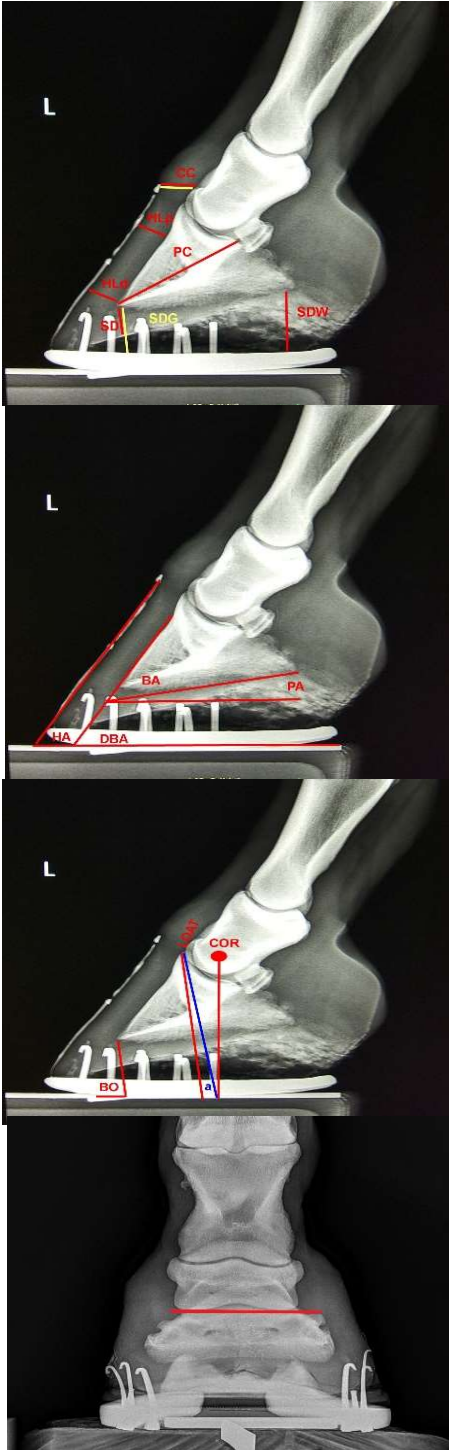


Radiograph Measurement Guide

(Lengths are measured in millimeters)



Palmar Cortex (PC): The PC is measured from the apex of P3 to its articulation to the navicular bone. 25% of the PC is a baseline for healthy soft tissue measurements.

Coronet-Condyle (CC): The distance from the proximal extent of the coronet band to the proximal extent of the condyle of P2. Optimal measurement is 0 mm.

Proximal Hoof-Lamella Zone (HLp): The perpendicular distance between the dorsal surface of P3 to the dorsal surface of the hoof wall as delineated by the dorsal wall marker, this distance is measured just distal to the extensor process. A healthy HLp is 25% of the PC.

Distal Hoof-Lamella Zone (HLd): Same as the HLp but measured at the apex of P3.

Sole Depth (SD): The perpendicular distance from the ventral surface of P3 at its apex to the ventral surface of the sole. Optimum is 25% PC.

Sole Depth Ground (SDG): The distance from the apex of P3 to the hoof surface of the radiograph block on the bare foot or shoe on shod hoof.

Heel Depth (HD): The distance from the caudal wing of P3 to the ventral surface of the heel. Optimum is 25% PC plus the necessary hoof mass to create a correct PA for that foot.

Bone Angle (BA): Angle of P3 formed by the dorsal and ventral surfaces. Optimal is 50°.

Palmar Angle (PA): The angle formed by the ventral surface of P3 and the foot surface of the radiograph block. The PA is correct when its angle combined with the BA produce a correct hoof-pastern axis and the LOAT-COR is 0°.

Dorsal Bone Angle (DBA): The angle of the dorsal aspect of P3 to the foot surface of the radiograph block. Should be the same as the proximal hoof wall.

Hoof Angle (HA): The angle of the proximal hoof wall to the foot surface of the radiograph block. A correct angle would equal the BA plus the correct PA for that foot.

Dorsal Bone Angle – Hoof Angle (DBA-HA): The angle difference between the DBA and the HA. This should be 0°.

Break-Over (BO): The distance from a vertical line drawn at the apex of P3 and perpendicular to its ventral plane to the most dorsal extent of the hoof or shoe that contacts the radiograph block. Optimal when at or palmar to the line of action of P3.

Line of Action of the Tendons to Center of Rotation (LOAT-COR): The

angle difference between a line perpendicular to the ventral plane of P3 from the extensor process to the ground surface of the hoof or shoe and a line from the center of rotation of the condyle of P2 to the ground surface of the hoof or shoe. Optimum is 0°.

Coffin Joint Tilt (CJT): On a dorsopalmar radiograph, the angle difference between a line from the ventral plane of the condyle of P2 and the ground surface. Optimum is 0°.