



Menofia University

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Lameness - Fifth Year Exam, 2021/2022



Date: 2.7.2022

Time allowed: 2 Hours

Please answer all Following Questions

I- Choose the Correct Answer:

1. **Stumbling could be observed due to**

A Interference with synergistic action of flexors & extensors.	B Pain on toe pressure
C Interference with carpus extension	D A & C
2. **The horse stands with the carpus forward and raised heel in cases of**

A Carpal affection	B Dorsal fetlock affection
C Acute laminitis	D A & B
3. **Dropped appearance of olecranon process is characteristic for**

A Suprascapular nerve paralysis	B Omarthritis
C OCD	D Radial nerve paralysis
4. **Holding the foot of the ground is characteristic for**

A Traumatic low grade arthritis	B Metacarpal fracture
C Mild tendinitis	D None of them
5. **Fully backward extended limb is characteristic for**

A Upward fixation of patella	B Bony spavin
C Hip dislocation	D A & B
6. **Flexor tendinitis and sesamoiditis may be predisposed by**

A Long sloppy pastern	B Short upright pastern
C Tarsal valgus	D A & C
7. **Sickle hock predisposing to**

A Upward patellar fixation	B Bog spavin
C Curb	D All of them
8. **Palmar digital pulsation characterized for**

A Chronic laminitis	B Septic hoof fistula
C A&B	D Non of them
9. **Palmar digital nerve block confirm the diagnosis of**

A Side bone	B Pharyngeal exostosis
C Podotrochliosis	D All of them
10. **No arc of foot flight is not characteristic for**

A Bone spavin	B Gonitis
C Acute laminitis	D Permanent UFP
11. **Hoof affections diagnosed radiographically exclude**

A Chronic laminitis	B Ringbone
C Side bone	D Sand cracks
12. **Wessner's technique is recommended for treatment of**

A Rusterholz ulcer	B Hip dysplasia
C Circumscribed Aseptic Pododermatitis	D Bone spavin
13. **Wooden horse stance is characteristic for**

A Chronic laminitis	B Shoulder rheumatism
C Acute Laminitis	D Sweeny
14. **Three legged lameness means**



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- A Lameness in 3 limbs
C Lameness in one fore limb
- 15. Picked up nail with infection entrance and no distal drainage may complicated by**
A Sensitive tissue contusion
C Quittor
B Thrush
D None of them
- 16. Ossification of the collateral cartilage of os pedis refers to**
A Quittor
C Gravel
B Side bone
D Buttress foot
- 17. Quittor characterized by**
A Forelimb is mainly affected
C Result secondary to punctured wound of the sole.
B Sinus opening proximal to coronet
D All of them
- 18. The statement is true for side bone**
A Ossification of third phalanx
C Males are more than Females.
B Fore limb is mostly affected than hind limb
D Medial cartilage more affected than lateral
- 19. Supporting leg lameness is characteristic for**
A Superficial hoof cracks
C Deep hoof cracks
B Complicated hoof cracks
D B & C
- 20. The following is false for thrush**
A Draft horses are mostly affected
C Discharging offensive black grayish discharge
B Affect the central groove only
D Causing degeneration of frog horn
- 21. The following shoes aren't suitable for thrush**
A Shoe with calkins
C Leather boat
B ¼ quarter bar shoe
D Shoe without calkins
- 22. All the following affections characterized by weight bearing on toe except**
A Navicular syndrome
C Acute founder
B Thrush
D Canker
- 23. Bony Exostosis at level of hock joint refers to**
A Side bone
C Ring bone
B Bone spavin
D Splint
- 24. Hot Lameness is characteristic for**
A Splint
C UPF
B Shoulder Reumatism
D Bone spavin
- 25. Cold lameness is characteristic for all the following except**
A Septic arthritis
C Shoulder Reumatism
B Chip fracture of Tabiotarsal bone
D Temporary UFP
- 26. All the following affections characterized by weight bearing on heel except**
A Picked up nail at toe
C Toe Sand crack
B Thrush
D Acute laminitis
- 27. No arc of foot flight is not characteristic in**
A Sever bone spavin
C Permanent upward fixation of patella
B Severe gonitis
D Acute laminitis
- 28. The following is false for laminitis**
A Occur in 1 or 4 feet
B Affect diagonals feet.



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- 2 forelimbs commonly affected
29. The animal walk as goose step or like going on fire is characteristic for
- A Laminitis
B Quitter
C Canker
D Thrush
30. The following mal-conformation not predisposing to navicular syndrome
- A Upright pastern
B Small contracted hoof
C Long toe - Low heel
D Long sloppy pastern
31. Radiographic changes due to chronic laminitis including
- A Sinking (Downward displacement of P^r) only.
B Rotation (Medial or Lateral displacement of P^r) only.
C Rotation (Downward displacement of P^r) and Sinking (Medial or Lateral displacement of P^r).
D Rotation (Medial or Lateral displacement of P^r) & Sinking (Downward displacement of P^r).
32. Bog spavin characterized by
- A r characteristic synovial outpouching, the largest at dorsomedial aspect of the hock j.
B 3 synovial fluctuating outpouching of tarsal sheath of hock.
C Inflammation of subcutaneous calcaneal bursa above tuber calcis on plantar aspect of SDFT.
D Sudden onset of painful soft tissue swelling at planter aspect of the calcaneal bone
33. The most serious third of planter aspect of the hoof that may be punctured by a nail is
- A Middle 1/3
B Posterior 1/3
C Anterior 1/3
D Anterior 1/2
34. Subsolar abscess may be a complication of
- A Solar picked up nail
B Contaminated sole bruising
C Gravel
D All of them
35. The following is untrue for Panarthritis
- A Causing severe ascending inflammation till the hock j.
B May show warts at the Interdigital space
C Fore limb is mostly affected
D The animal prefers to lay down
36. Suprascapular Nerve Paralysis not characterized by
- A Result from faulty casting on the ground.
B Prominent spine of scapula.
C Circumduction lameness as a shoulder pop.
D Difficult advancing the limb forward.
37. Which of the following is abnormal radiography
- A The top of extensor process of P^r is slightly below the coronet
B Dorsal surface of P3 is parallel to dorsal hoof wall.
C The solar margin of P3 is at an angle of 5-20 degrees to the ground.
D The ground surface of the sole is convex.
38. Surgical treatment of hip dysplasia excluding:
- A Double Femoral Osteotomy (DFO)
B Femoral head ostectomy (FHO)
C Total hip replacement (THR)
D Double Pelvic Osteotomy (DPO)
39. Navicular bone radiography in podotrochleosis excluding
- A Subchondral bone cyst
B Mushroom or Lollipops shape bone
C Bipartite appearance
D None of them
40. Limb elongation may encountered only in cases of
- A Lateral shoulder luxation
B Radial nerve paralysis
C Bicipital bursitis
D All of the
41. The following is false concept about corn
- A Lameness is marked in some cases
B Leaving the shoes on the feet for long time is a cause
C Animal goes on his heel.
D A & C



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42. Coronary band grooving and resection is indicated in cases of

- A Sand cracks
- B Quittor
- C Side bone
- D Chronic laminitis

43. Bunny-hopping lameness that worsen after exercise is characteristic for

- A Suprascapular nerve paralysis
- B Hip dysplasia
- C Podotrochleosis
- D Picked up nail

44. Compression by hoof tester isn't helpful in diagnose of

- A Subsolar abscesses
- B Quittor
- C Picked up nails
- D Navicular disease

45. Limb shortening may encountered in cases of

- A Bicipital bursitis
- B Radial nerve paralysis
- C Dorsal shoulder luxation
- D Medial shoulder luxation

II- Please choose your suspected diagnosis of the following cases:

46. A 450 kg. dairy cow suffering from; poor systemic condition, right hind limb lameness pronounced on hard ground, examination revealed painful reaction of the lateral claw with circumscribed knobe of granulation tissue at junction of the sole and heel bulb

- A Diffuse Aseptic Pododermatitis
- B Circumscribed Aseptic Pododermatitis
- C Foot rot
- D Rusterholz ulcer

47. A thoroughbred jumping stallion 530 kg. bw. and 10 y. old with short upright pastern suffering from; stumble during its tiptoe gait, curling during standing and finger pressure between heel bulbs revealing pain response.

- A Flexor tendinitis
- B Picked up nail at the heel
- C Corn
- D Navicular syndrome

48. A 460 kg. bw. beef bull suffering from; sudden onset of severe lameness, laying down most the time and by examination revealed toes spread apart with interdigital fistula discharging pus and hypergranulation tissue formation

- A Fracture of pedal bone
- B Panaritium
- C Septic pododermatitis
- D Inflammation of biflex canal

49. A 380 kg. bw. and 9 y. old draft mare showing asymmetry of left forelimb pastern, no history of lameness and palpation revealed painless hard swelling of the lateral side of pastern area till the cornet

- A Articular ring bone
- B Pastern osteoarthritis
- C OCD
- D Side bone

50. A draft mare suffering from mild consistent lameness, swelling, heat, pain and sinus discharging grayish purulent pus streaked with blood just above the coronary band

- A Gravel
- B Thrush
- C Quittor
- D Canker

51. A draft mare revealed sudden severe unilateral lameness, reluctant to bear weight on the right fore limb and landing all time on the toe. Palpation gives rise of digital pulse, heat at level of the foot and coronary band with generalized pain over the sole.

- A Subsolar abscess
- B Quittor
- C Acute laminitis
- D B&C

52. A Great Dane dog showing intermittent stiffness of the hind limbs transfers from one limb to the others with a history of receiving heavy excersize

- A Hip dysplasia
- B Shoulder Rheumatism
- C Flexor tendenitis
- D Fissured fracture of the tibia



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III- Identify the true (A) or false (B) sentences

53. Sweeny is accompanied with chronic carpal lameness
54. Shoe Boil is surgically treated by lateral incision at the level of elbow joint
55. Shoulder pop is a characteristic stance of horse suffering from radial nerve paralysis
56. Curb is a lateral enlargement of the proximal end of 4 th metatarsal bone
57. Bone spavin is most encountered in hind limb at the dorso-medial surfaces of the proximal intertarsal, distal intertarsal, tarsometatarsal joints
58. Spavin may occur between tarsal bones and cannot be seen or palpated
59. Capped knee is the bursitis of the subcutaneous bursa over the carpus
60. Splint is commonly seen at the medial aspect of hindlimbs between the 2nd & 3rd MT bones
61. Tiptoe gait is a characteristic gait for Podotrochleosis
62. In laminitis; insensitive laminae covered the third phalanx fail to attach with sensitive laminae covered the inner aspect of hoof wall
63. Lameness in both fore limbs characterized by stiffness, crouching gait and difficult backing
64. Straight behind legs causing greater strain on the planter aspect of stifle joint and leading to through pin
65. Knuckling of second degree characterize by pointing
66. Contracted heels predispose to navicular bursitis
67. Curby hock characterized by increased angle of hock joint
68. Low arc of foot flight could be observed in cases of Painful condition that interferes with normal extension of joints
69. Step is the distance between the left forelimbs and the left hind limbs
70. Tenotome is a surgical instrument that used for medial patellar tenotomy
71. Cunean tenectomy is indicated to remove the pressure exerted by the cunean tendon over the affected stifle joint in case of cunean bursitis
72. Lateral digital extensor myectomy and tenectomy is indicated for treatment of equine stringhalt
73. Palmar digital neurectomy is indicated in cases of fracture of axial fracture of distal sesamoid bone
74. Shock absorbing pad worse the cases of side bone
75. Sand crack fissures perpendicular to horny tubules
76. Gravel is multiple fistulous tracts proximal to coronary band over collateral cartilages
77. Complicated sand crack or suppurative corn may results in quittor
78. Sub-Sole abscess drainage tract located at level of coronary band
79. Excessive Exercise causing thrush
80. Lameness is characteristic for all type of thrush
81. Bad hygienic conditions may be predispose to quittor, thrush and side bone
82. True splint is palpated at 6to 7 cm below the carpus at the junction bet. 2nd & 3rd MC
83. Egg-bar shoe is suitable for laminitic hoof
84. Course of acute laminitis lasts only for 24-72 hrs and characterized by no radiographic changes
85. The animal affected by laminitis in 1 limb Keeping all 4 limbs camped in or camped out
86. Rotation or sinking of the pedal bone due to loss of laminar support and traction by the SDFT
87. The animal affected by laminitis in 2 forelimbs keeping the forelimbs camped out & the hindlimbs camped under to shift weight to it
88. In bone spavin; the dorso-medial surfaces of these joints are the first sites affected
89. Jugular phlebotomy is indicated in treatment of laminitis
90. Blind splint (deep splint) is difficult to detect on palpation due to its small size



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| 91. Heart-bar shoe is indicated in cases of laminitis to reduce pulling effect of DDFT against P ₂ |
| 92. Double Pelvic Osteotomy (DPO) is performed in young dogs under 10 months old for treatment of hip dysplasia |
| 93. Visible spavin affecting the medial aspect of the upper extremity of the metatarsal bone and the medial aspect of the third & central tarsal bones |
| 94. Leather boat is indicated for thrush |
| 95. Canker meaning degeneration of the frog horn |
| 96. Quarter sand crack characterized by weight bearing on heel |
| 97. Grade III laminitis characterized by severe foot pain, walks slowly and reluctant to get in tight turn |
| 98. Ergots is chronic hypertrophic moist eczematous dermatitis of horn producing tissues of hoof |
| 99. Calcaneal bursitis means inflammation of subcutaneous calcaneal bursa above tuber calcis on plantar aspect of SDFT |
| 100. Bone spavin characterized by landing and standing on toe |

Good luck

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