recovery and soundness were achieved in 10 of the diseased claws within 15 to 25 days. Results showed that among the other surgical options such as digital amputation, navicular bursa resection, drilling and flushing, Coring is more feasible and less expensive, technique with no need of parastral broad spectrum antibiotic therapy can be applied under field condition.

**Distribution of different hoof lesions in different hoof trimming timings**

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Lameness in dairy cattle is a major source of economic loss. These losses not only include treatment costs, but also reduced milk production and fertility and are increased culling rate. Besides the economic loses concerned with lameness, claw disorders also have a serious impact on animal welfare. Claw disorders are frequently reported in dairy cattle all over the world as 90% of all lameness incidents are due to these disorders. Claw disorders are distinguished at clinical level (i.e. being lame) and at subclinical level (i.e. digital disorders recognizable at hoof trimming). Study was done in a dairy herd with 800 milking cows. The cows were trimmed on a regular basis in five groups. Cows were trimmed 120 days after parturition (Group I) before drying off (Group II), High locomotion scored cows (Group III), reproductive delayed cows (Group IV) and visually detected cows (Group V). Incidence of sole ulcer as the most important non infectious claw disorder and Interdigital Phlegmone as the most important infectious claw disorder was recorded in each of the above mentioned group and compared descriptively. 5.76 & 1.02% of cows in group I, 2.58 & 0.73% of cows in Group II, 24.32 & 5.85% of cows in group III, 5.4 & 0.9% of cows in group IV and 20.97 & 8.7% of cows in group V showed sole ulcer in Zone 4 and Interdigital Phlegmone in Zone O of the hoof respectively. Results shows that in clinical normal groups like groups I, II and IV still some cows got the sever lesion in their digits. It is obvious that any of these lesions will make their economical losses and just by doing a general hoof trimming program, access to all lesions is possible. Otherwise farmer should wait until the injuries change to severe ones and changing the locomotion of the cow. In other hand locomotion scoring is not always the method of choice in detecting all lesions. More sole ulcers were detected by locomotion scoring; anyway this method was not as potent as visual detection in Interdigital Phlegmone. Maybe more severe nature of the later made it more prevalent among visually detected lesions.

**Distribution of hoof lesions by sex, breed, management, and laminitis related or non related lesions in sheep in Shiraz area**

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Hoof lesions and lameness leads to reduce milk and wool production, infertility, increase treatment costs, and early culling in the herd. Since most of researches have been focused on cows, therefore, this study was planned to evaluate the lesions of the hooves of sheep in farms around the Shiraz area to analyze the sex, breed, management condition and laminitis related or non related lesions. For this study one hundred live sheep were selected randomly in 10 different farms. Also the legs of fifty sheep were collected from the slaughter house. Live sheep from both sexes and three breed (Ghseel, Mehraban, and mix) and different management condition were studied. The sheep were restrained, then the hooves of forelimbs and hind limbs were trimmed and the lesions were recorded. The hooves from slaughter house were from both sexes too. They were trimmed and lesions were recorded. Contrast media was injected and radiographs were obtained from the lesions in lateral, plantarodorsal and palmarodorsal position. Laminitis not related lesions were considered to be hoof crack, inward growth of toe, heel expansion, heel horn erosion, and foot rot. The Mehraban breed showed significantly (P< 0.05) higher laminitis not related lesions in the forelimbs. Heel expansion was higher in indoor raised sheep, but hoof cracks were higher in outdoor raised sheep. Heel horn erosion and inward growth of toe were only in indoor raised sheep. Heel expansion and heel horn erosion were higher in male but hoof crack was only in female. Laminitis related lesions were classified as sole hemorrhage, sole ulcer, white line disease, cork screw, poor quality horn, double sole and excess growth of lateral wall. Sole hemorrhage was higher in Ghesel. Sole hemorrhage and white line diseases were higher in male and in indoor raised sheep, also excess growth of lateral wall was higher in male sheep. According to results of this study hoof trimming should be performed in the sheep flock once or twice a year. A planned hoof care is required for sheep.