

Laminitis in Horses

First Name:		Last Name:		
Email:			Veterinary Practice:	
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Please circle one answer only e.g. **A**

- Laminitis refers to:
 - Inflammation of blood vessels in the lower limb
 - Infection of the white line at the toe
 - Inflammation of the tissues that connect the pedal bone and the hoof capsule
 - Any condition that causes lameness in all four limbs
- Which of the following is NOT recognised as a common cause of laminitis?
 - Pneumonia
 - Uterine infection
 - Acute diarrhoea
 - Skin infections
- Endocrinopathic laminitis is the most common cause of laminitis, it refers to laminitis caused by:
 - Excessive work on hard ground
 - Equine metabolic syndrome and Pituitary Pars Intermedia Dysfunction
 - Ingestion of large amounts of high sugar or starch feed
 - Overloading of one limb caused by lameness on another limb
- Which limbs are most commonly affected in laminitis?
 - Forelimbs
 - Hindlimbs
 - Right fore and right hind limb
 - Left fore and left hind limb
- The most common stance adopted with laminitis is:
 - A rocking back onto the hindlimbs with the forelimbs outstretched
 - Resting one of the forelimbs
 - Rocking forward with the hindlimbs tucked under the body
 - Lying down
- Which of the following is not a sign of laminitis?
 - Hot feet
 - Bounding pulses to the feet
 - Bruising at the white line
 - Even and regular growth rings
- Which of the following is NOT a radiographic sign of laminitis?
 - Loss of parallel alignment between the pedal bone and hoof wall
 - A gas shadow between the hoof wall and pedal bone
 - Dropping of the pedal bone within the hoof capsule
 - Reduced thickness of the pedal bone
- If the pedal bone drops through the sole of the foot then:
 - The horse will make a full recovery to work
 - The horse is likely to make a full recovery to work
 - The horse is unlikely to recover and euthanasia may be the most humane option
 - The horse must be euthanased immediately

- 9** Anti-inflammatory drugs are important pain-killers in laminitis. Which of the following is not an effective pain-killer for laminitis?
- A Phenylbutazone
 - B Glyceryl trinitrate
 - C Meloxicam
 - D Flunixin
- 10** If a horse is diagnosed with laminitis it is important to do which of the following to prevent structural changes?
- A Keep the horse confined and provide foot support
 - B Keep the horse moving to encourage the blood supply
 - C Keep the horse out on pasture
 - D Feed the horse a high sugar and protein diet