

Preventative medicine is crucial for foal survival and broodmare welfare, yet its adoption by Standardbred breeders on Prince Edward Island (PEI) has not been quantified. We conducted a 40-item face-to-face survey of 39 PEI breeding farms, using yes/no and open-ended questions to assess the uptake of key practices and explore demographic and herd predictors. Deworming was universal, but only 59% practiced routine vaccination, and 54% used an equine herpesvirus-1 (EHV-1) vaccine. Foal vaccination (54%), IgG testing (56%), and post-foaling veterinary checks (44%) were inconsistent, with <16% aware of the equine viral arteritis status of breeding stock. Among non-vaccinators, two-thirds cited no reason and 22% deemed vaccination unnecessary. Firth-logistic models showed that female breeders were significantly more likely to vaccinate foals (OR = 18,  $p = 0.007$ ) and against EHV-1 (OR = 8,  $p = 0.033$ ), while breeders with 6 to 10 years of experience had lower odds of routine vaccination (OR = 0.02,  $p = 0.035$ ) and IgG testing (OR = 0.05,  $p = 0.066$ ). Preventive care on PEI breeding farms is variable and influenced by gender, experience, and herd size. Addressing attitudinal barriers and supporting mid-career breeders could enhance uptake and improve equine welfare.