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| Distance Examination | | |
| Observe | Abnormality | Causes |
| At Rest | At Rest | May be due to pain |
| Behaviour, Attitude, performance | Behaviour | May be due to pain in various parts of the horse such as neck, withers, hips, loin, shoulders, back, leg, feet |
| Attitude | May be due to pain causing certain change in attitude such as aggression or depression |
| Performance | May be due to pain, disease, improper nutrition leading to a drop in performance |
| Conformation, posture, balance, weight bearing | Conformation | May be due to injury or pain, joint disorder, tendon/ligament problems, abnormal growth, knocked knees(valgus), bow-legged (varus), bench knees, chip fractures, degenerative joint disorder |
| Posture | May be due to pain at one region e.g. feet causing abnormal posture |
| Balance | May be due to injury or pain leading to difficulty in balancing |
| Weight Bearing | May be due to injury or pain leading to disuse of affected limb |
| Gross lesions, swellings, scars | Scars | May be due to injury or disease |
| Swelling | May be due to injury or disease |
| Gross lesions | May be due to injury or disease |
| Muscle characteristics, symmetry | Muscle atrophy | May be due to disease, congenital disorder, management problems, injury |
| Symmetry | May be due to congenital disorders, improper healing |
| Gait – gait monitored on flat hard surfaces gives a better evaluation. Must observe from front, back and sides. Normally starts with walking in straight line, then trotting in a straight line and then lunging in circles. Followed by evaluation on firmer and softer ground | Walking | May be due to pain, injury, disease, congenital disorder, management problems |
| Trotting | May be due to injury, pain |