FOALING MONITOR SHEET

MARE HISTORY INFORMATION: Age: _____ Number of Previous Foals: Problem with Previous Foals: _____ Breeding Date: _____ Date of Ovulation: Expected Due Date: Last Vaccination: ____ Last Deworming: __ Health Concerns: **FOALING MONITORING:** Water Broke: — Foal Born: ____ Foal Stood: _____ Foal Nursed: _____ Placenta Passed: TEST RESULTS: Brix Refractometer Reading (for colostrum): Brix: 0-15%= Poor quality 15-20% = Borderline quality 20-30% = Adequate quality >30%= Good quality Foal IgG: _____ mg/dL IgG Levels: <400 mg/dL = Low400-800 mg/dL = Partial Failure

800 mg/dL= Appropriate

FOALING KIT CHECKLIST	
Clean tail bandage	
☐ Umbilical disinfectant	
☐ Brix refractometer	N/
☐ Clean towels	
☐ Warm water and gentle liquid soap	
Scissors	
Gloves	
+/- Umbilical clamp or ties	
+/- Enema	
Other	

Remember the 1-2-3 POST-FOALING RULE

- The foal should **stand within one hour** of delivery.
- The foal should show ability to nurse within two hours of delivery.
- The foal should pass meconium and the mare should pass the placenta within three hours of delivery.

STAGES OF LABOR:

Other

- Preparation: Mare will be restless, sweating, and repeatedly getting up and down. Can appear similar to colic signs. Ends when the mare's water breaks (rupture of chorioallantois). Generally lasts up to 4 hours.
- Active Foaling: The bag should be white; If red,
 please call the veterinarian immediately. Hooves
 should be visualized first (one slightly ahead of the
 other). Should not last longer than an 1 hour; If
 20 minutes and no progress has been made,
 please call your veterinarian.
- Passing Placenta: Mild abdominal discomfort is normal. Call your veterinarian if severe colic signs or excessive bleeding. Save placenta for veterinary evaluation. If placenta has not passed within 3 hours, please call your veterinarian. DO NOT PULL OUT PLACENTA.