

Barn first aid kits, everyone should have one. Whether you opt for a simple version to have on the trail, or a more extensive version for the trailer, you'll never regret being prepared. Emergency kits do not replace veterinary care, but are a means to keep the horse stable until your vet can arrive. Below is a list on what your should have in your kit.

- Sealable tote or toolkit to hold all supplies
 - The goal is to keep supplies dust & rodent free
- Rectal thermometer
 - the plastic digital kind is safest around the barn and gives faster readings
- Stethoscope
 - Only needed if you are comfortable with its use
- Flashlight or light source
 - horses like to injure themselves at night or in bad weather
- Notepad & pen
 - make notes of injury, progression and vet recommendations
 - have emergency contact numbers
 - directions to property inside the cover including blue sign number
- Clean hand towels
 - used for human or horse needs
- Extra halter and lead rope
 - Especially if travelling
- A pair of bandage/safety scissors
 - Get ones with rounded ends so you don't accidentally cut into your horse if you're snipping off a bandage
- Scalpel blade
 - Great for suture removal
 - Can be used for bandage removal
- Latex or nitrile gloves
- Duct tape
 - useful in any emergency
 - it's water-resistant, moldable, and durable
 - especially good for hoof wraps
- Medical adhesive tape
- Saline or distilled water
- Chlorhexidine soap
 - Good for cleaning most wound types
 - avoid near eyes and other orifices
- 70% isopropyl alcohol
 - for cleaning instruments, removing sticky and oily substances from hair
 - DO NOT USE ON OR AROUND WOUNDS
- 18 gauge needle and 30cc syringe
 - This creates high pressure system to flush wounds
 - Never stick needle into the wound

- 4" x 4" gauze squares
 - Cheap
 - Good for cleaning wounds
- Stainless steel bowl
 - Good for keeping gauze off the ground and clean
- Non-stick dressing
 - Such telfa dressings
- Absorbent pad
 - diapers work great in a pinch!
- 4" conform bandage
 - Soft and non-restrictive
- Vetrap or Lightplast
- Manuka honey
 - antibacterial properties are beneficial for wounds once they are cleaned
- Vaseline
 - Used for thermometer
 - Protects skin from serum scald when managing long term wounds
- KY Jelly
 - protects wounds from hair contamination when clipping hair
- Stable bandages and quilts
 - Needed to help with swelling of limbs with wounds
 - Helps support opposite limb with large wounds
- Electrolytes
 - Important to always have a second bucket of fresh water available when offering electrolyte water
 - Good for horses that have not been drinking much or have been sweating a lot
- Epsom salts (magnesium sulfate)
 - mix with warm water to soak an abscessed foot
- A quick-to-apply poultice such as Animalintex
- Hoof pick
- Farrier's rasp and nippers
 - for removing a shoe if you need to
- Clippers
 - wounds are most easily managed with fewer complications when there is no hair in the vicinity
 - make sure to clean clipper blades well with between uses
 - make sure your horses are used to the sound of clippers