

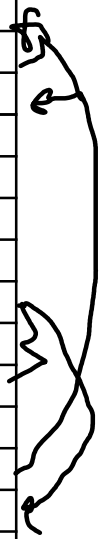
<b>Client:</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Horse:</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Date:</b>	2/28/2023
<b>Last Trimmed:</b>	N/A
<b>Technician:</b>	Healey
<b>Foot:</b>	LF

[REDACTED]

Inputs		25% of PC
Palmar Cortex	75	19
LOAT/ COR Angle	9	
Current Palmar Angle	2	
Bone Angle	49	
<b>Other Calculations</b>		
LOAT-COR Equation/PA adjustment angle	4	

Legend	
Equilibrium	
Minus Equilibrium	
Plus Equilibrium	

	Results	Optimum	Horse Value	Difference
<b>Soft Tissue Hoof</b>	Coronet Condyle (CC)	0	11	11
	Proximal Hoof- Lamella (HLp)	19	20	1
	Distal Hoof Lamella (HLd)	19	23	4
	Sole Depth (SD)	19	20	1
	Sole Depth Ground (SDG)	19	24	5
	Sole Depth Wing (SDW)	24	30	6
<b>Hoof &amp; Bone Angles</b>	P3 Bone Angle (BA)	50	49	1
	Palmar Angle (PA)	6	2	4
	Dorsal Bone Angle (DBA)	55	51	4
	Hoof Angle (HA)	55	51	4
	Dorsal Bone Angle- Hoof Angle (DBA-HA)	0	0	0
<b>Mechanics</b>	Break-Over (BO)	0	38	38
	Line of Action -COR (LOAT-COR)	0	9	9
	Coffin Joint Tilt (CJT)	0	0	0



**Comments:** The leverage of the toe as indicated in the BO is causing a proximal lift of the dorsal complex of the foot as indicated through the CC and HL zones, the lift of the DDFT has kept P3 from getting caudally displaced but the PA is low as dictated by the LOAT-COR measurement and toe

