

# **Bruised Sole**

### **Definition**

A bruised sole is the rupture of the capillary beds between the distal surface of P3 and the horny sole.

### **Anatomy**

The Anatomical statures involved with bruised sloe are.

- Distal Phalanx
- Solar Corium
- Horny Sole

#### Cause

Bruised sole can occur in a wide range of horse but can be more common in thin soled horses that are working stony/hard ground.

Other causes include

- Type of Working Surface
  - o Hard Ground
  - Stony Ground
- Poor Farriery
  - Over trimming can leave to sole weigh baring
  - Shoes that have inadequate seating out
- Direct Trauma
- Chronic Laminitis (Distal Rotation of P3)
- Thin Soles (Due to lack of protection)

## **Clinical Signs**

The Clinical signs of a bruised sole are

- Reddening of the sole due to burst blood vessels
- Lameness
- Reluctant to walk on stony or uneven ground.

## **Diagnosis**

The Diagnosis is based on the clinical signs

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### **Treatment**

The primary treatment is to remove the cause. This can be achieved by reducing the workload or changing the working surface.

#### **Pads**

If the workload cannot be changed the use of pads will give the sole time to grow, there are several types of pads.

Leather Pads - Offer adequate protection in most cases
Plastic Pads - Are rigid and came in different thicknesses
Sole Packs - Sole Pack is reserved for the most severe cases

#### **Shoe Choice**

A suitable shoe of bruised soles are wide webbed shoes with deep seating. This shoe offers good protection for the sole.

## **Prognosis**

In the majority of cases an excellent prognosis can be given. However in sever chronic cases demineralization of the distal phalanx can occur severely reducing the prognosis.

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