
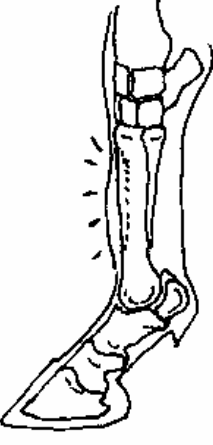
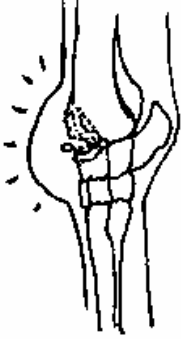

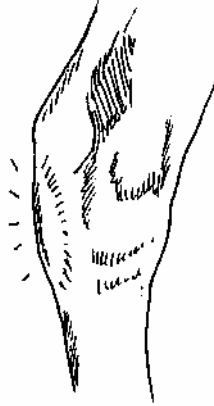

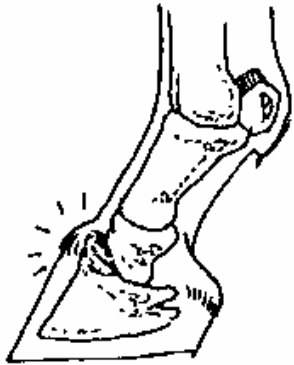


<p>#1</p> <p>Unsoundnesses</p> 	<p>#2</p> <p>Unsoundnesses</p> 	<p>#3</p> <p>Unsoundnesses</p> 
<p>J</p> <p><b>Bone Spavin</b></p> <div data-bbox="129 1008 506 1465" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Bone spavin is arthritis in the small bones of the hock, caused by too much stress or concussion. If the calcium deposits cause the bones to fuse together, the horse may recover fully; if not, he may be permanently lame. Appears as a hard swelling low on the inner hock.</p> </div>	<p>C</p> <p><b>Bucked Shin</b></p> <div data-bbox="630 1033 1003 1465" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Bucked shins are an inflammation of the bone covering on the front of the cannon bone, usually in the front legs. The shin becomes very hot and sore, and the horse is lame. It is usually seen in young horses worked too hard. The lameness subsides with rest and treatment.</p> </div>	<p>M</p> <p><b>Carpitis</b></p> <div data-bbox="1104 1033 1485 1512" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Carpitis is an inflammation of the knee, caused by stress or trauma. Often seen in racehorses or horses with calf knees. The knee becomes hot, tender, and swollen, and the horse may move his leg in a sideways arc. The lameness may subside with rest and treatment, or require surgery.</p> </div>

<p>#4</p> <p>Unsoundnesses</p> 	<p>#5</p> <p>Unsoundnesses</p> 	<p>#6</p> <p>Unsoundnesses</p> 
<p>A</p> <p><b>Sidebone</b></p> <p>The collateral cartilages of the coffin bone, which form the bulbs of the heel, gradually calcify and turn to bone. This usually is not considered an unsoundness unless the sidebones become very large or get broken, causing lameness. Most common in horses with straight pasterns.</p>	<p>O</p> <p><b>Curb</b></p> <p>A sprain of the plantar ligament running down the back of the hock, caused by extra strain on the hock and usually resulting in lameness. Seen as a thickening at the back of the lower hock; may be visible as a blemish after the ligament has healed.</p>	<p>G</p> <p><b>High Ringbone</b></p> <p>Arthritis (calcification and inflammation) in between the two pastern bones, caused by stress and concussion. Eventually the bones may fuse and the horse will be sound, but high ringbone has the danger of developing into low ringbone, which is more serious.</p>

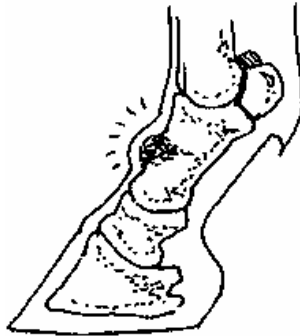
#7

### Unsoundnesses



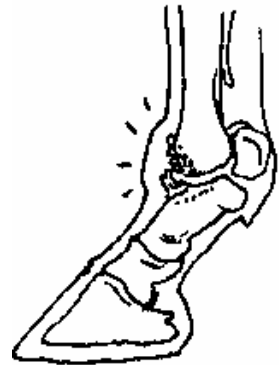
#8

### Unsoundnesses



#9

### Unsoundnesses



D

## Low Ringbone

Arthritis (calcification and inflammation) in between the end of the pastern bone and the coffin bone, where it cannot be seen without x-rays. This is the most serious type of ringbone, caused by stress and concussion, and the horse may become permanently lame.

N

## Non-articular Ringbone

A calcium deposit, or exostosis, in the pastern area, located away from the joints. This is the least serious type of ringbone and the horse may be sound after a period of rest. Caused by stress and concussion.

B

## Osselet

Arthritis in the fetlock joint, resulting in a series of calcium deposits which give the fetlock an enlarged, square appearance. The joint will be hot, swollen and inflamed, and the horse very lame. May be cured with rest and treatment.

#10

Unsoundnesses



#11

Unsoundnesses



#12

Unsoundnesses



P

Bowed Tendon

A tendon stretched too far and torn, resulting in a thickening where scar tissue forms. May be high or low on the tendon, causing severe lameness. The horse may recover, but the tendon will never regain full strength. Usually caused by a slip or an accident caused by fatigue.

K

Splint

Calcification of the ligament connecting the splint and cannon bones, usually caused by overwork of young horses. A splint will appear as a hard lump on the inner leg, most commonly the forelegs. If allowed to heal completely, the horse will be sound but the lump will remain as a blemish.

H

Bog Spavin

A soft swelling on the front of the hock, caused by a buildup of synovial fluid from the joint. This indicates that the hock has been under extra stress, but not enough to make him lame. A bog spavin is considered a blemish, but should be taken as a warning sign.

#13

Unsoundnesses



#14

Unsoundnesses



#15

Unsoundnesses



E

### Thoroughpin

A soft, cool swelling in the upper part of the hock, caused by an excess of tendon sheath fluid. Like a bog spavin, a thoroughpin is considered a blemish and usually does not cause lameness, but shows that the hock has been under too much stress.

L

### Capped Elbow

Inflammation due to pressure or bruising over a long period of time, resulting in a swelling and blemish which is often permanent, but rarely causes lameness. A capped elbow is usually caused by the heel of the horse's shoe pressing against the elbow while lying down.

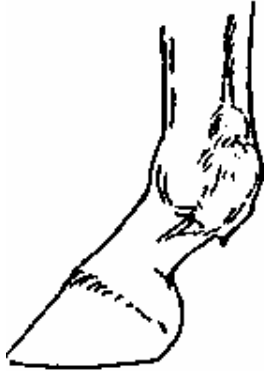
F

### Capped Hock

Inflammation due to pressure or bruising over a long period of time, resulting in a swelling and blemish which often permanent, but rarely causes lameness. A capped hock may be caused by kicking a solid object, or lying on a hard floor with insufficient bedding.

#16

Unsoundnesses



UNSOUNDNESSE  
S  
CONFORMATION CARDS

C-1  
LEVEL



COHUTTA HIGHLANDERS  
PONY CLUB

I

Windpuffs  
(Windgalls)

A soft, cool swelling located just above the fetlock joint, caused by extra joint fluid. Windpuffs are considered a blemish and rarely cause lameness, but indicate that the horse's joints have been under a recent stress.

Matching Answers for  
Unsoundnesses Cards

- 1 = J
- 2 = C
- 3 = M
- 4 = A
- 5 = O
- 6 = G
- 7 = D
- 8 = N
- 9 = B
- 10 = P
- 11 = K
- 12 = H
- 13 = E
- 14 = L
- 15 = F
- 16 = I