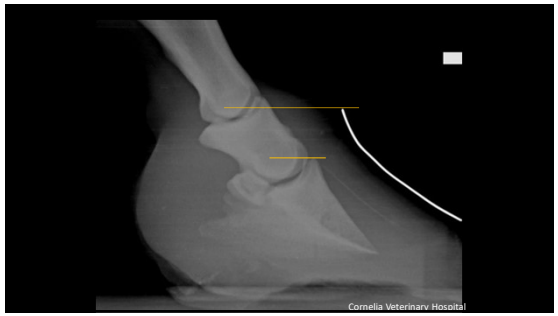
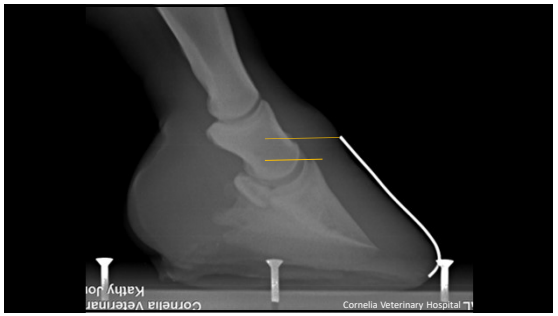

Reading the Foot
Thinking Vertically
Pete Ramey
Coronet to Extensor Process
Vertical Measurement = CE
CE
Mark and measure to base of
hair follicles at center of toe.


Pete Ramey Files


Coronet moves distally as sole thickens
6 months later
Pete Ramey Files


Cornelia Veterinary Hospital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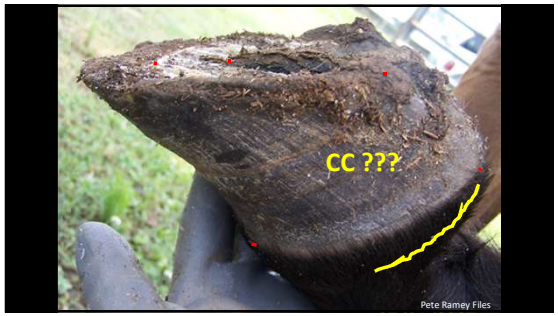

CC ???
Pete Ramey Files


CC ???
6 months later
Pete Ramey Files


Stillborn foal – CE near zero
RM Bowker, VMD, PhD
Care and Rehabilitation of the Equine Foot


Pete Ramey Files

"You've got to stand for something, or fall for anything."

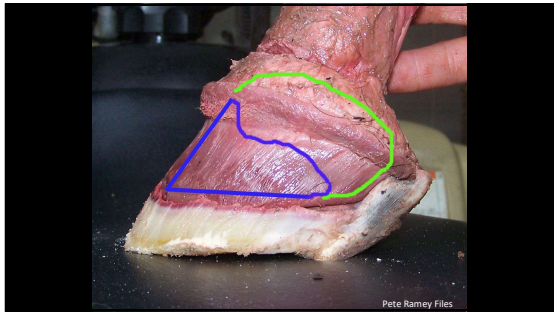
– Aaron Tippin

Top priority:

Maintain 1/2"-5/8" thickness of wall, sole, bar material, and sole.

All other hopes and dreams for the foot are secondary.

I believe this is a primary need, whether protecting the corium from the ground, from a boot, or from a shoe.




Debra Taylor, DVM, MS, DACVIM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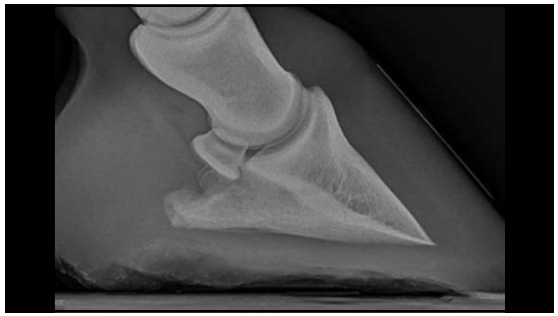
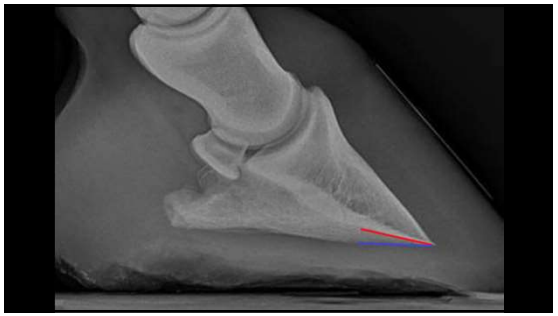
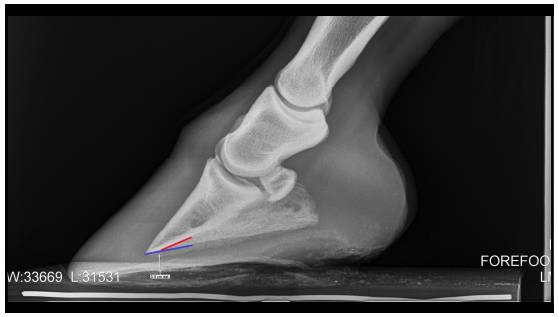
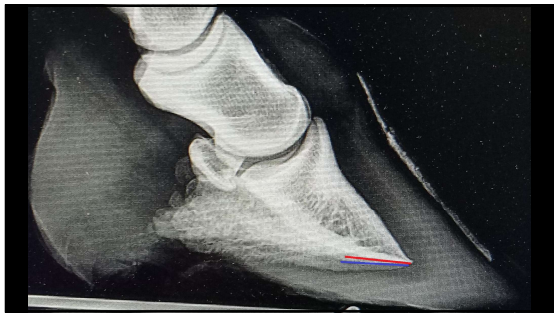
Care and Rehabilitation of the Equine Foot






FOREFOO





What the solar corium needs most is adequate armor –

1/2"- 5/8" thickness of well-callused sole, bar, and frog tissue.

And…

The sole, frog, and bar coriums handle pressure well ***IF*** that pressure is 100% released whenever the foot is in flight.

Steady pressure without release may cause bruising, abscessing, corium damage, P3 remodeling…

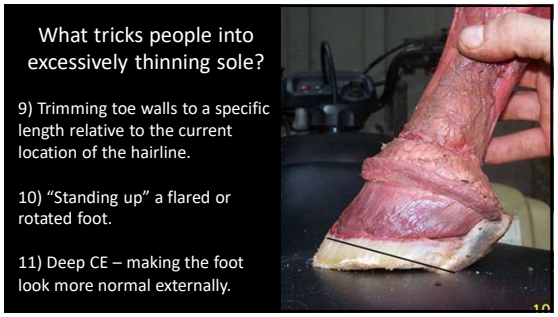
We will discuss numerous tactics for building adequate sole thickness…

… but the most important one is being sure you never trim sole from a thin-soled horse (same with thin frogs and thin bars).

What tricks people into excessively thinning soles?
Or – *why do people cut sole from thin-soled horses*?

1) Foot with deep CE appears "too long"
2) Exfoliation
3) Trimming down into sole and wall to find "clean" white line.
4) Relief of sole pressure (but remember it is pressure to the solar corium we should worry about).

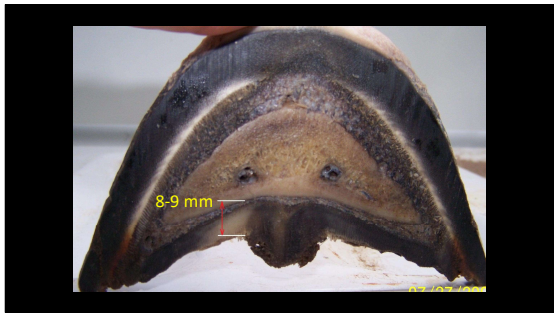

What tricks people into excessively thinning soles?
5) "Cleaning" or exfoliating.
6) Chasing flared bars and bent or distorted tubules.
7) Attempting to achieve specific heel heights relative to the coronet/hairline location.
8) Bringing weight-bearing back.


What tricks people into excessively thinning sole?
9) Trimming toe walls to a specific length relative to the current location of the hairline.
10) "Standing up" a flared or rotated foot.
11) Deep CE – making the foot look more normal externally.


We can't have it all. Usually we have to just pick a #1 priority.
Bare or shod, I tend to pick adequate sole thickness – 1/2"-5/8" (12-15mm) thick.


01/0


01/0


8-9 mm


Care and Rehabilitation of the Equine Foot


Care and Rehabilitation of the Equine Foot

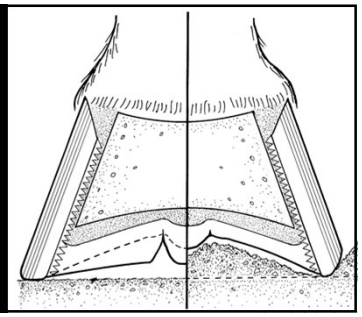
Collateral groove to corium tends to be 9mm (3/8")

Key exceptions:

1) Microbial infection has eaten the collateral groove deeper.

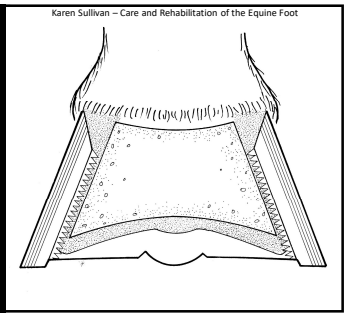
2) Previous abscess under collateral groove – usually a simultaneous abscess of both the frog and solar coriums.

3) Dry and tight – the information is correct, but we can't access it.



What tricks people into excessively thinning soles?
Or – *why do people cut sole from thin-soled horses*?

12) Attempting to carve, rather than build up solar concavity



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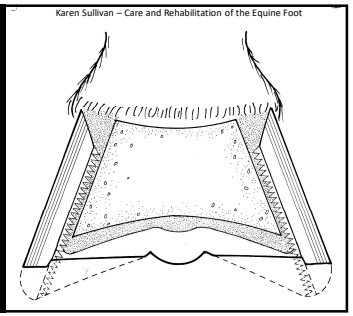
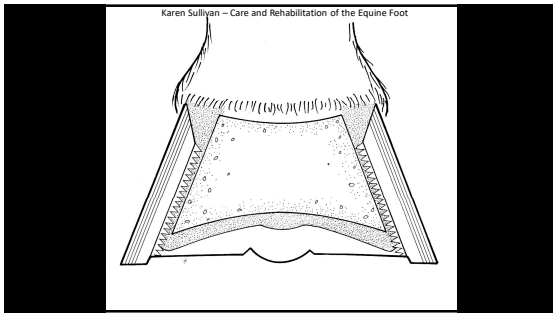
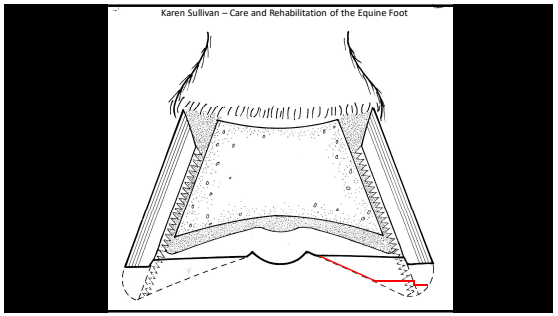
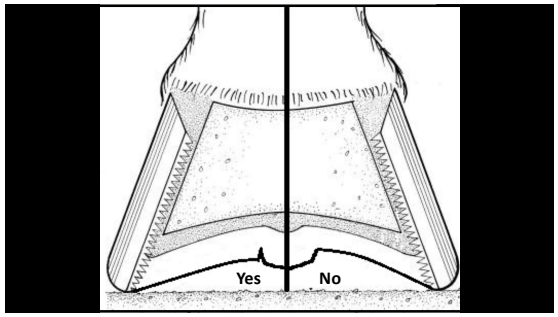
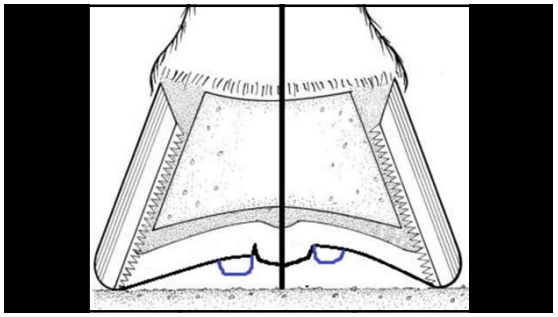




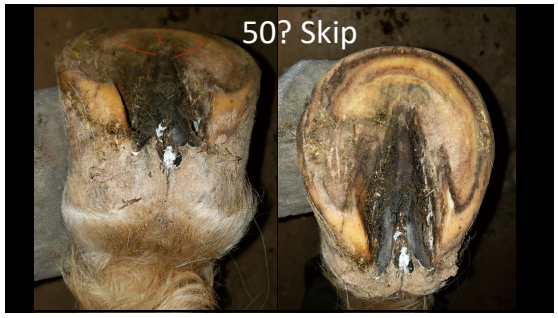


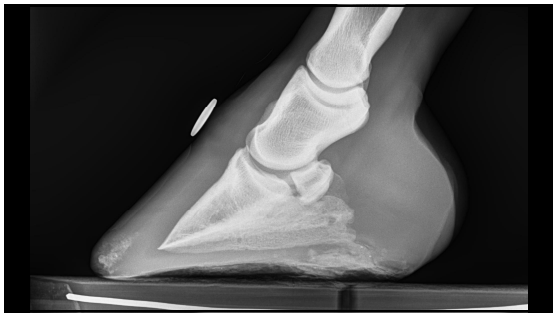
A flat spot in the sole at the outer periphery is usually showing you either a thin spot in the sole or a remodeled coffin bone (loss of mass at the outer periphery, often with an accompanying ski tip).

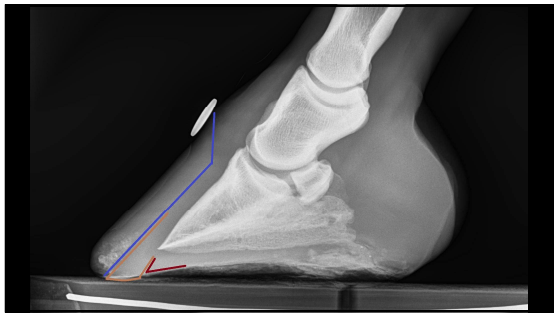

Yes
No




January 2019
September 2019


50? Skip





Collateral Groove Depth (height off ground)

Apex of frog – 0

Deepest point beside the bars – 3/4" (18mm)

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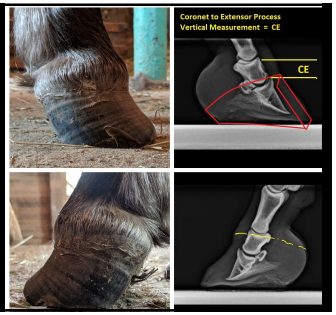
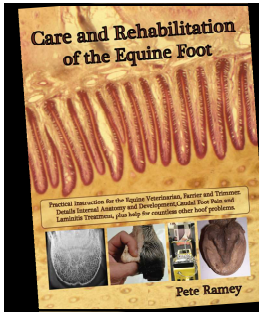




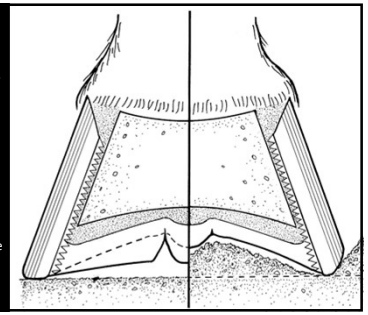
464 pages, 630 pictures and illustrations, 6 veterinary co-authors. Available at HoofRehab.com

The "right" trim varies with the terrain the horse spends the most time on.

Many horses' environments vary seasonally (frozen vs. thawed, baked dry vs. wet, rocky vs. soft snow.....)

So the "right" foot often varies seasonally on an individual horse.

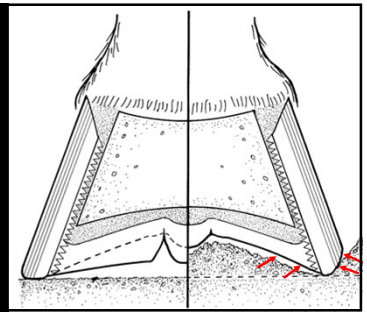
Both types have the same collateral groove depths because the sole thickness at the outer periphery is the same.



On soft or rocky terrain that the foot can sink into, the bevel of the outer wall does not "unload" the wall. Instead, the wall is carrying plenty of load, but the force is diverted into a compressional force on the laminae, rather than a separational force.

On hard, flat terrain, though, the wall needs to be trimmed flatter, with a soft roll on the outer edge.

In both terrains, the goal is load-sharing between the wall and sole.



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Or – *why do people cut sole from thin-soled horses?*

13) Taking sole from heel and/or toe to eliminate the arch of the quarters (some shoers).

Cutting sole from the quarters to artificially enhance that arch (some barefooters).

Arch at quarters compresses to almost flat/level under static load and probably completely flat at peak impacts.