



Ballybrown Equine Clinic



Ballybrown Equine Clinic, Ballybrown, Clarina, Co. Limerick, Ireland.

Tel: +353 (0)61 353296 Fax: +353 (0)61 353352 Email: info@horsevet.ie Web: horsevet.ie

APPLYING A HOOF AND LOWER LEG BANDAGE

Caring for a hoof or lower leg injury can be a very labour intensive job. Even under the most ideal management conditions, the horse's lower extremities are regularly exposed to dirt, debris, moisture and manure. Without a properly applied bandage, it will be difficult - If not impossible- to heal many types of foot and lower leg injuries.

HOW BANDAGING HELPS

Hoof bandages may be used to:

1. Protect wounds, cracks, abscesses or surgical sites from contamination or trauma.
2. Apply medication.
3. Prevent or reduce swelling.
4. Immobilize injured tissues and/or reduce motion in the joints.
5. Aid in the healing of wounds.
6. Provide support for structures such as tendons, ligaments, and even bone as in cases of laminitis.

APPLY WITH CARE

It is especially important to know the proper way to apply a hoof and/or lower leg bandage. The horse's feet and legs depend on a steady and abundant supply of blood. Tendons, ligaments, joints and nerves are also vulnerable to damage from an improperly applied bandage as there is minimal overlying tissue to protect them.

The bandage must be applied smoothly, evenly and with the right amount of tension so as not to interfere with circulation or put undue pressure on vital structures.

If you have never bandaged a horse's foot or lower limb before, ask your vet or an experienced equine professional to demonstrate the proper techniques. Practice under his/her supervision before doing it on your own. Because a bandage covering the lower leg and especially the hoof will require frequent changing, you will get plenty of practice!

BANDAGING MATERIALS

Because of the bandage's location and the stresses it will have to withstand, choose bandaging materials that:

1. Readily conform to the shape of the hoof and lower leg.
2. Permit use of the foot/leg without slipping or loosening.
3. Adhere well to the hoof wall or leg.
4. Are extremely durable.
5. Are water resistant.
6. Are sterile (if in contact with a wound or surgical site).

SUPPLY LIST

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1. Sterile, non-stick gauze pads or wound dressing.
2. Sheet cotton, roll cotton, combine cotton.
3. Stretch bandaging tape such as 'Vetwrap'.
4. Adhesive bandaging tape such as 'Elastoplast'.
5. Duct tape.

BANDAGING GUIDELINES

The location and type of injury will determine how high the bandage should extend. A sole abscess might require that just the bottom and lower half of the hoof be protected. A heel bulb, coronary band, or lower leg injury might require that the bandage extend to cover the pastern.

1. Thoroughly clean the injury site as prescribed by your vet.
2. Cover the wound/surgical site with sterile, non-stick gauze or dressing.
3. Use padding as necessary, apply to the sole of the hoof in the case of a solar abscess or laminitis, or surround the hoof wall, heel bulb for other types of injuries. Any padding used should lie flat and wrinkle free.
4. Secure the padding by encircling the hoof wall and lower leg with stretch or adhesive bandaging tape.
5. Cover the sole using a figure-8 bandaging pattern, criss-crossing the fabric over the bottom of the foot and extending it up around the sides of the hoof and pastern until the padding is completely covered.
6. Work top to bottom or bottom to top, conforming the bandage to the hourglass shape of the hoof and lower leg. Exert just enough pull to stretch the fabric to half its maximum extended length, being especially careful not to constrict the area around the coronary band.
7. Overlap each preceding layer by 50% using smooth, uniform tension to compress the padding without forming lumps or ridges beneath the bandage.
8. Secure the bandaging tape with adhesive to keep it in place.
9. Create a strong, durable surface by applying duct tape to the bottom and sides of the foot. Use strips that extend across the bottom and up the sides of the hoof wall.
10. Overlap the edges of the duct tape, and then add a second, cross-hatched layer to create a watertight seal.
11. Secure the edges along the hoof wall by encircling the foot with additional duct tape.
12. Seal the top opening of the bandage with an adhesive tape such as Elastoplast to prevent dirt and debris getting in.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Because the foot and lower leg are the site of so many vital structures, any injury to the hoof, heel, coronary band or pastern should be evaluated by a vet.

Other considerations include:

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1. A horse with a condition requiring a hoof bandage should be confined to a stable unless otherwise directed by your vet.
2. Hoof and lower leg injuries may bleed excessively because the area is highly vascular. Pressure may be applied directly to the wound to control bleeding. However, a pressure bandage should not be left in place for more than an hour.
3. When bandaging, use enough pressure to keep the bandage securely in place, but never wrap so tightly that you cannot easily slip a finger between the top of the bandage and the leg.
4. Check the hoof bandage several times a day to make sure it is not cutting off circulation, constricting the coronary band or leg, creating pressure sores or causing discomfort.
5. Monitor and evaluate the horse carefully. If swelling develops above the bandage, lameness increases, check the bandage and contact your vet.
6. If the horse has an elevated temperature, becomes depressed or loses appetite, consult your vet.
7. A properly fitting hoof boot may be used over the bandage to aid in extending wear and water resistance of the bandage.
8. Change the hoof bandage at the intervals specified by your vet or immediately if it becomes wet or soiled.

CASTING

In some cases, your vet may recommend that the foot be cast rather than bandaged. A cast, used short term can speed healing by immobilizing and protecting delicate tissues, often reducing recovery times from months to weeks.

If you have any further questions or concerns about hoof or lower leg bandaging techniques, contact us at Ballybrown Equine Clinic.