Body condition and location of fat stores in the ageing horse

Stephanie Wood College of Agriculture, Food and Rural Enterprise



S.J. Wood, E. Allen, A. Corr, M. Lee & A. Magee

Background





- Perception that as horses age they lose body condition
- Domestic horse population is becoming fatter (21-66% overweight) (Stephenson et al., 2011; Wood et al., 2016)
- Unclear at what age changes in body condition occur and become a potential health issue

Background





- Horses aged >15 years classed as veterans in many competitions
- Developments in veterinary care, management practices and nutrition
 - increasing elderly equine population that is active with potential for weight gain

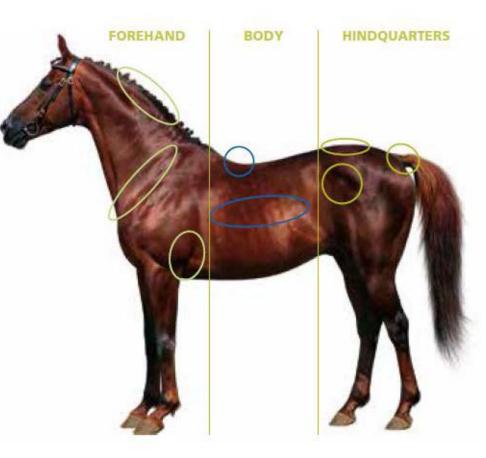
Study aim:

 To compare the body condition score (BCS) and location of fat stores in horses of different ages

Materials and Methods



- Sample of 103 equines from three livery yards in NI (Nov & Dec 2015)
 - 55 ponies & 48 horses
- Assessed BCS (scale 0-5)
- 8 points on the body
- Mean BCS
 - Overall BCS, forehand, body and hindquarters
 - All data was normally distributed

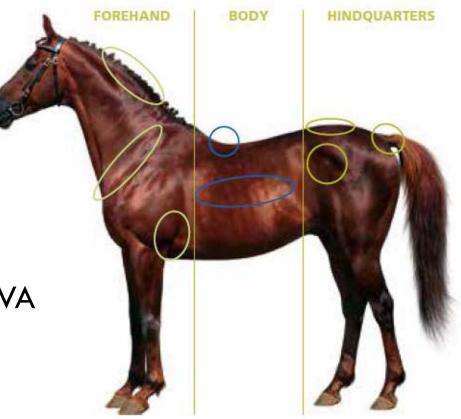


Materials and Methods



- Animals categorised by age:
- □ Young ≤ 6 years (n=25)
- □ Adult 7-20 years (n=63)
- □ Old 21-26 years (n=9)
- □ Geriatric \geq 27 years (n=6)

 Analysed using one-way ANOVA to determine the effect of age



Results



Sample Population

- □ Age range = 2 35 years
- □ BCS = 2 5 (mean 3.6 ± 0.06)

| | % of Animals | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Age Cat. | Underweight (0 – 2.9) | Ideal Weight (3 – 3.5) | Overweight (3.6 – 5) |
| Young (n=25) | 4 | 40 | 56 |
| Adult (n=63) | 6 | 30 | 64 |
| Old (n=9) | 22 | 22 | 56 |
| Geriatric (n=6) | 50 | 33 | 17 |

Table 1. Percentage of animals that were underweight, ideal weight or overweight





Effect of age on BCS

- Overall trend geriatrics of lower BCS overall and in all locations
- □ Geriatrics significantly lower BCS to adult horses (p<0.05)

| | Mean BCS (<u>+</u> s.e.) | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Age Cat. | Overall | Forehand | Body | Hindquarters |
| Young | 3.7 (0.15) a,b | 3.6 (0.13) a,b | 3.9 (0.16) a | 3.8 (0.17) a |
| Adult | 3.7 (0.07) a | 3.7 (0.07) a | 3.8 (0.09) a | 3.7 (0.08) a |
| Old | 3.4 (0.15) a,b | 3.4 (0.17) a,b | 3.5 (0.21) a | 3.3 (0.15) a,b |
| Geriatric | 3.0 (0.36) b | 2.9 (0.31) b | 3.2 (0.46) a | 2.9 (0.38) b |

| | Table 2. Mo | ean BCS of | animals in | each age | category |
|--|-------------|------------|------------|----------|----------|
|--|-------------|------------|------------|----------|----------|

a,b: Means in the same columns bearing different letters differ significantly p < 0.05

Results



Location of fat stores

- □ Trend in all age groups to store more fat in the body region (p>0.05)
- Old animals = lowest BCS on hindquarters
- Geriatric animals = lowest BCS hindquarters and forehand

| | Mean BCS (<u>+</u> s.e.) | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Age Cat. | Overall | Forehand | Body | Hindquarters |
| Young | 3.7 (0.15) a,b | 3.6 (0.13) a,b | 3.9 (0.16) a | 3.8 (0.17) a |
| Adult | 3.7 (0.07) a | 3.7 (0.07) a | 3.8 (0.09) a | 3.7 (0.08) a |
| Old | 3.4 (0.15) a,b | 3.4 (0.17) a,b | 3.5 (0.21) a | 3.3 (0.15) a,b |
| Geriatric | 3.0 (0.36) b | 2.9 (0.31) b | 3.2 (0.46) o | 2.9 (0.38) b |

Table 2. Mean BCS of animals in each age category





- Age related reduction in BCS was recorded
 - No data on health or management was gathered
 - Cause of BCS reduction is unknown
- Equines lost condition from hindquarters followed by the forehand
- Maintained condition in the body region
- Maintaining condition did not become difficult until horses reached their late 20's
 - Better veterinary and dental care
 - Provision of specifically designed feedstuffs





- A large proportion of the NI equine population may be at risk of health issues associated with being overweight
- Horses maintained body condition until late 20's
 - Feeding in preparation for condition loss at a younger age could lead to weight gain
 - Encourage to feed for the individual not what is expected

Further Research

- What are the management and feeding practices and health issues associated with age related BCS changes?
- Does the management of horses in NI contribute to the problem?





- Stephenson, H.M., Green, M.J., & Freeman, S.L. (2011). Prevalence of obesity in a population of horses in the UK. Veterinary Record, 168: 131.
- Wood, S.J., Allen, E., Corr, A., Lee, M., & Magee, A. (2016). Ability of horse and pony owners to estimate body weight and assess body condition score. In: *Taste, Nutrition and Health of the Horse*. Proceedings of the 8th European Workshop on Equine Nutrition, 16-17th June 2016, Dijon, France.