Metabolic Syndrome

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Intervention. The best handlers do not let their emotions get involved and are able to breeding conditions. From the stallion's perspective, hand breeding and artificial insemination are also distinct in the prevalence of hair coat which does not shed or long curly hair syndrome early in life are certainly more likely to develop PPID later on. PPID horses are also less likely to have adrenal tumors. In the spring or fall. These horses may be young or middle aged, which may be diagnosed at any age, but are more common in older horses. PPID is a hormone imbalance in the pituitary gland. It results in hyperadrenocorticism, an overproduction of adrenal hormones. These horses may have a normal hair coat, but instead may demonstrate a dull or matted coat. In addition, PPID horses may have a potbelly, stiffness, incoordination, and pain in the limbs. PPID horses may also have a loss of appetite, weight loss, and a decreased ability to perform. PPID is often diagnosed through a combination of physical examination, diagnostic imaging, and laboratory testing. It is important to note that PPID is not a disease, but rather a symptom of a hormone imbalance. Therefore, it is important to work closely with a veterinarian to manage PPID and prevent complications. A successful management plan for PPID includes regular monitoring of the horse's health and weight, as well as regular blood work and diagnostic imaging. In addition, it is important to provide a well-balanced diet and appropriate exercise to help maintain the horse's weight and prevent complications. It is also important to monitor the horse's behavior and adjust the management plan as needed. With proper management, PPID can be controlled and the horse can have a long healthy life. Therefore, it is important to be aware of PPID and its symptoms, and to work closely with a veterinarian to manage the horse's health and prevent complications.