

# The Hoof Redevelopment Center

A Division of Horses In Symmetry Farrier Services

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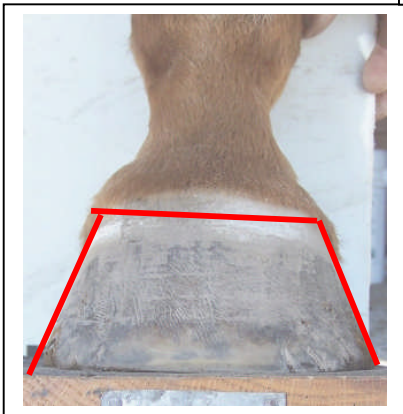
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L/F foot

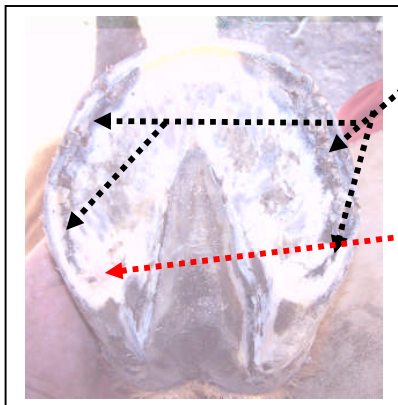
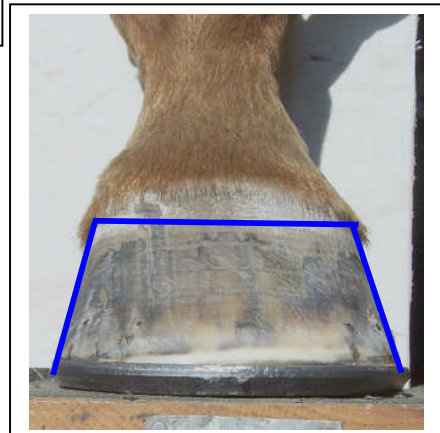
Left photos are pre-shoeing/ trimming and right ones are post trimming and shoeing.



Lots of redevelopment still needs done but you can see that blue lines are showing a much closer match to the axis of the foot and pastern angles.



Blue lines showing less flare to the foot, which will translate to less tearing at the "white line" and provide a much more stable structure better able to support horse.



Blackened areas

and red spots indicate loading problems that we need to address.

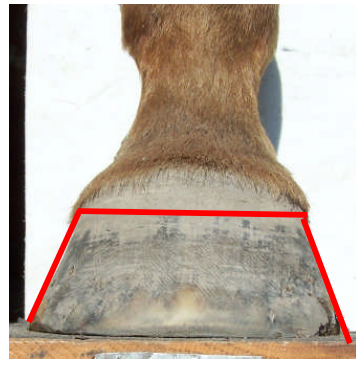
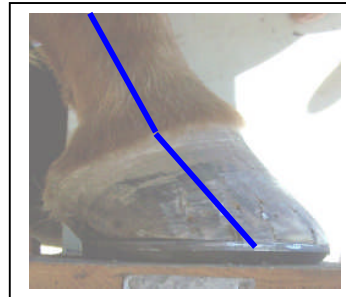


### R/F foot

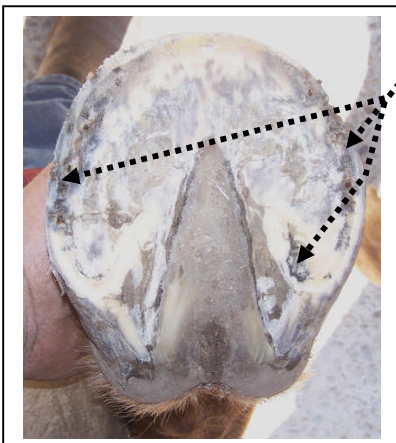
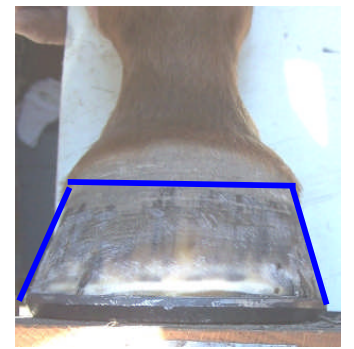
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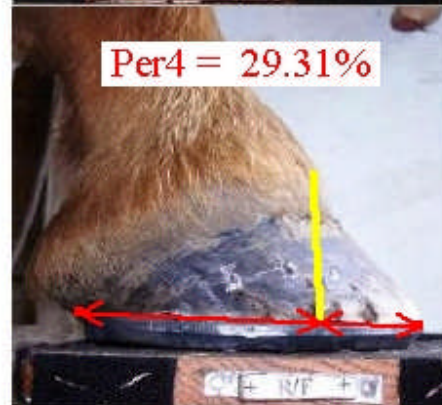
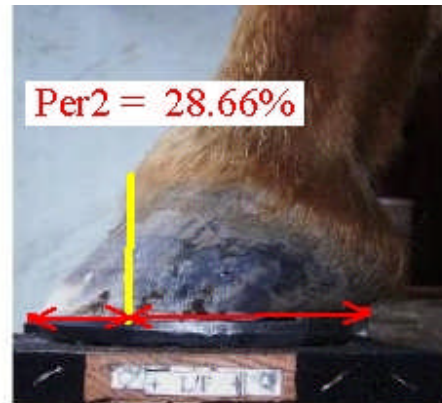


Blue lines showing less flare to the foot, which will translate to less tearing at the "white line" and provide a much more stable structure better able to support horse



Blackened areas are areas that are indicating load issues that we need to address over time.





The photos above were taken on 1.30.07 pre trimming. The Percentage of foot ahead of the dorsal aspect of coronet band region is excessive (ideal should be in range of 25% or so) and may cause this horse to stumble.

This foot configuration would also create a flatter, thin sole region, making the foot susceptible to stone bruising and sensitivity.

Note the curved downward sloping bulbs of these heels. This crushes the digital cushion, inhibiting blood flow to the hoof capsule.

The photos above were taken 4.11.07 post shoeing (10 weeks later) and you can see that the percentage of foot ahead of dorsal aspect of coronet band is greatly reduced. This is not done by simply rasping away the toe region as to do that would greatly weaken the toe region and further compromise the hoof capsule. It is accomplished by a very technical hoof care called "Symmetrical Hoofcare Protocol" (S.H.P.) Developed by Martin D. Kenny CJF.

As well, you can see that the heel bulbs are looking less stressed and show marked change in downward transition; allowing for less compression to digital cushion. The heel is showing improvement in angulation as well.



This photo is of Left Front foot on 1.30.2007 post trimming. You can see the trauma being created by the excessive heel loading. The crushing of the heels is substantial and is showing compression to the digital cushion as well by the way that the hoof capsule is further forward than the bulbs (softer portion) of the heels.

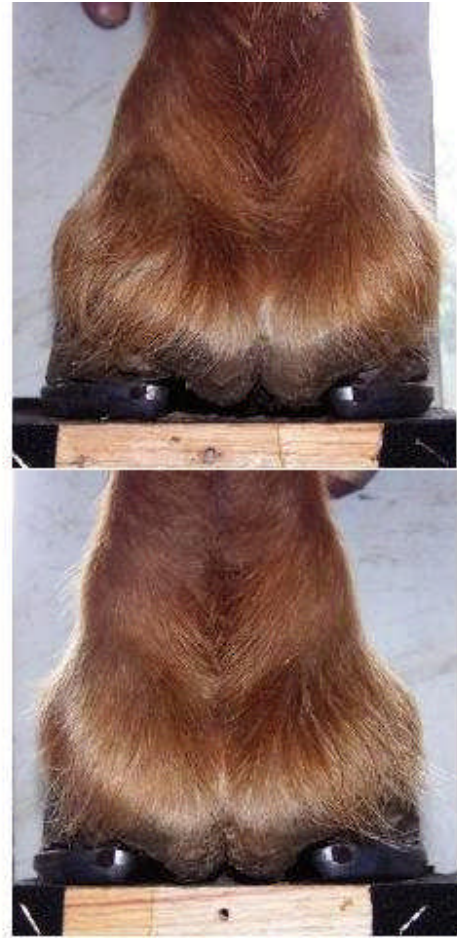
You can also see the non symmetrical shape of this foot indicating an oblique loading of the foot as well.

There should be NO BLACK areas along the “white Line” region of the foot. The black areas indicate tearing of tissue created by improper loading of the region.



This is the Right Front taken on 1.30.2007 Post shoeing. You can see many of the same issues as with the L/F. You can also see tearing in the “Bar Region” of this foot as indicated by the blackened areas along the bars next to the frog.





Top row is L/F Bottom is R/F Left is 1.30.2007 and Right is 4.11.2007

Note how both feet showed marked medial loading of the hoof capsule. The limb is entering the capsule to the medial (inside) of center line of foot. This is most noticeable in top

(left foot) photo. This further shows the oblique loading of the capsule as indicated on previous document.

Also note how the frog and bulb region is compressed providing for little room for the digital cushion inside. The frog is enveloping the heels of the hoof capsule. With this configuration there is no room for the bone column to descend upon impact without further crushing of the region.

Note that the limbs are more centered over the hoof capsule and that the frog and bulb region has less compression. This is imperative to have at this stance so that the bone column may properly descend upon impact. This configuration will provide the foot with the ability to better absorb impact without tearing and or compression of the tissue making up the hoof capsule.

Given time and a continuation of Symmetrical Hoofcare Protocol the heels of the foot would develop more depth as well as the frog itself.



This row of photos is from initial shoeing on 1.30.2007. Top is L/F.

The 1.3.07 photos are overexposed but you should still be able to see that there is a compression of the frog area and the bulbs appear to be shoved rearward on the foot. You can also see the details noted on previous views, such as the black areas along bars in bottom photo and the "corn" in top photo.

This row of photos is from 10 weeks later on 4.11.2007. Bottom is R/F.

The 4.11.07 shots show less compression of the frog areas and the other pathology growing out (such as black areas along bars in bottom photo and "corns" in top photo). It is hard to appreciate in photos but there is more concavity in sole as well. This type of foot has a lot of pathology that needs to be addressed. It takes a lot of time to do so. With SHP this can be achieved. Without it I am not certain that it can be changed; only maintained.