

Case 1 – Budapest, 31.03.2019, Axel Vibe + Jenny Hagen

- 8 years old gelding
- bilateral front limb lameness, left a bit severe
 - heels, bulbs, hoof cartilages at both front feet painful
- bilateral hind limb lameness, left hind severe
 - severe deformation of the left hind foot





Front limbs – base-narrow conformation

left foot – toed-in

right foot – slightly toed-out

Shoed with snow rim-pads, no clips,
perimeter fitted

Long heels, weak heels,
already bending

- Narrow heels, weak frog
- Pushed up bulbs
- Strain on the quarters

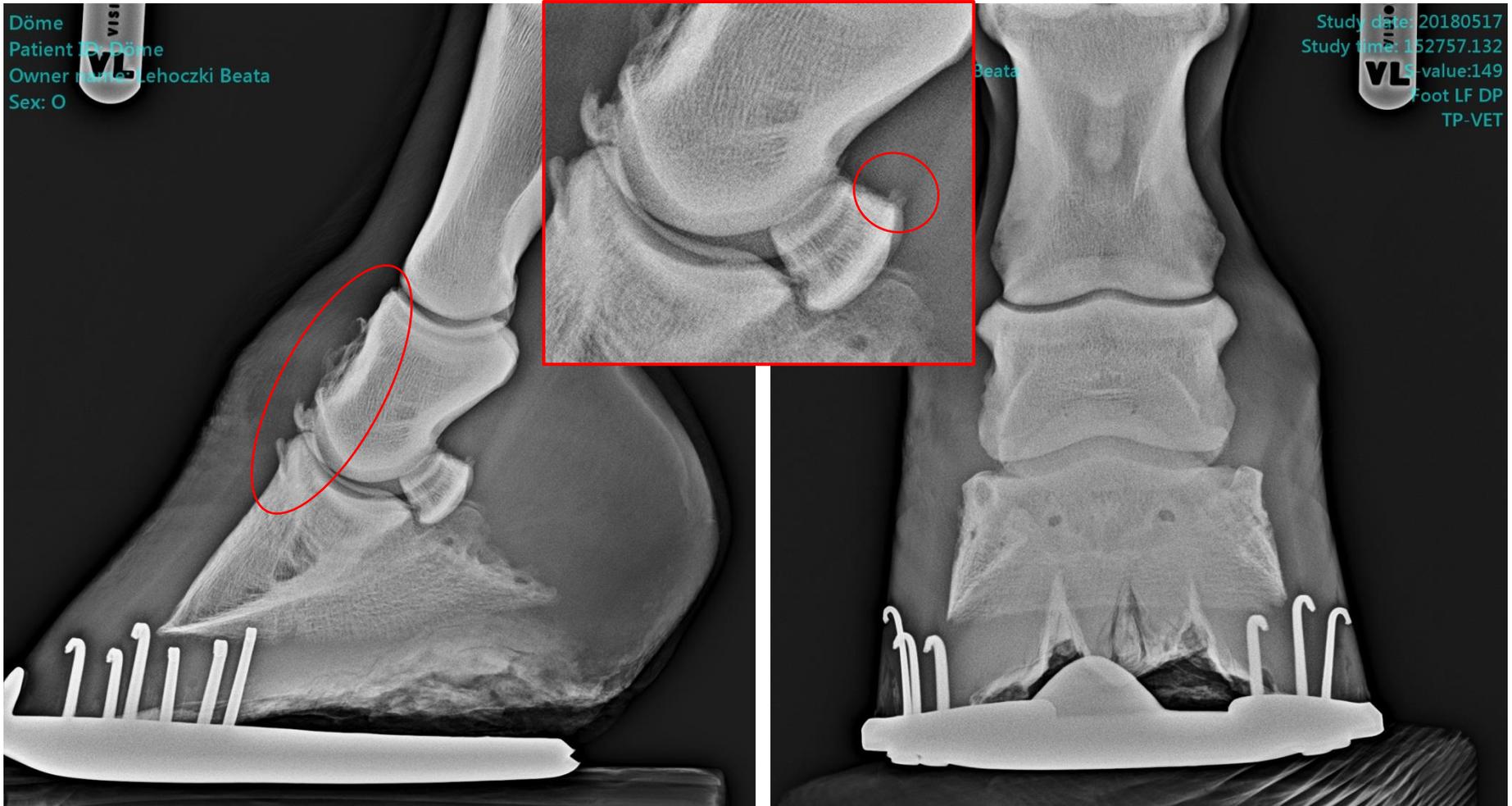


Pain



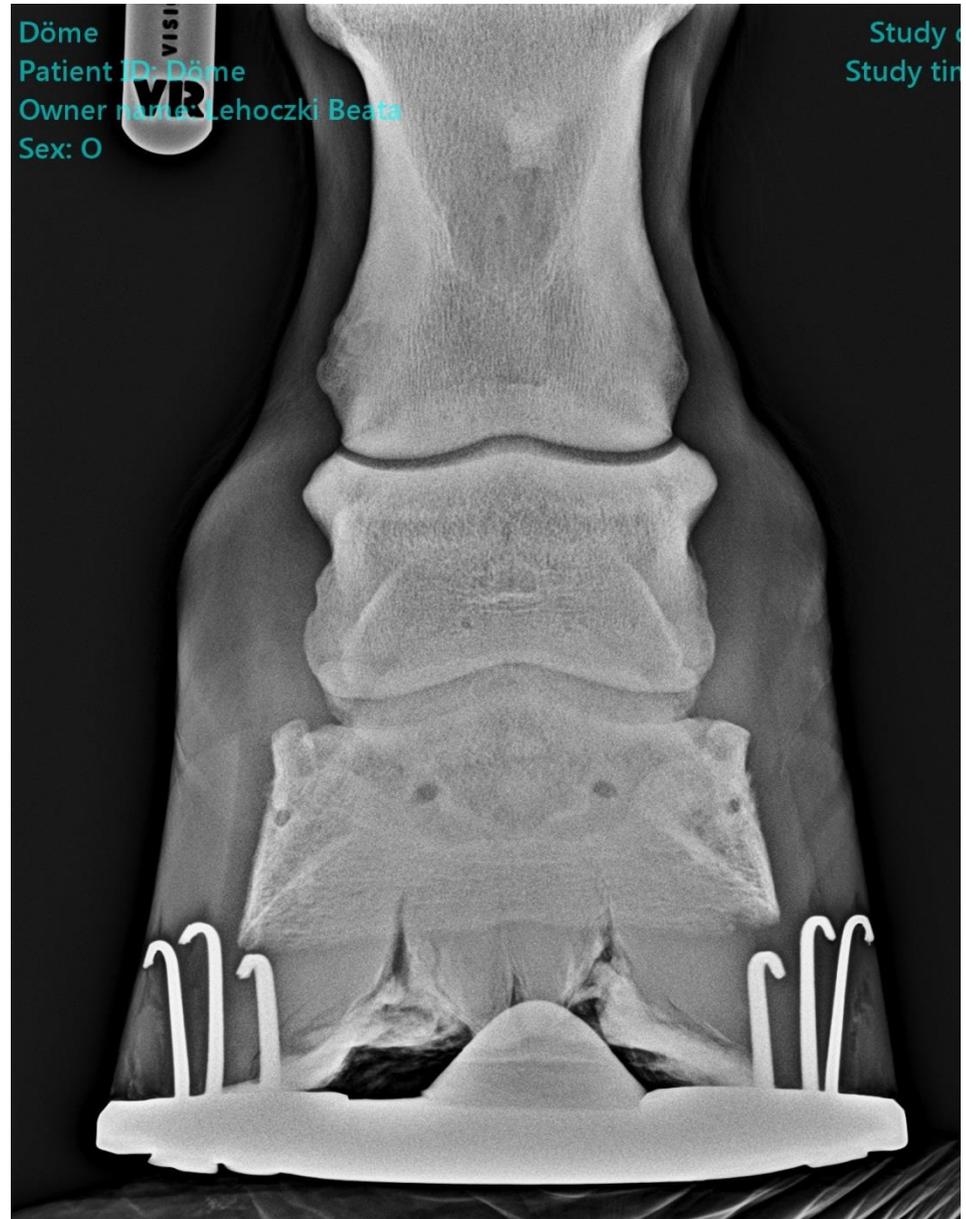
Radiograph – left front

- Exostosis at the dorsal aspect of the middle and distal phalanx
- Arthrosis of the distal interphalangeal joint
- Exostosis at the insertion of the navicular collateral ligaments of the navicular bone

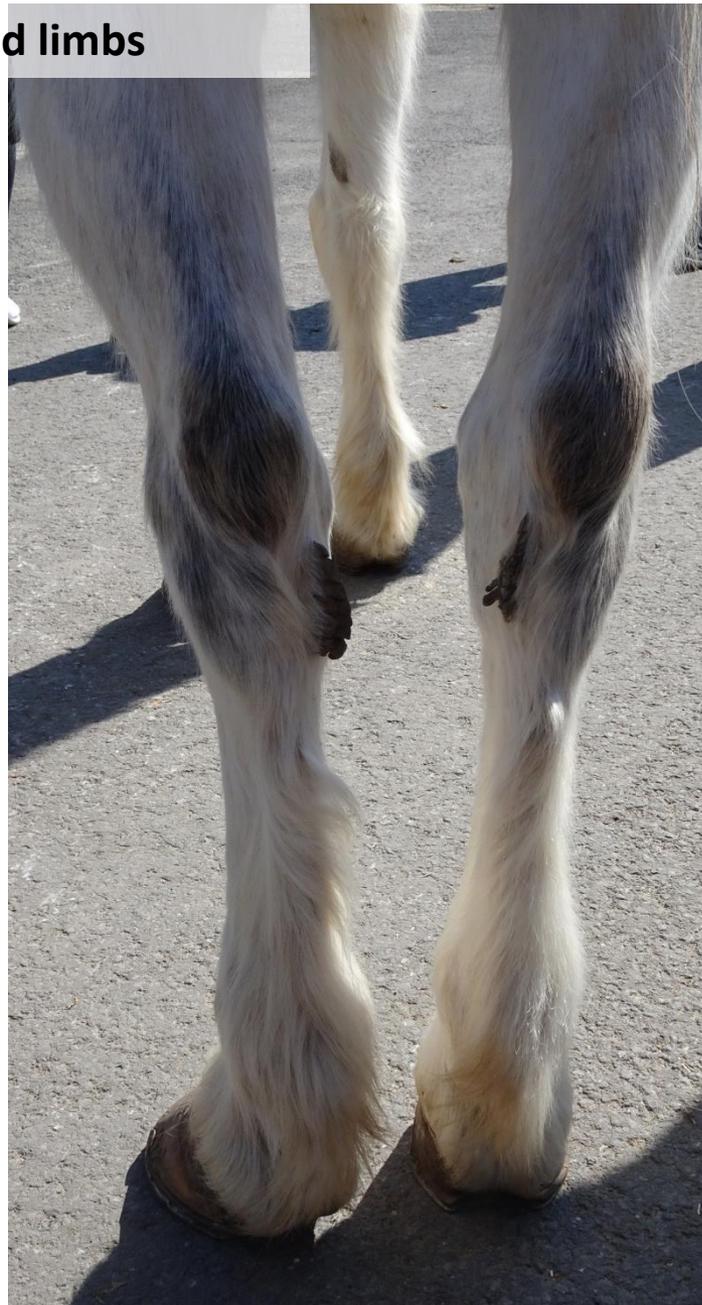


Radiograph – right front

- No relevant issues

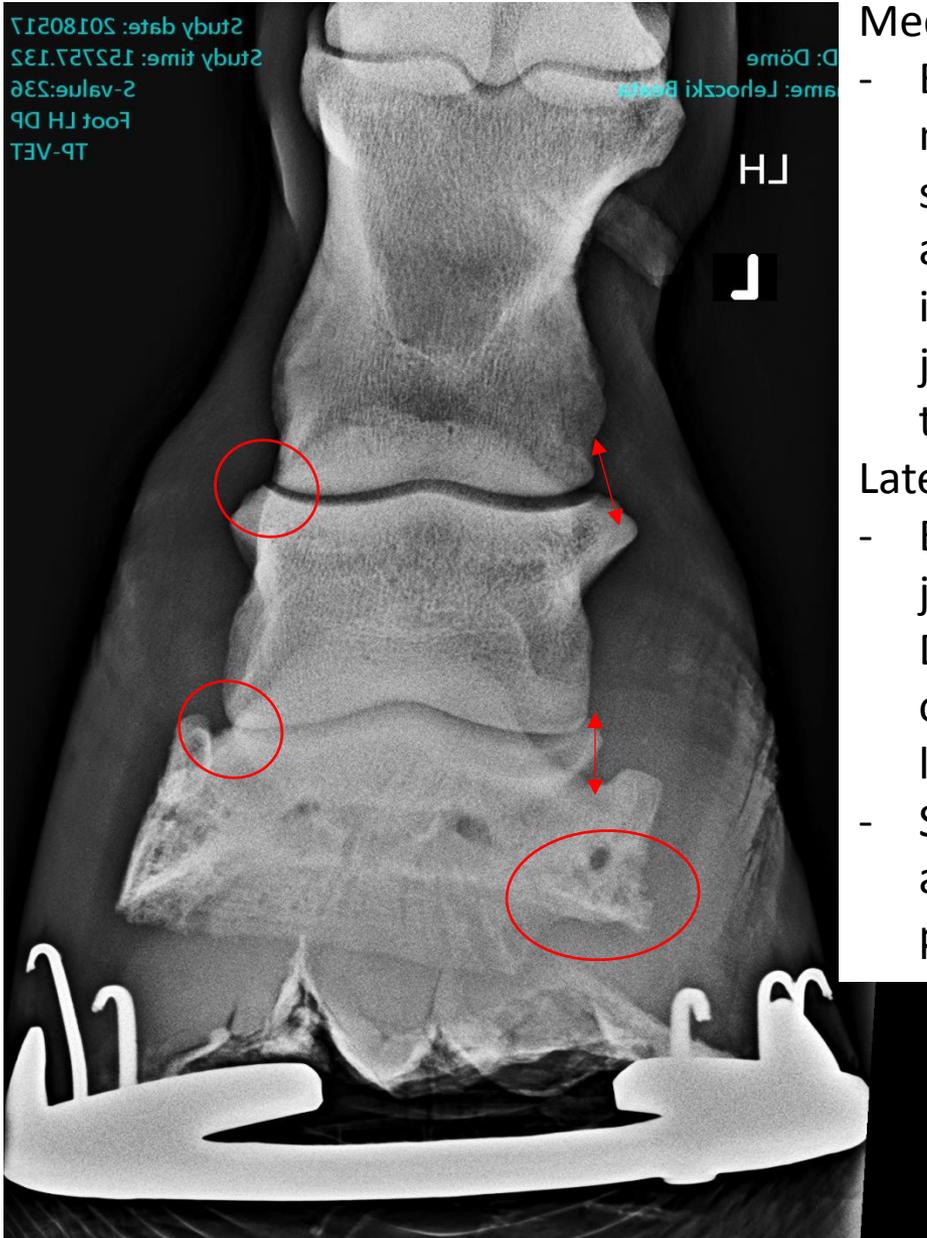


Hind limbs



Base-narrow,
toed out

- Severe deformation of the left foot
- Overload on the right foot



Medial:

- Extremely narrowed joint space in the distal and proximal interphalangeal joint = stress on the bone

Lateral:

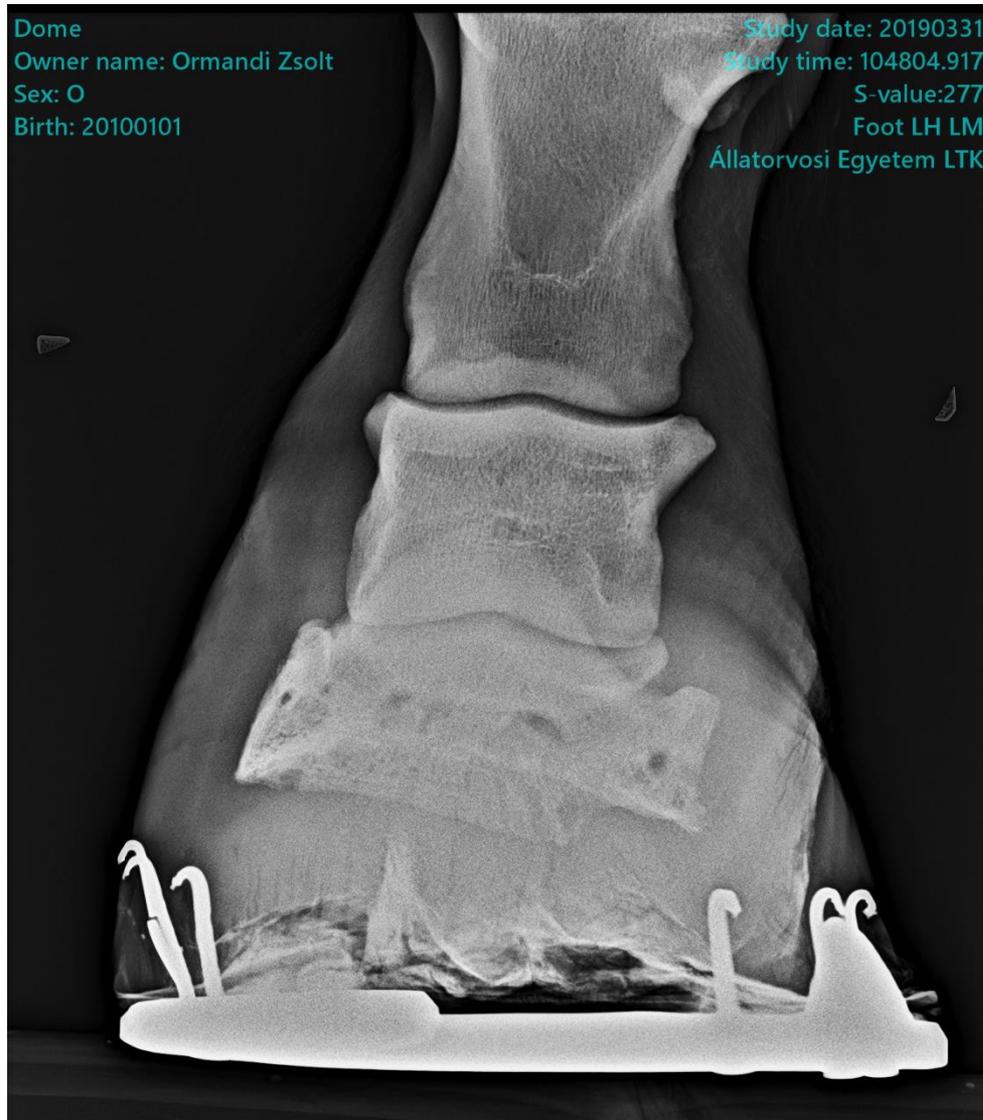
- Extremely wide joint space in the DIPJ/PIPJ = stress on the collateral ligament
- Severe bone loss at the distal phalanx



January 2018

31.03.2019

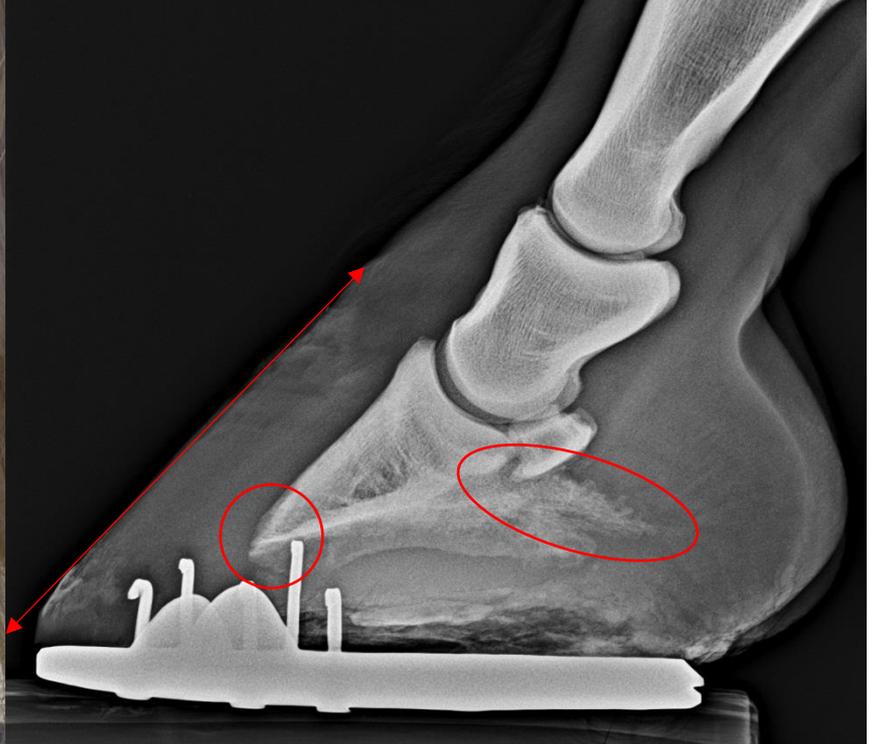
Increased rotation of the hoof , no further bone loss





Döme
Patient ID: Döme
Owner name: Lehoczki Beata
Sex: O

Study date: 2023-05-17
Study time: 15:57:132
S-value: 152
Foot: LH LM
TP: v87



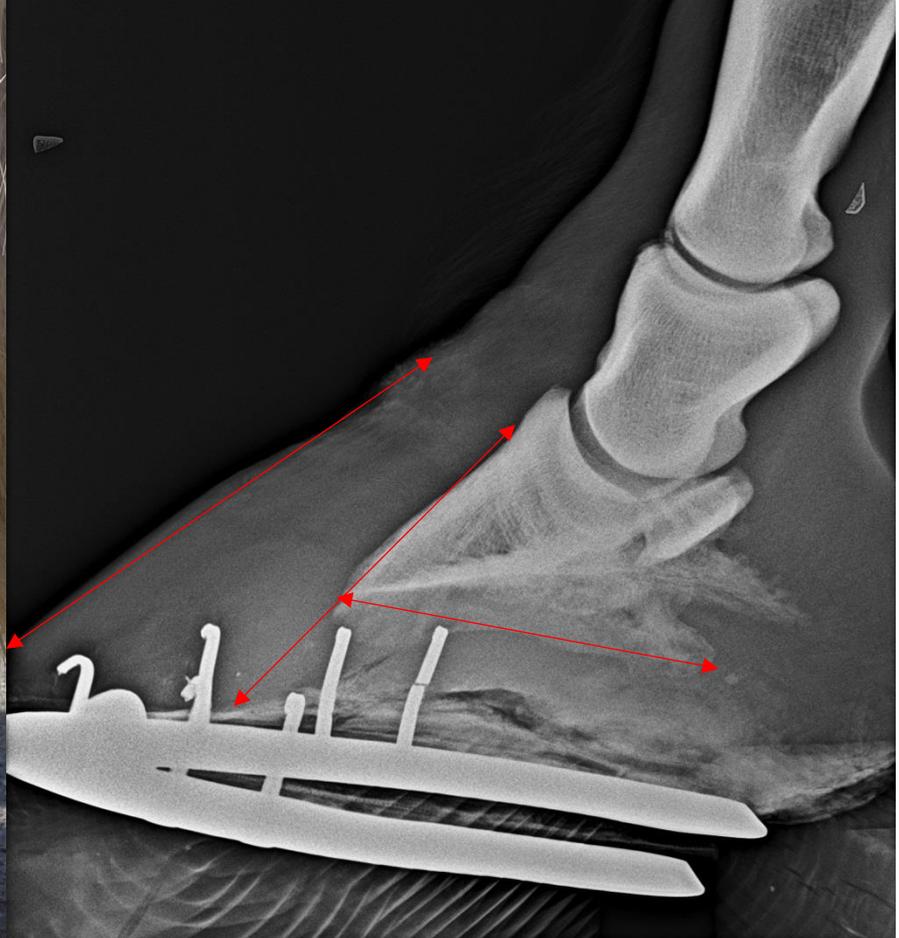
January 2018

- Bone loss at the tip of the distal phalanx and the lateral palmar process, low palmar angle, slight lack of parallelism of the dorsal hoof wall and the dorsal contour of the distal phalanx



Dome
Owner name: Ormandi Zsolt
Sex: O
Birth: 20100101

Study date: 20190331
Study time: 104804.817
S-value: 333
Foot LH LM
Állatorvos Egyletem LTK



31.03.2019

Similar results, increase in lack of parallelly between dorsal hoof wall and dorsal contour of the distal phalanx, negative palmar angle

- Long und pushed up medial wall
 - Compressed lateral wall
 - Shared heels



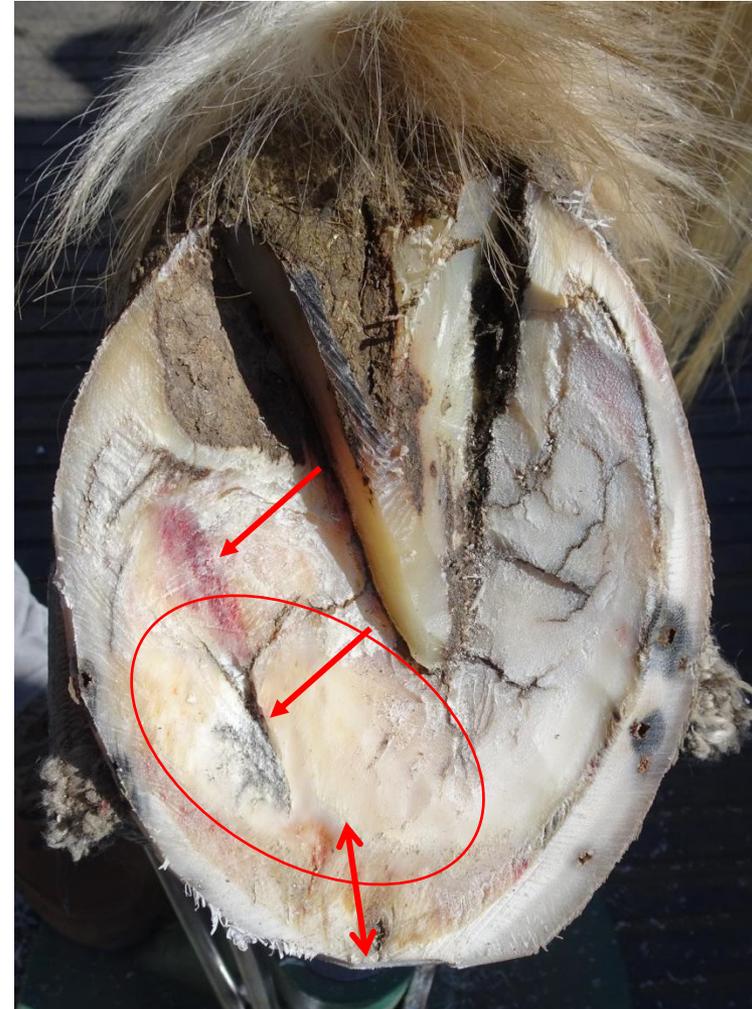
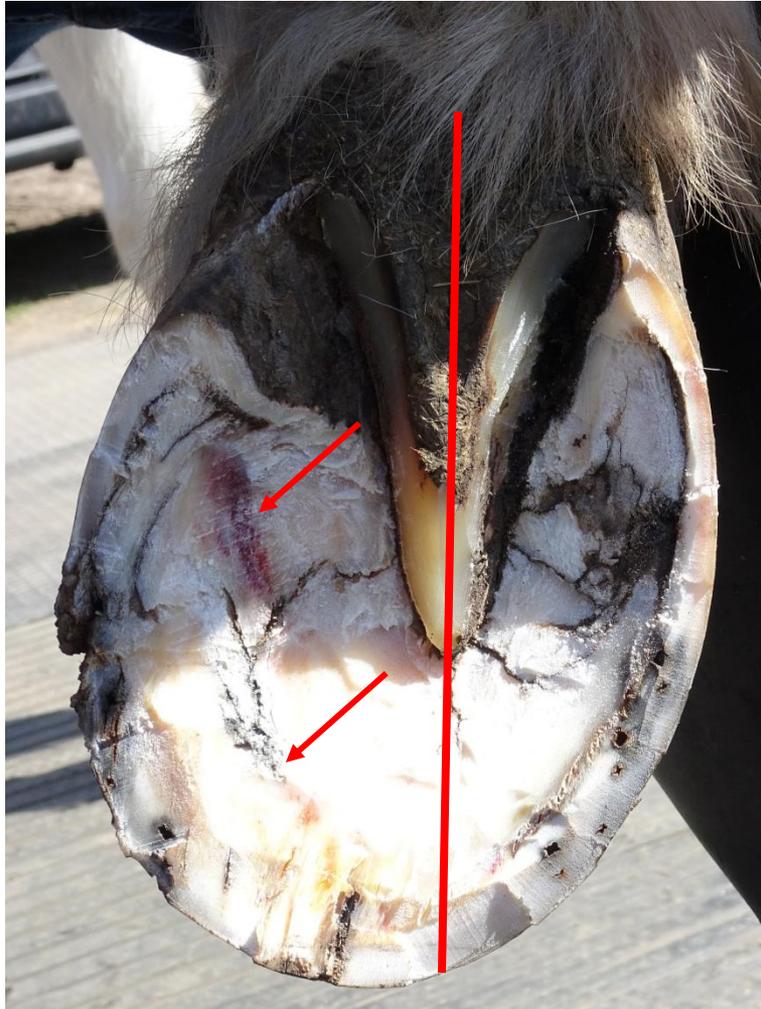
Walk



Trot



Lateral: Sole bruises, sole crack and scare horn due to sever compression of the dermis (double sole, but weak due to very poor horn quality), stretched White line (approx. 2 cm) with scar tissue and hemorrhages
- Assumed diagnosis: severe laminitis in a young age of the horse with mediolateral rotation of the distal phalanx





- Shorten of the medial wall, uneven trim to reduce pressure and use of flexibility of the hoof capsule after trimming the sole and the wall – subsequently shoeing of the other hooves to get time to relax the left hoof capsule

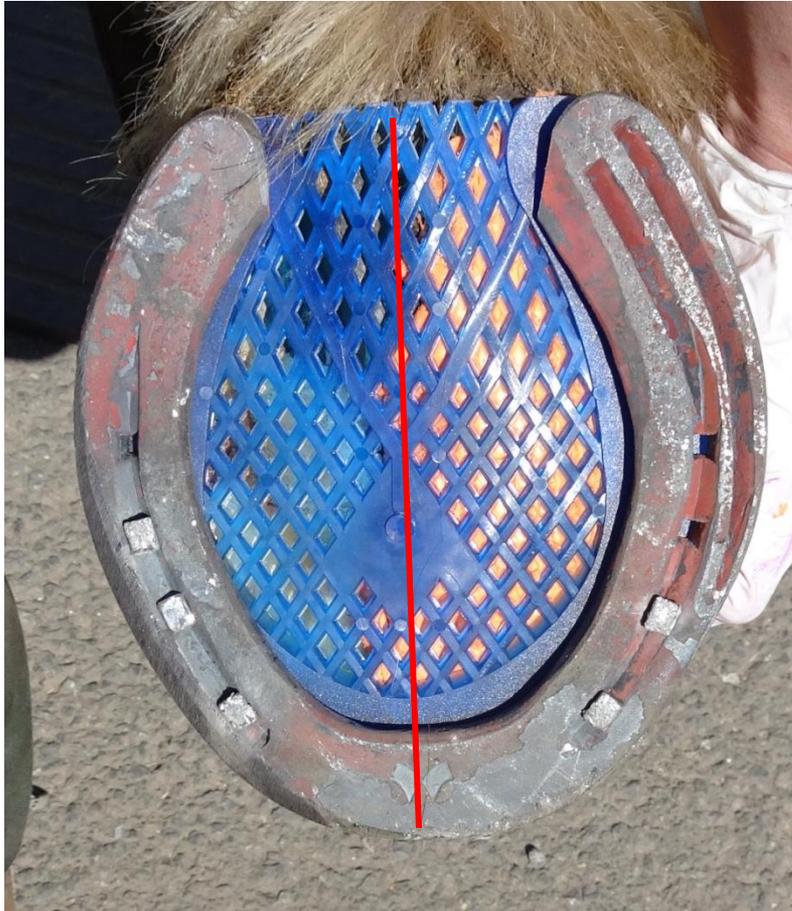


Hemorrhages of the compressed lateral wall



Shoeing with medial extension and lateral perimeter-fit with rolled branch





- Soft packing (Luwex) at the medial side to provide a bit stability and increase effect of the extension, lateral relief to enable recovering of the sole





For safety and stabilization of the medial wall – extension filled up with Equilox



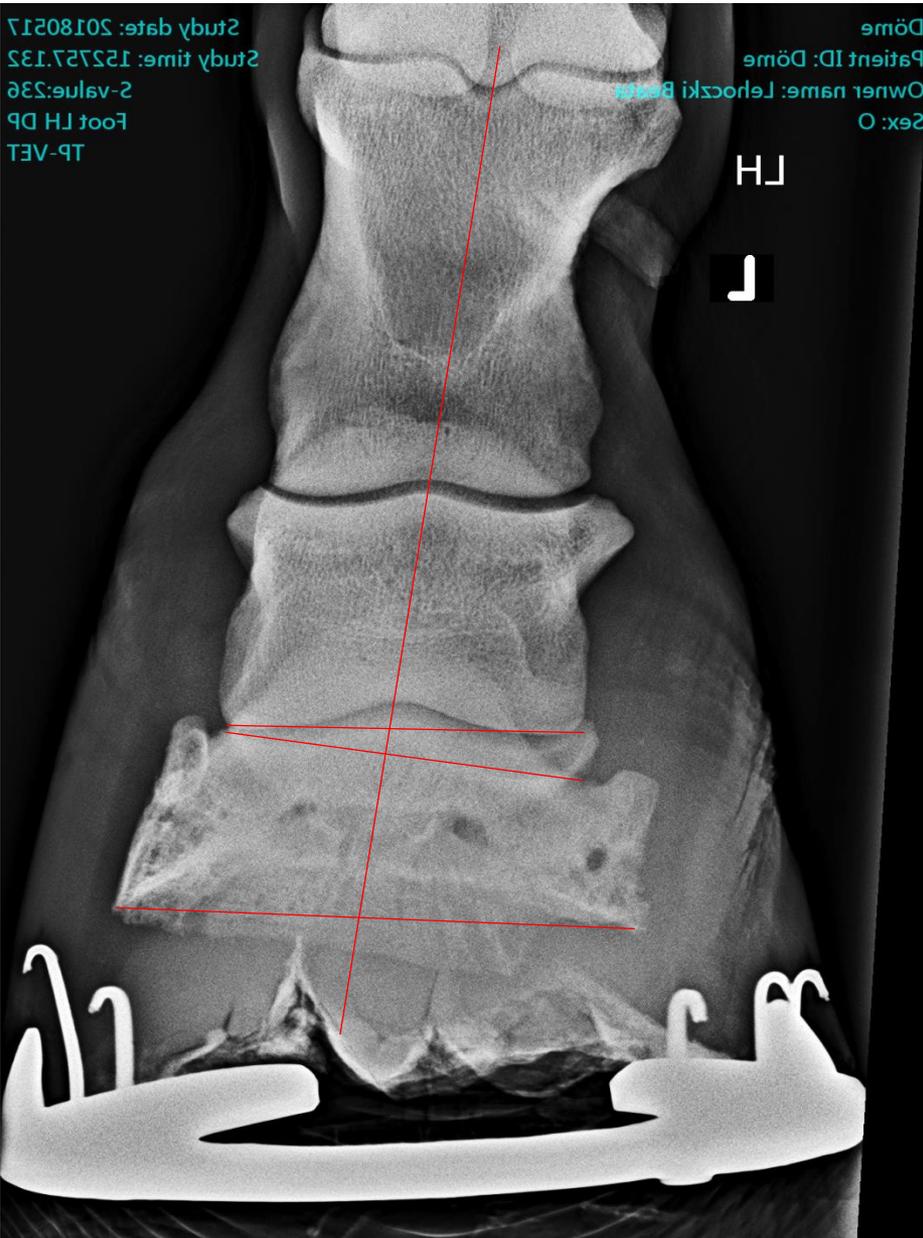
After shoeing



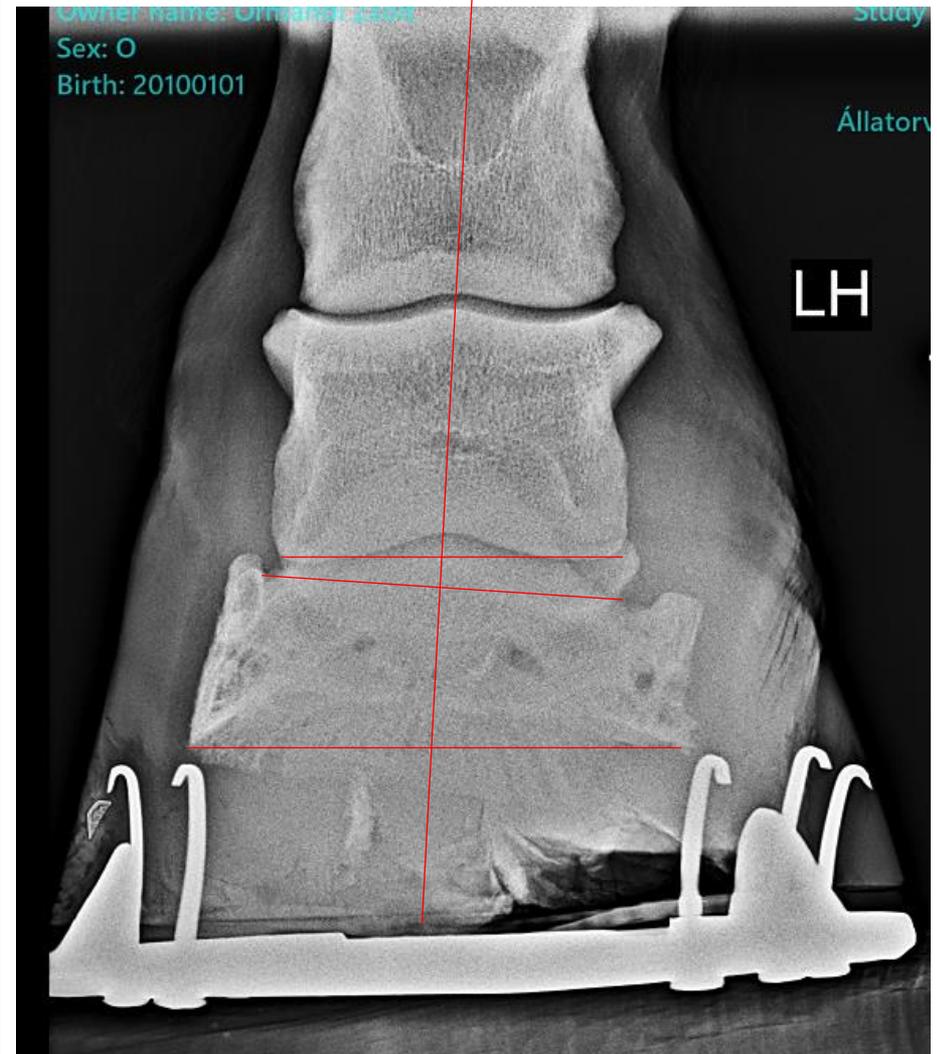
Before shoeing



31.03.2019 after shoeing
Improved alignment of the toe axis and
change in posture – further (careful) trim of
the medial wall required



Before shoeing



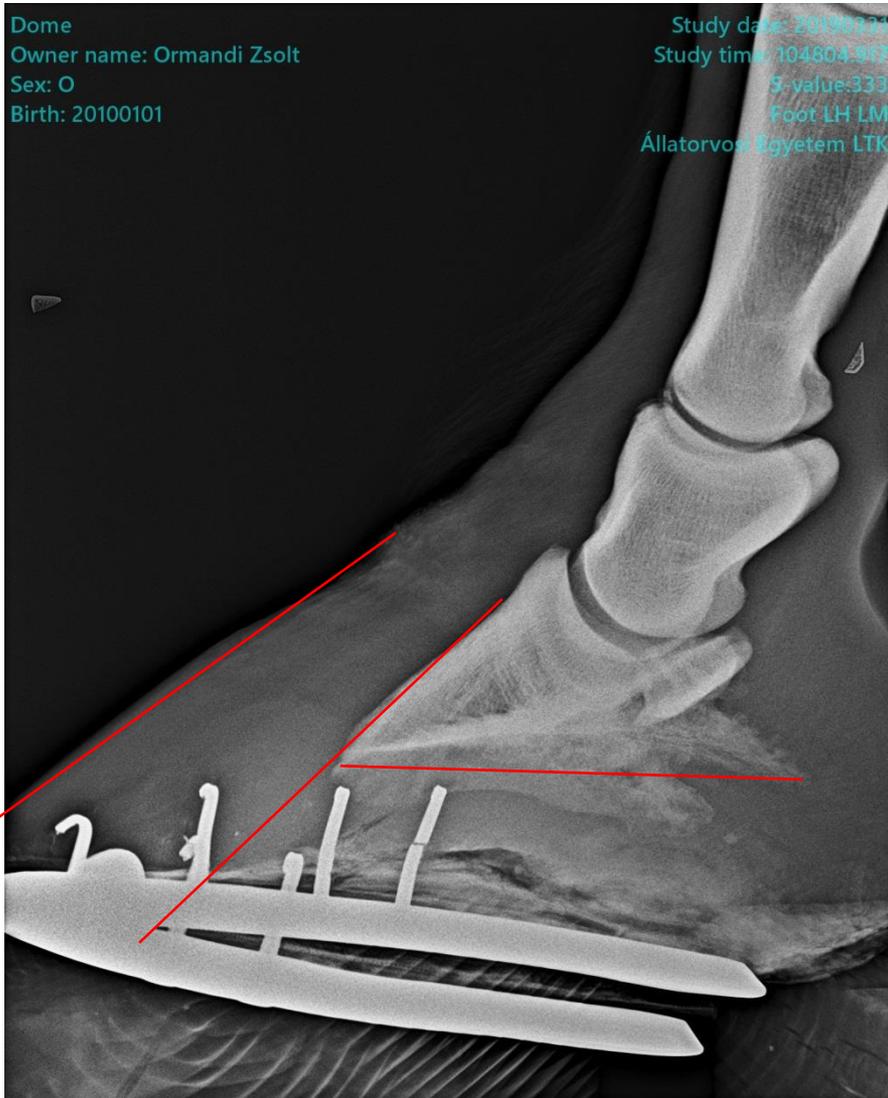
After shoeing

After shoeing



Before shoeing

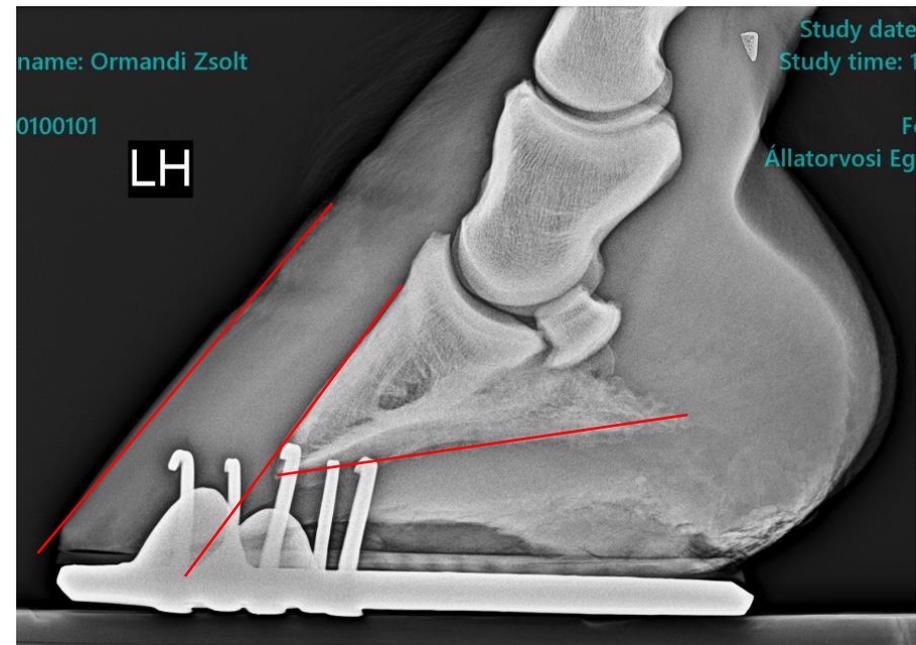




Before shoeing

31.03.2019 after shoeing

Realignment of the distal phalanx and changed limb posture – from negative palmar angle to positive orientation, improvement of the toe axis, increased parallelism between dorsal hoof wall and dorsal contour of the distal phalanx



After shoeing

Right hind foot – pad just to equalize hooves and give a bit shock absorption



Front feet after shoeing – shortened heels, left doubled sole removed



Front feet after shoeing – shortened heels, left doubled sole removed

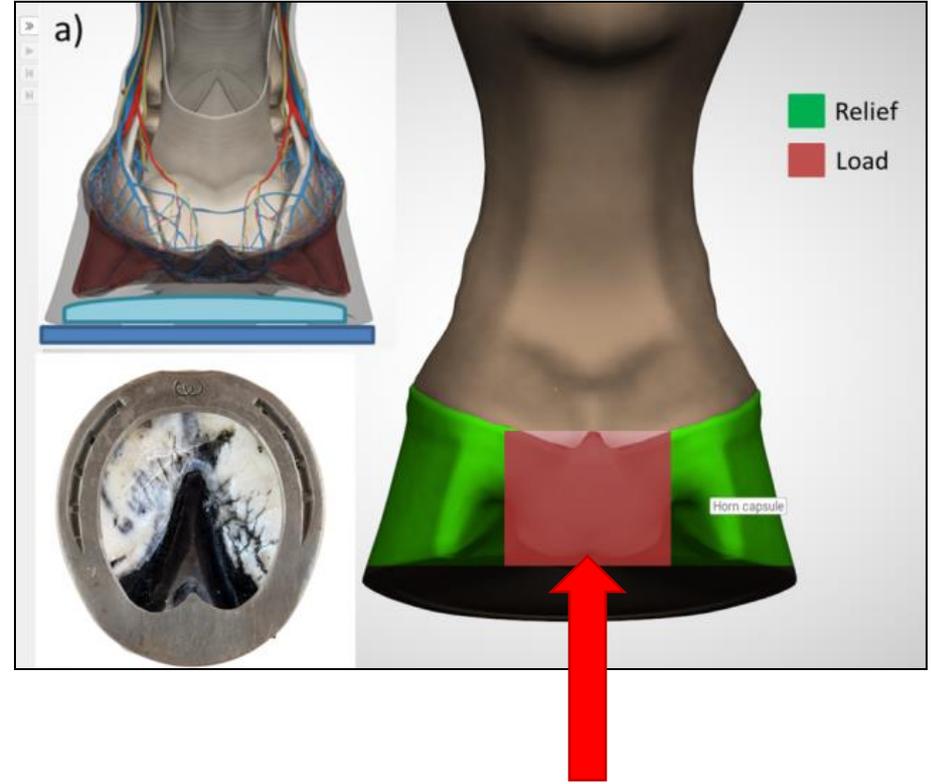


Left front hoof – shortened heels, doubled sole removed, using a stiffer packing to shift load towards the frog to relieve the heels (after testing ability that the horse is comfortable with this) – increased palmar support with an eggbar shoe, rockered toe and rolled branches to ease breakover





Right front hoof – shortened heels, using a stiffer packing to shift load towards the frog to relieve the heels (after testing ability that the horse is comfortable with this) – increased palmar support with an eggbar shoe, rockered toe and rolled branches to ease breakover







Further Protocol,

- Shoeing intervals of 5 weeks
- Adapting the palmar support (length and width of the shoe) in the front feet depended on the adaption of the heels and the frog, keeping load on the frog if it gets not sensitive, keeping rocker-roller motion
- Trimming carefully the medial wall of the left hind step by step further, keeping width of extension, using packing to load the medial wall until lateral sole builds sound horn and to relieve lateral side of the distal phalanx