Summary

This study was conducted on 1178 lamed animals of equine species in Beni-Seuf, El-Fayoum, and Giza provinces during the period from December 2006-december 2008.These animals included 668 donkeys, 395 horses, 101 mules and 14 ponies.

Most of hoof affections were diagnosed by traditional and modern methods like X-Ray and Ultrasonographic examination, Photographed, cases were classified according to the species, affected part of the foot, and nature of the affection.

Throughout this investigation, it was noticed that hoof affections represented in about 722 animals with 61.3 % of total lame animals and these affections were highest about 34.63 % in donkeys, 22.66 % in horses, 3.4 % in mules, and 0.6 % in ponies. The percentage of hoof affections was higher in forefeet was 30.84 % than in hind feet was 20.8 % while both feet were affected in 3.65%.

The present study revealed that sandy cracks, toe-in, and long toe were the predominant hoof wall affections representing 12.88 %, 9.69 %, and 9.14 % respectively but the lowest hoof wall affection is keratomas as represented 0.42 %.

The corn was the highest sole affection percentage (6.92 %) followed by white line disease with 2.22 % and lowest percentage were flat foot and bruised sole were 0.83 % to each one.

The highest affection percentage in frog was thrush represented 12.05 % followed by picked up nail was 6.79 % and the lowest was in under run heel with

1.39 %. And the highest percentage of the internal of the hoof affection was laminitis with 6. 37 % and the lowest one was quittor with 0.42 %.

Throughout this investigation, it was noticed that laminitis was highly prominent in horses than in donkeys.

Throughout this study, some diagnostic methods were used like X-ray was used to diagnose and evaluate some foot diseases like chronic laminitis, ring bone, buttress foot, picked up nail, side bone, and navicular disease, also ultrasonography was used to evaluate and diagnose soft tissue diseases like tendonitis and navicular bursitis.

Different types and shapes of shoe act as corrective, therapeutic and preventive shoes were used in many of hoof diseases.

Some treatment to some hoof affections were performed like in case of canker, thrush, hoof cracks, corn, quittor, acute and chronic laminitis, and seedy toe.