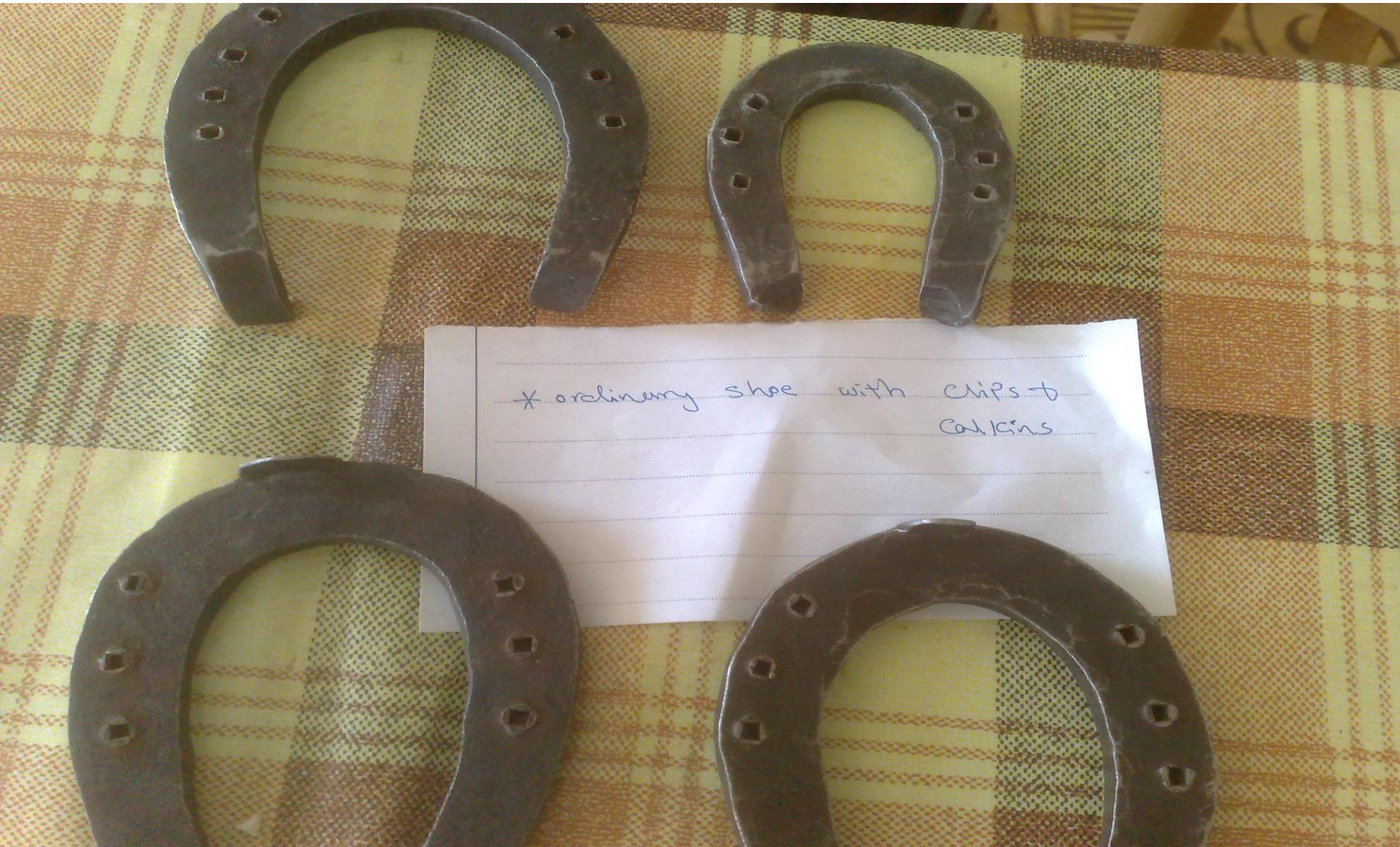


Types of shoe



1-ordinary shoes



* ordinary shoe with clips &
calkins



- Mainly used for working horses
- Its thickness and weight must be suitable for the nature of the road
- It may be provided with clips or calkins
- Protecting hoof from wearing during work

clips



Calkins



2- racing shoe



- It is light shoe made from aluminum
- Used for training and racing
- May be provided with clips or calkins



3-Half shoe



- It is used for horses working in dirty areas to protect the toe of hoof from wearing also act as anti slippery
- Also relieving pressure from sored heels and seat of corn
- It is replaced after 4 weeks

4-three quarter shoe



- It is ordinary shoe but the inner branch lost its half
- Used in capped elbow and in case of corn to facilitate the cleaning of corn

5- bar shoe



- It is ordinary shoe , its branches connected with bar
- Used in case of weak heel and atrophy of the frog

6- three quarter bar shoe



x Three quarter bar shoe

- Its is three quarter shoe provided with bar from the end of the outer branch
- Used in case of frog atrophy, weak heel and capped elbow and in corn

7- bar pad shoe



- It is bar shoe before its application , a rubber pad is provided that placed on sole
- Protection f sole and any outer factors that may cause injuries of hoof

8-frog pad shoe





- It is bar shoe , before its application a leather pad with “V” shape placed over the frog
- For protections from any outer factors
- Also in case of atrophy of frog

8-rounded shoe



* Rounded shoe

- Ordinary shoe but it is circular in shape
- Used for small hooves
- Also in case of weakness of heel and atrophy of frog

9- gray's flexible bridge bar(pad) shoe



- It is bar shoe characterized with soft spring in the bar help diversion of the free ends of the shoe when touch the ground
- provided with rubber pad
- For absorption of hard concussions and prevent slipping

10-side weighted shoe



Vinmount[®]

For A Better Lifestyle

Rx

* Side weighted shoe



amount

en

Designed For A Better

style

Rx

* Side weighted shoe

- It is ordinary shoe , one branch is more wider than other
- Used for correction of position and balance when touching the ground

11- rocker bar shoe

* Rocker bar shoe



Rocker bar shoe



- It is bar shoe characterized by thickness at quarters more than at toe and bar of heel
- Used for horses suffering from navicular disease and laminitis in order to relieving pain

12-side speedy cutting shoe



Vitamount®

Designed For A Better Lifestyle

Rx

* side speedy cutting shoe

- Ordinary shoe its inner branch at quarter is cut or be straighten surface
- Used on hind and forelimbs
- Used for treating of over- reaching during trotting



13-toe speedy cutting shoe



* Toe Speedy Cutting
Shoe

- Ordinary shoe its inner branch at toe is cut or be straighten surface
- Used in hind limbs only
- The same use of side speedy cutting shoe

Affections of Hoof



Hoof crack

These are fissures vertically in the hoof wall. They develop from either the coronary band and work their way down (sand cracks) or from the ground bearing surface and work their way up the wall (grass cracks).





causes

- **disturbances in hoof growth due to coronet injuries**
- **Excessively dry hoof walls, thin walls and improper trimming**
- **Heel cracks are usually caused when the horse steps on or kicks sharp objects that tear away a part of the back of the hoof wall.**

Anatomy (Location)

- The hoof wall and sometimes involves the sensitive Laminae. Their location is described as toe, quarter, or heel.

Classification

1. Incomplete Crack

- This is where the crack only extends part way up or down the hoof wall.

2. Complete

- This is where the crack extends totally from the ground bearing surface to the coronary band.

3. Simple Crack

- This is where a crack is very superficial and does not involve the sensitive laminae within the foot. Lameness is not usually present.

- 4. Complicated Crack
- This is where the crack is deep and affects the sensitive laminae within. Lameness is usually present as it reaches the sensitive laminae causing inflammation.
- it may be involved with exuding of blood

Treatment

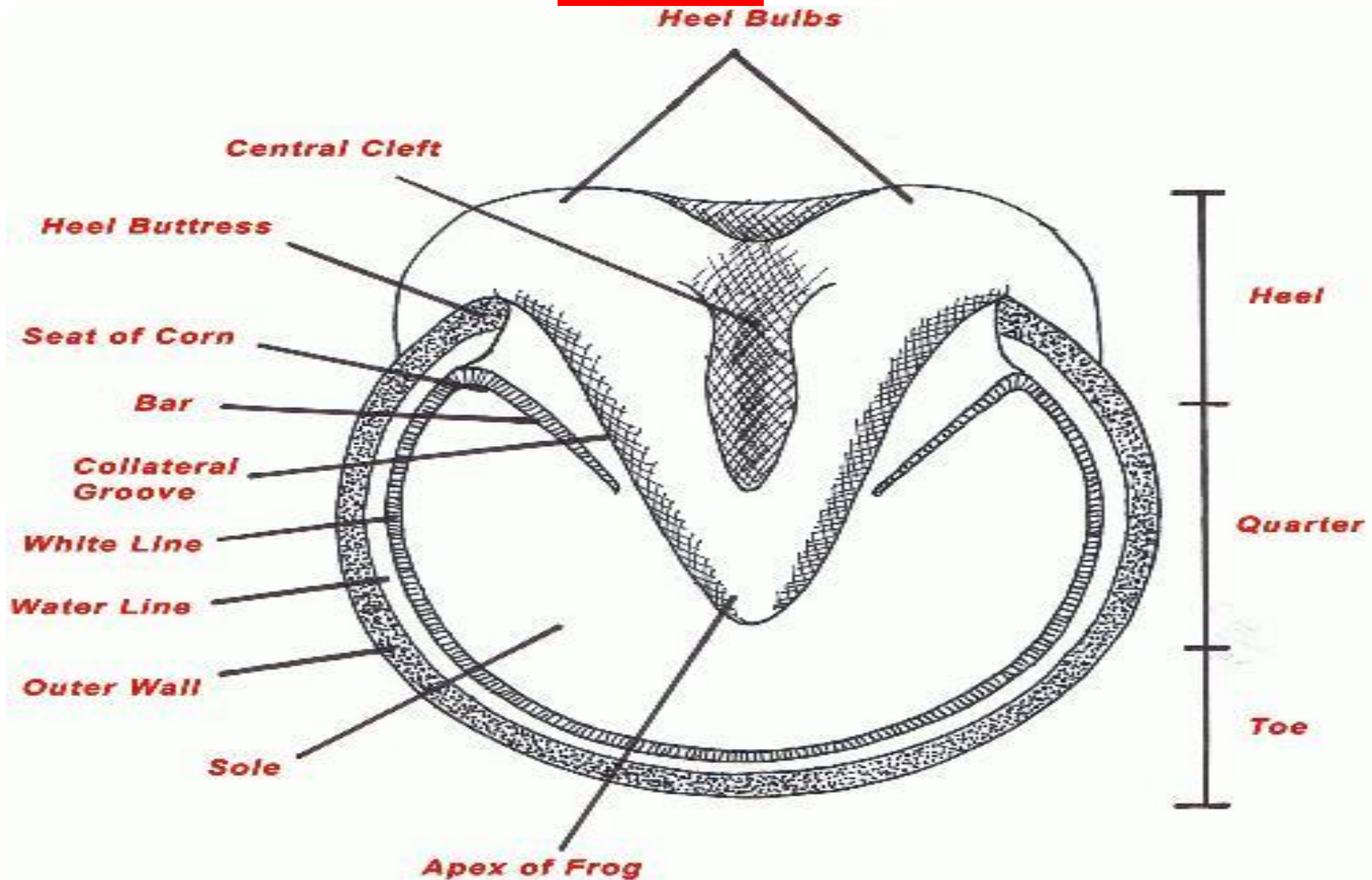
- In case of incomplete crack a transverse line is made at the end of crack in order to stop its expansion
- Application of proper shoe with clip
- In case of complicated, stripping of edges then apply ointment antibiotic (sulphanilamide)
- Also make blistering of coronet to initiate formation of new horny material

In advanced researches

With the sutures in place they are tightened putting pressure onto the backing plates. When tension is being placed on the wire the crack can be observed closing. (This is always done with the limb off the ground).



Corn





- **Hoof Corns in horses are a type of bruise.** A bruise is a hoof trauma injury

❖ The causes of horse corns

1. improper horse shoeing, incorrect shoes or tight fitting .
2. dirt and debris may also find their way in between the shoes and the sole.

Signs

1. Different degrees of lameness
2. A horse may also try to move differently, preferring not to hit the heels with each step
3. A hoof tester or pressure applied on the sole may cause the horse some pain.

Treatment

- Cleaning of hoof by using of hoof picker
- Application of half shoe to reduce the pressure on site of corn
- In case of injured parts , washing with H₂O₂ then application of antibiotic powder then pressure bandage

Picked up nail (hoof puncture)



- Penetration of the hoof by sharp foreign object involving toe, sole and heel **the most serious part is the frog** due to presence of navicular bone and bursa (navicular syndrom)
- Signs on animal is severe lameness
- In some cases , presence of body or opening releasing discharge



Treatment

- Removal of the cause
- Removal of dead tissues then flushing by H₂O₂ then application of antibiotic or iodine
- If there is opening , widening to open then flushing and application of antibiotic powder then bandage

Laminitis(founder)



- Inflammation of the sensitive laminae

❖ Causes:

1. Due to trauma
2. Rheumatic ...exposure to cold
3. Toxic...releasing of toxins (in case of retained placenta and over eating of oats and sugar)
4. Infection metastasis

Signs

- Animal reluctant to move but when forced to move seems to move on nails
- Hot and painful hoof
- Increase temp in bad cases
- Digital artery is congested
- Hemorrhage may appear beneath the sole

Treatment

- Anti-inflammatory and antihistaminic
- Purgatives and initiation the functions of digestive system
- Easily digested food
- Rocker bar pad shoe application

lameness

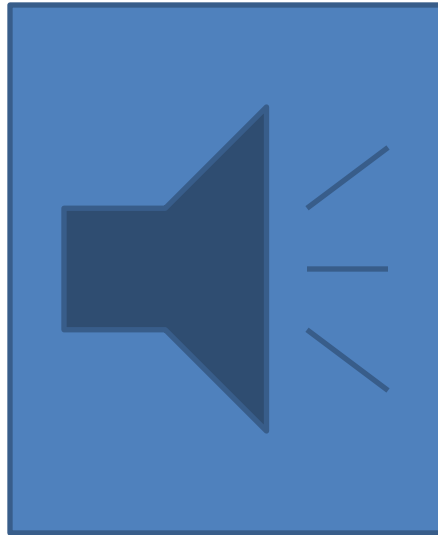


- a term used to refer to any number of conditions where the animal fails to walk in a regular and sound manner on all four feet.,

causes

- Laminitis or other inflammatory diseases of the hoof
- Injury to bone, muscle, tendons or ligaments
- Neurological disorders
- Swelling and inflammation linked to infection

How to make diagnosis



Radiograph or X-Ray

- The arrow indicates a chip fracture.



Ultrasound

