

STEP # 7 MEDIA PRESENTATION

includes one maintenance trim + a series of trims on a pathological hoof

Maintenance Trim

*this trim may be presented as a video or a photo presentation

Video Guidelines:

- Assess the horse before you begin. Give us an oral history and discussion of diet, lifestyle and any information you may use to decide on your trim that day.
- You may trim 1 or more hooves while you describe what you are doing and why.
- It may be helpful to talk to the cameraman as if they are a student or an owner.
- You may want to have the cameraman ask you questions while you are trimming.
- Be sure to zoom in enough for some close-ups of the hoof before and after the trim.
- Show us the same views on the video before and after the trim as required in the photo media guidelines.
- Still photos could be inserted into the video to give the viewer a clearer picture. If radiographs or any other relevant hoof pictures are available, include these also.

Photo Presentation Guidelines:

- Complete before and after hoof photos of one regular maintenance trim.
- Photos must be clear and sharp, using natural lighting.
- The dorsal and lateral views must be taken at ground level and all photos should be taken up close, at the correct angle.
- Hoof Photos will include the following views of all 4 feet, dorsal, lateral, solar, oblique, and caudal. Please label as shown below.
- Include a complete body shot, taken from the side, of the horse before and after the trim.
- Comments must accompany the photos, and are an important part of the presentation. Things you might include are the history, diet, lifestyle and anything else you may have considered when planning your trim. Your comments can be posted with the photos in your smugmug album as " photo captions".

RF/BT.jpeg



RF/AT.jpeg



RF/AT.jpeg



RF/AT.jpeg



RF/BT.jpeg



RF = right front
LF = left front
RR = right rear
LR = left rear
BT = before trim
AT = after trim



Pathological Case Study

- This will be a series of 3 trims over time on a set of pathological hooves. These may be both fronts, both rears, or any combination of the 2 hooves most effected.
- Pathologies may include, laminitis, founder, navicular, extreme flaring, under run heels, quarter and toe cracks, extreme heel contraction, etc..
- We will be looking for improvement in the hoof over time.
- Comments must accompany the photos and are an important part of the presentation. Things you might include are history, diet, lifestyle, and anything else you may have considered when planning your course of action. Lots of detail is encouraged.
- Test results (ex: Insulin test) and Radiographs may be included.

Photo requirements are as follows:

- Include the same views of the hoof and body as in the maintenance trim above.
- Photos will be taken of one set of hooves only. The hooves most affected by the pathology.
- First trim - before and after hoof and body photos.
- Second trim - after hoof and body photos, only.
- Third trim - after hoof and body photos, only.
- These trims do not have to be consecutive.

Note: Instruction for uploading your presentation are found in the "Documents and Files" section of the Members Forum

Trim Guidelines:

Frogs:

Trimmed for hygienic purposes where necessary: to keep central sulcus open and clean up flaps, tags, etc. which could harbor bacteria. Frog height to be taken into some consideration for soundness (ex: frog too high after taking heels down, could potentially cause pressure/soreness and require some reduction in height). The environment must be considered.

Soles:

Shedding, crackly material removed only when necessary to balance the hoof and when the sole is not already too thin (determined by reading collateral grooves depth).

Bars:

Tapered smoothly to the sole plane from the heels, with no lumps or high area pressure points that would make primary ground contact. "False sole" or overgrown, laying over bar material

should be removed or thinned around the frog where the sole depth beneath will allow, to encourage it to shed out.

Heels:

Balanced to the collateral grooves and the limb as possible. Lowered to approximately the sole plane and brought as far back as possible (without excessively lowering) with as clear a landing zone or "heel triangle" as possible. Internal structural development must be considered when deciding on heel height.

Toes:

Shorten vertically from 10-2 o'clock on fronts to a minimum of the unpigmented wall (or further to the white line or even sole junction +, depending on the presence of a lamellar wedge of any kind). A clear explanation should be included in cases where toes are not taken back to create an optimal break over.

Roll / bevel:

Smooth, even height corresponding to the coronet growth above. The roll should be functional so that the horse can break over easily and wear the hoof evenly throughout the trim cycle.

Overall impression:

The hoof should give the impression of having been done by a professional - attention given to smooth quality of work (no rough or unsmoothed nipper, rasp or knife marks, etc.) with a good understanding of the issues presented in the hoof.

Comments:

IF you DID NOT follow the guidelines, it should be clearly explained WHY. Part of what the evaluation committee is looking for is a good understanding of the theory behind what is done at the hoof. We don't want people parroting any particular trimmer, we want them to use tools and methods based on their understanding of when to apply them. If you see something you would have done differently if you could have a "do over", please express this. Trimmers are only human, plus sometimes things appear differently in a photo than when we are in the moment of holding a hoof and trimming it. Also, please carefully detail your considerations with regards to diet, lifestyle, booting, etc. on each horse.