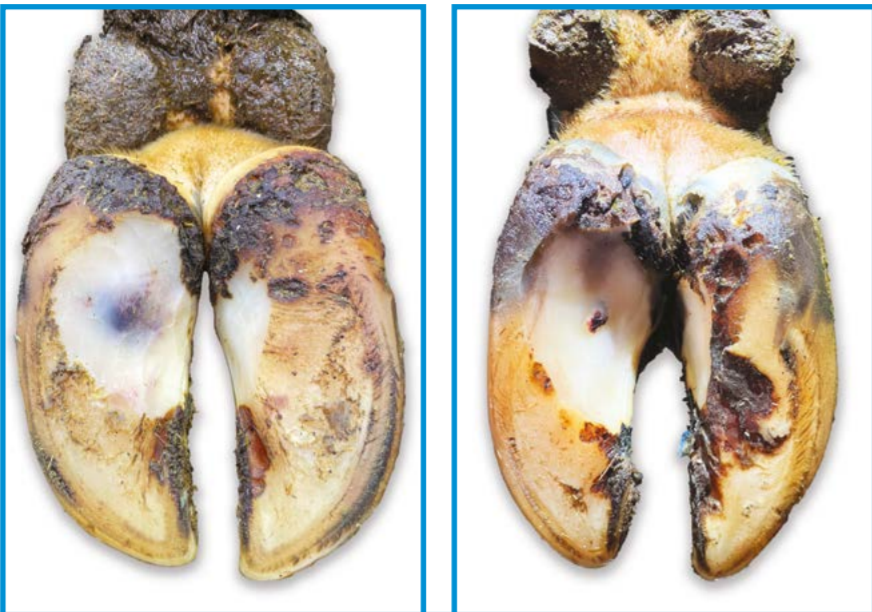


Foot lesions of dairy cattle

All treatment protocols must be regularly reviewed with your vet and incorporated into the farm's Herd Health Plan.

Common claw horn lesions

Sole bruising



Treat:

If lame and positive reaction to hoof testers, treat as per sole ulcer.

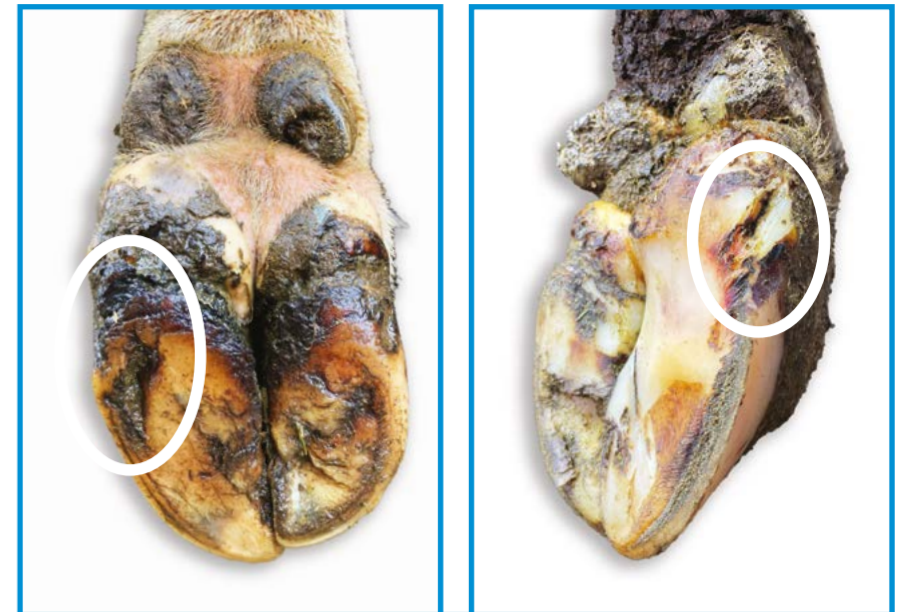
Sole ulcer



Treat:

Five-step trim, apply block to partner claw (if sound) and administer pain relief.

White line disease

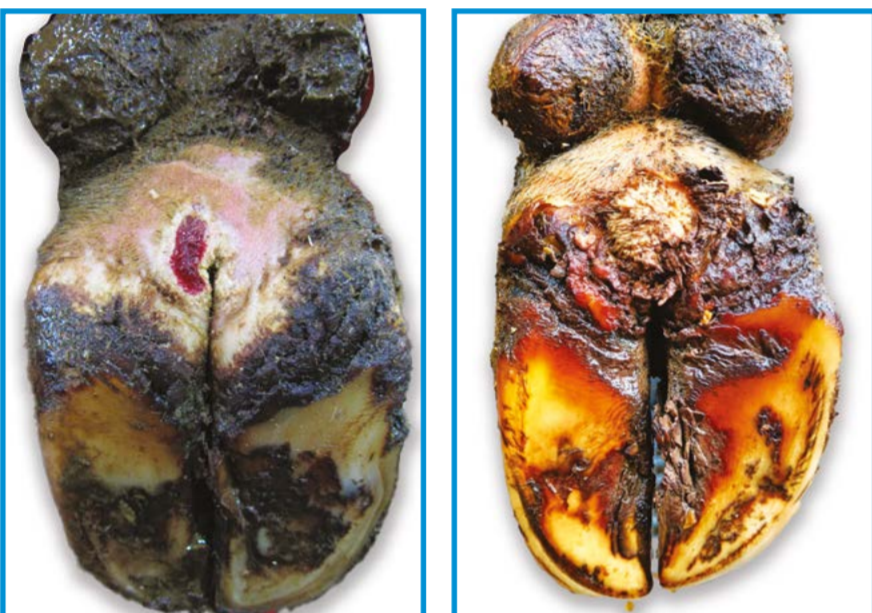


Treat:

Five-step trim, apply block to partner claw (if sound) and administer pain relief.

Lesions of the skin

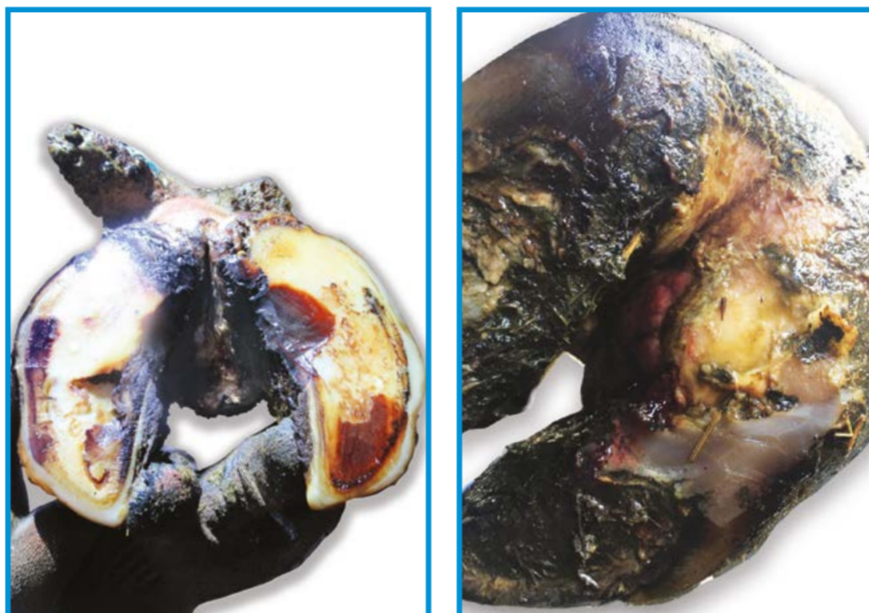
Digital dermatitis



Treat:

Clean, dry and apply a licensed topical treatment. Repeat 1-2 times daily until healed.

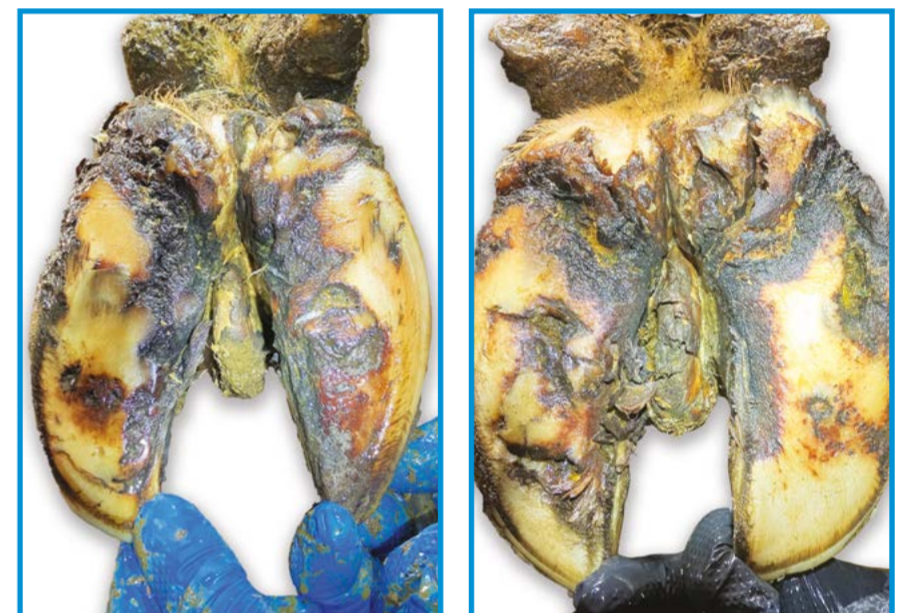
Foul in the foot



Treat:

Check and clean between claws, apply licensed topical treatment, administer antibiotics and pain relief.

Interdigital growth



Treat:

Carefully trim any sharp horn around the growth. Treat any concurrent conditions, e.g. digital dermatitis/foul.

Less common lesions

Axial wall fissure



Treat:

Five-step trim, apply block to partner claw (if sound) and administer pain relief.

Thin soles



Treat:

Avoid trimming. If one claw affected, apply block to partner claw, rest cow on soft surface.

Toe ulcer



Treat:

Five-step trim, apply block to partner claw (if sound) and administer pain relief.

Necrotic lesions, e.g. toe necrosis, wall ulcer



Treat:

Seek veterinary advice.

Joint sepsis



Treat:

Seek veterinary advice.

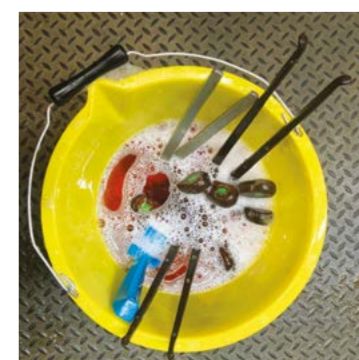
Top tips for successful blocking:

- Use hoof testers to make sure the claw is not painful
- Prepare claw by removing dirt, but be careful not to remove horn
- Keep glue away from soft heel horn and apply generously in the toe area
- Choose block that is long enough to fully protect the heel
- Make sure the block does not slope inwards and is aligned with toe
- Recheck in 4-6 weeks



Practice good hygiene

Always disinfect your hoof trimming equipment to reduce the spread of infection.



Read the Hoof care field guide

