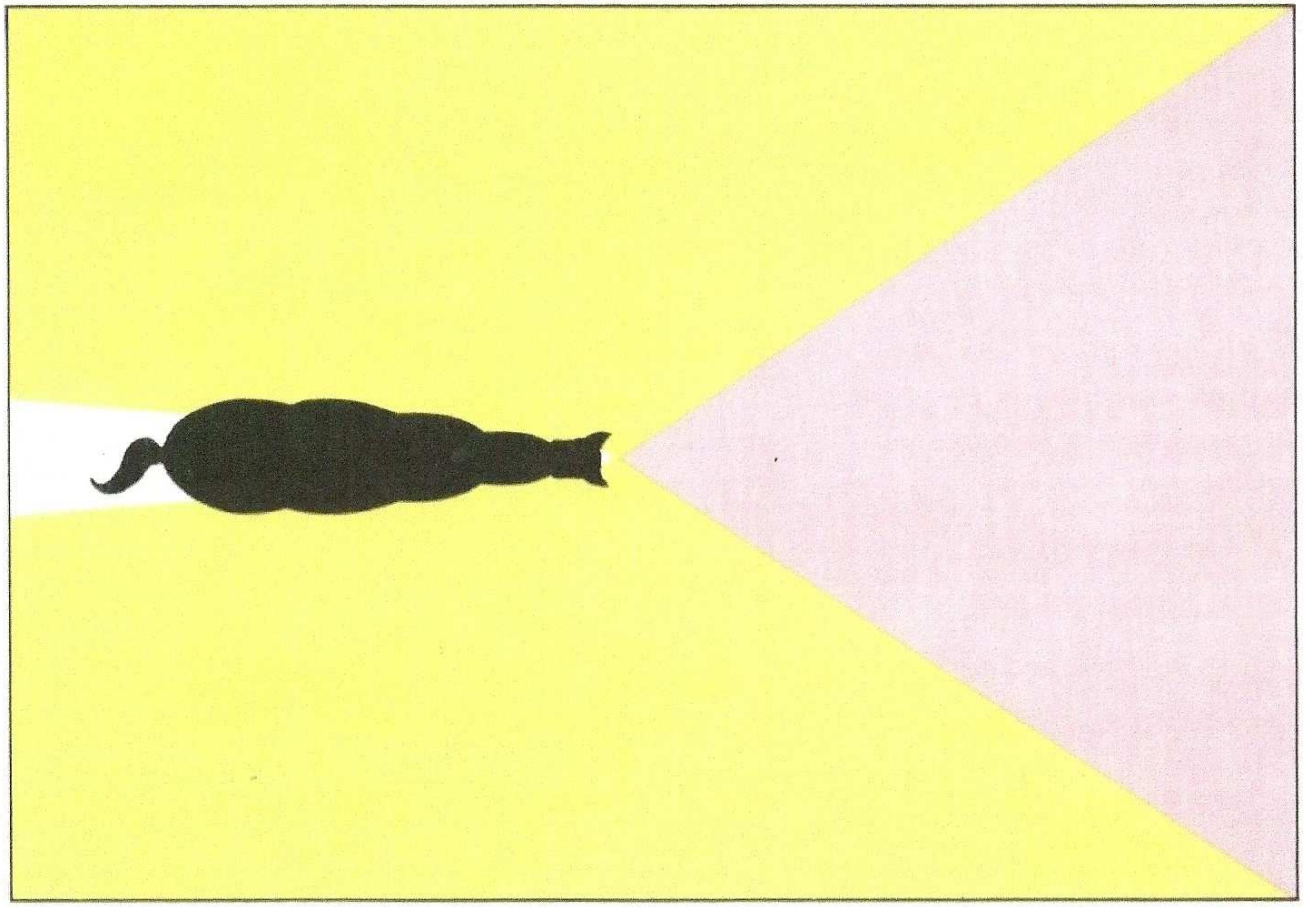
2.4.1 Field of vision of the horse with head up



Das Gesichtsfeld des Pferdes bei erhobenem Kopf von der Seite

Dr Stéphane Montavon, DVM
Showjumping Technical Manager of
the Swiss Equestrian Federation

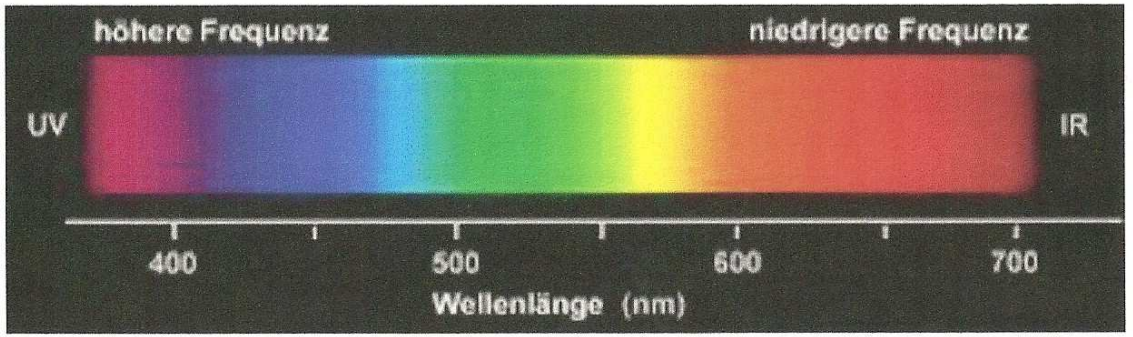
2.4.2 Field of vision of the horse with head up – upper view



Das Gesichtsfeld des Pferdes bei erhobenem Kopf von oben

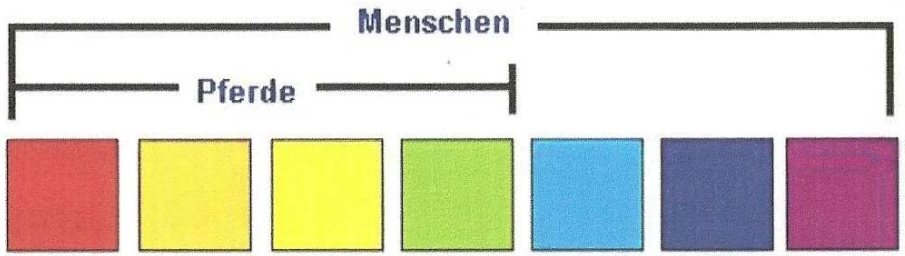
Dr Stéphane Montavon, DVM
Showjumping Technical Manager of
the Swiss Equestrian Federation

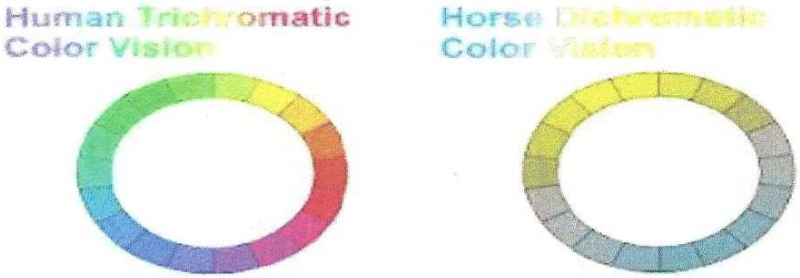
2.5.1 Does the horse recognize colors ?



Spektrum der erkennbaren Farben

- Yes!
- Not in the UV zone
- Not in the IR zone
- Human: trichromatic vision
- Horse: dichromatic vision

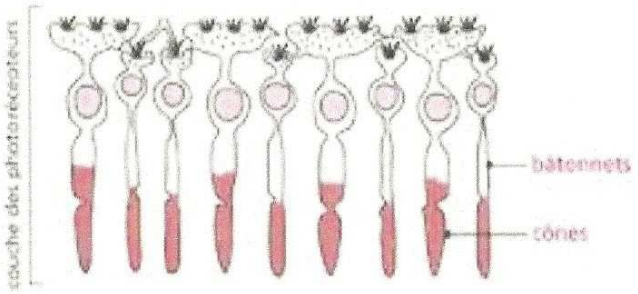


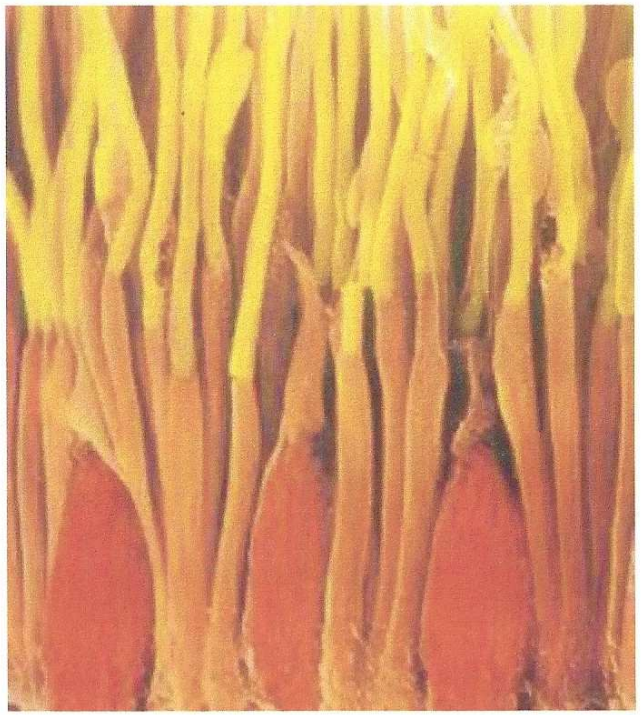


Dr Stéphane Montavon, DVM
Showjumping Technical Manager of
the Swiss Equestrian Federation

2.5.2 Does the horse recognize contrasts ?

- Retina has 2 kinds of nervous cells:
- Cones for colors
- Rods for contrasts
- The horse has more rods than cones
- The horse is less sensitive to colors than human!
- The horse is more sensitive to contrasts than human!

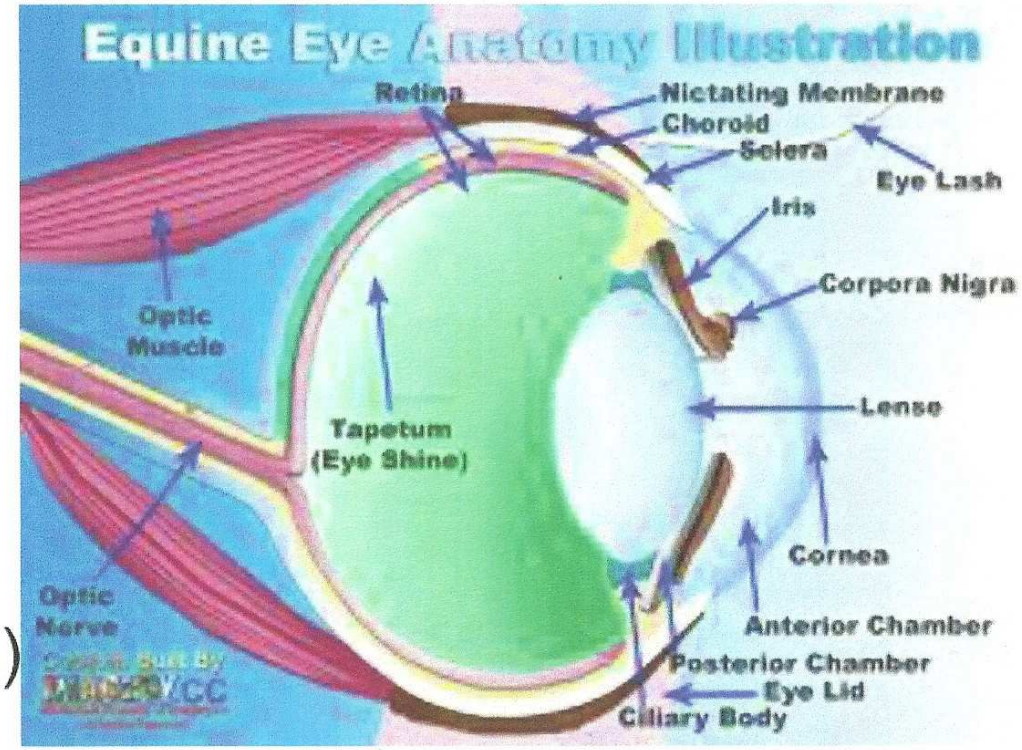




Dr Stéphane Montavon, DVM
Showjumping Technical Manager of
the Swiss Equestrian Federation

2.6 Does the horse see at night?

- Yes…better than human!
- Eye shine is a double layer structure
- Each light ray will be double absorbed
- Adaptability is smaller than human!
- Attention: passing through dark to bright (indoor to outdoor or training to arena) takes time: 2 minutes…!



Dr Stéphane Montavon, DVM
Showjumping Technical Manager of
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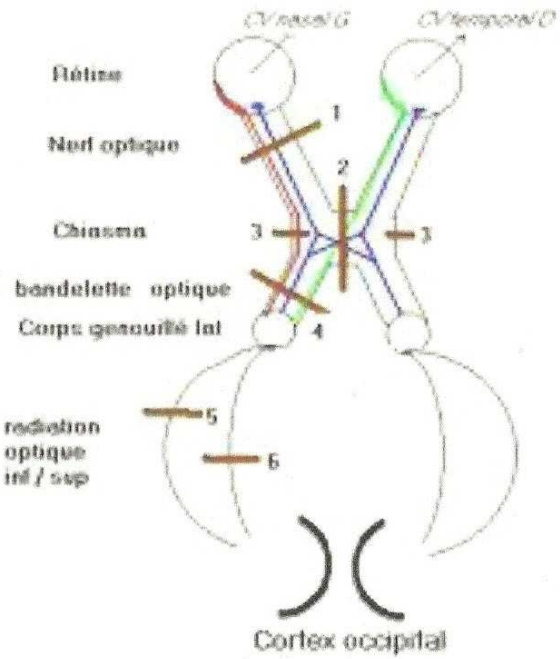
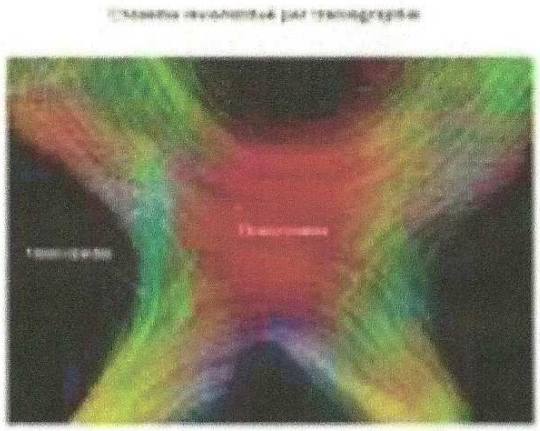
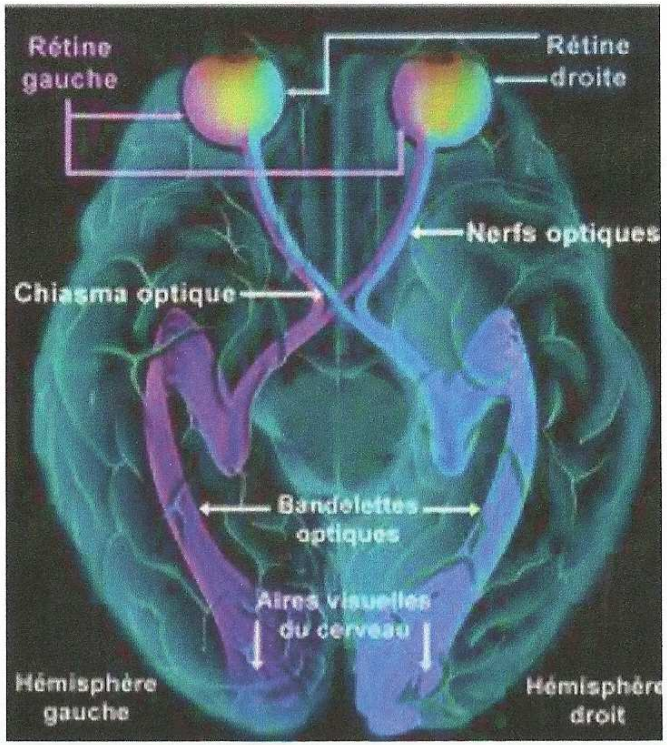
2.7.1 Are left and right seeing similar ?

- What is Chiasma Optica ?
- It is the junction of nervous fibers and optical nerves
- The are some differences between herbivorous and carnivorous







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2.7.2 Are left and right seeing similar ?

No…. it's not identical: consequences:

- What has been sighted on the left can not be recognized on the right and inversely!
- How to handle that with a horse – Example of the blue barrel
- How to move and handle around the horse – Example of injections, trailer loading, management of various fears
- How to put that in practice with show jumping – Example of special fences such as water and ditches, especially with young horses
- In summary: what was learned on the left side has to be "new" learned on the right side…and inversely !!!

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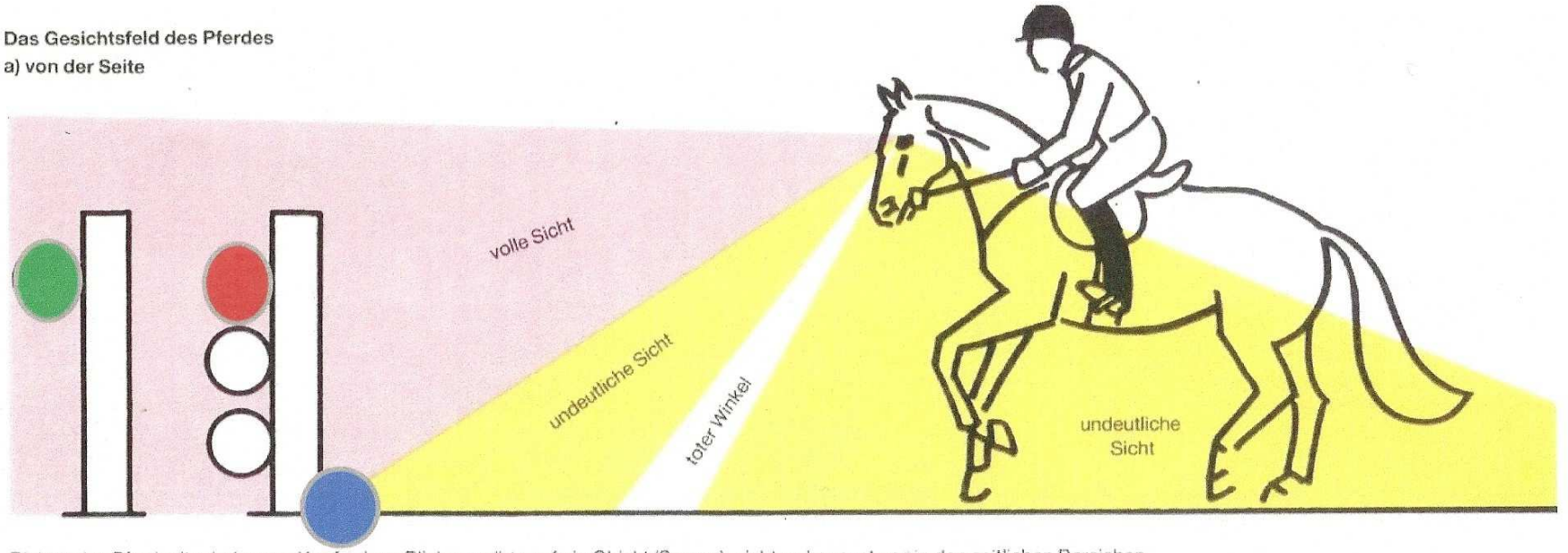
2.8 How does the equine eye estimate a fence ?

1. Upper pole is a mark
2. Lower pole is a mark
3. Oxer back pole is also a mark for measuring the depth (in a second phase)



Richtet das Pferd mit erhobenem Kopf seinen Blick vorwärts auf ein Objekt (Sprung), sieht es kaum etwas in den seitlichen Bereichen.

Σύνδεσμος Κριτών Αθλητικής Ιππασίας

1ο Σεμινάριο refresher

Κυριακή 2 Φεβρουαρίου 2014

Σας Ευχαριστώ!