

Equine Science Test

Lameness, Wounds and First Aid

1. The walk is a gait of _____ beats. Which leg will strike the ground following the left hind?
2. The _____ is a two beat gait. Which legs strike the ground at the same time?
3. If a horse is cantering on the left lead the _____ leg is the first beat of the _____ beat sequence. In addition, the canter has a _____ when all four feet are off the ground at the same time.
4. _____ is being on the 'wrong' lead on purpose.
5. The _____ is faster than a canter. It has four beats and the sequence of footfalls starting on the right hind (left lead) would be RH, _____, _____, _____.
6. The _____ is a two beat lateral gait. It is often seen in Standardbred race horses.
7. T / F The singlefoot is a more comfortable gait to ride in most cases than the trot. Name one breed of horse who has a natural singlefoot, amble, or running walk gait.
8. When watching a horse which is lame in a front leg trot you will note his head bobbing downward when the _____ leg strikes the ground.
9. When observing a horse for lameness it is best to jog him on a _____, _____, flat surface.
10. Most lameness occurs in the front _____. (be specific)
11. Define lameness.
12. A horse with a _____ lameness may travel with an uneven gait and restricted movement, but is not in pain.
13. Name two indications other than limping that a horse may be lame.
14. Radiographs are photos of bony structures. We usually call them _____.

15. Name two diagnostic tools a veterinarian might use to determine the site of lameness.

16. Match the unsoundness with it's location on the horse.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1 Sidebone | ___ Coffin joint |
| 2 Bog spavin | ___ Flexor tendons |
| 3 Osselets | ___ Front of the cannon bone |
| 4 Curb | ___ Front inside of hock |
| 5 Low Ringbone | ___ Coffin bone |
| 6 Bowed Tendon | ___ Small 'pulley' bone in the foot |
| 7 Bucked shins | ___ Fetlock joint |
| 8 Carpalis | ___ Inside or outside of the cannon bones |
| 9 Thoroughpin | ___ Outside, above in the hollow of the hock |
| 10 Splints | ___ Lateral cartilages |
| 11 Navicular disease | ___ Knee |
| 12 Pedal Osteitis | ___ Below the point of the hock |

17. In the following list of unsoundnesses, circle those which are bony problems and put a check mark by those which are soft tissue injuries.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Sidebone | Bucked shins |
| Carpitis | Thoroughpin |
| Splints | Navicular disease |
| Pedal Osteitis | Bone spavin |
| Suspensory injuries | Bog spavin |
| Osselets | Curb |
| Low Ringbone | Bowed Tendon |

(for extra credit star those which are arthritic conditions)

18. Arthritis of the hock joint is called _____.

19. _____ works to lubricate the joints. An overabundance of it in the joint capsule above the fetlock joint is called _____.

20. A curb is a _____ of the plantar _____ on the back of the hind leg below the hock. Would you stand behind or to the side of the horse to view a curb?

21. Ossification is the changing of _____ into bone.

22. T / F Non-articular ringbone occurs at the pastern joint.
23. A _____ is first an unsoundness, which after it has healed no longer causes lameness, such as a splint.
24. A strain of the _____ ligament, between the cannon bone and the splint bones may be one cause of a splint. Hint- it's the 'between the bones' ligament!
25. Once healed, bucked shins may actually increase the _____ of the _____ bones.
26. T / F Concussion is the major cause of soft tissue injuries such as strains and sprains.
27. A capped elbow may be caused by the back of the _____ striking the elbow when the horse is lying down.
28. Name the five types of wounds.
29. In which type of wound must particular attention be paid to insuring it heals from the inside out? What disease must you be concerned about with this sort of wound?
30. T / F Lacerations are wounds which are clean cuts made by a sharp object.
31. A severe bruise which involves a pooling of blood or blood blister is called a _____.
32. Suturing a wound means _____ the sides of it together to help it heal faster.
33. Number the following steps in the treatment of minor wounds in the correct order.
- ___ Clean up with antibacterial soap
 - ___ Bandage
 - ___ Stop bleeding
 - ___ Irrigate with cool water
 - ___ Treat with antibiotic cream or powder
34. Proud flesh is a horseman's term for excessive _____ tissue.
35. Cold hosing can help reduce or limit _____ by reducing blood supply to the area. It can also be used to help numb the area to pain and to _____ the wound by washing away debris.
- Extra credit - Bone covering is called _____.