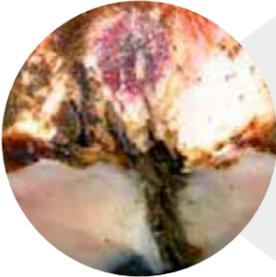
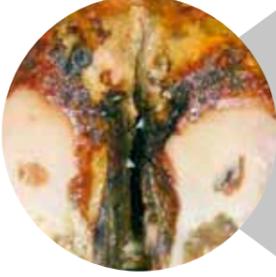
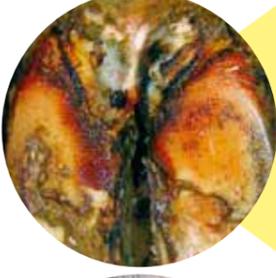


# How to prevent and treat hoof conditions



	Prevention	Treatment	KRUUSE products
 <p>► <b>Digital dermatitis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Infectious disease of the skin around the hoof</li> <li>- Bacterial agent: Treponema</li> <li>- Highest risk around calving and 1st month of lactation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good hygiene on floors and in resting areas</li> <li>- Adequately sized eating area</li> <li>- Bi-annual hoof trimming and hoof baths</li> <li>- Disposable boot covers for all visitors</li> <li>- Cleaning boots when moving from one stable section to another</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wash and clean hoof and infected skin area</li> <li>- Use Salicylic acid gel and hoof bandage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- KRUUSE Hoof-Gel with Salicylic acid, Cat. No 220402</li> <li>- KRUUSE BOVIVET Hoof Bandage, Cat. No 220420</li> <li>- KRUUSE Vet-Flex, Cat. No 160731</li> <li>- Disposable boot covers, Cat. No 260642</li> <li>- KRUTEX nitrile examination gloves, Cat. No 261134</li> <li>- KRUUSE BOVIVET Hoof Dressing, Cat. No 220425</li> </ul>
 <p>► <b>Interdigital dermatitis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Superficial interdigital infection of the skin</li> <li>- Opportunistic bacteria in the environment</li> <li>- Most often on hind limbs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hygiene</li> <li>- Hoof baths</li> <li>- Dry resting areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clean and disinfect hoof and skin</li> <li>- Salicylic acid gel and bandage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- KRUUSE Hoof-Gel with Salicylic acid, Cat. No 220402</li> <li>- KRUUSE BOVIVET Hoof Bandage, Cat. No 220420</li> <li>- KRUUSE Vet-Flex, Cat. No 160731</li> <li>- Disposable boot covers, Cat. No 260642</li> <li>- KRUTEX nitrile examination gloves, Cat. No 261134</li> <li>- KRUUSE BOVIVET Hoof Dressing, Cat. No 220425</li> </ul>
 <p>► <b>Heel erosion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Degeneration and erosion of the bulb caused by chemicals from the manure</li> <li>- Opportunistic bacteria from the cows environment i.e. Bacterioides Nodosus</li> <li>- Most often hind limbs</li> <li>- More prevalent in older cows</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hygiene - clean and dry walking areas</li> <li>- Hoof baths</li> <li>- Dry resting areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clean hoof</li> <li>- Trim all damaged horn</li> <li>- Salicylic acid</li> <li>- Move cow to dry bedding until new horn has hardened</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hoof knives, Cat. No 220052-54</li> <li>- KRUUSE Hoof-Gel with Salicylic acid, Cat. No 220402</li> <li>- KRUUSE BOVIVET Hoof Dressing, Cat. No 220425</li> <li>- KRUUSE Vet-Flex, Cat. No 160731</li> </ul>
 <p>► <b>Foot rot</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Acute infectious disease</li> <li>- Fusobacterium Necrophorum and several other bacteria involved</li> <li>- Acute swelling and lameness</li> <li>- Possibly fever and anorexia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hygiene</li> <li>- Clean and dry walking areas</li> <li>- Dry pastures, especially at entrance areas</li> <li>- Remove sharp objects that can injure the hooves</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Systemic antibiotics</li> <li>- NSAIDS</li> <li>- Clean and disinfect hoof and skin</li> <li>- Antibacterial bandage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- KRUUSE Hoof-Gel with Salicylic acid, Cat. No 220402</li> <li>- Cotton polster, Cat. No 160133</li> <li>- KRUUSE Vet-Flex, Cat. No 160731</li> <li>- Disposable boot covers, Cat. No 260642</li> <li>- KRUTEX nitrile examination gloves, Cat. No 261134</li> </ul>
 <p>► <b>Sole ulcer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ulceration of the sole</li> <li>- Risk of subsequent infection of coffin bone, joints and tendons</li> <li>- Stepping on foreign object</li> <li>- Increased risk in overgrown/untrimmed hooves</li> <li>- Very painful</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bi-annual hoof trimming</li> <li>- Good nutrition to avoid ruminal acidosis and laminitis which weakens the hoof</li> <li>- Keep walking areas free of stones and other foreign objects</li> <li>- Good pasture maintenance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Remove damaged horn</li> <li>- Clean and disinfect ulcer</li> <li>- Use hoof block on opposite digit to free ulcerated digit from weight bearing</li> <li>- Move to dry area with few cows to minimise stress</li> <li>- NSAIDS in acute phase</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hoof knives, Cat. No 220052-54</li> <li>- Trimming discs, Cat. No 220064</li> <li>- KRUUSE Hoof Glue, Cat. No 220600-02</li> <li>- Hoof blocks/shoes, Cat. No 220490-91</li> </ul>
 <p>► <b>White line disease</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Separation of white line in the hoof</li> <li>- Often associated with laminitis and a weakened connection between the hoof capsule and coffin bone</li> <li>- Dirt in damaged white line can lead to abscess</li> <li>- Results in chronic changes to the hoof</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bi-annual hoof trimming</li> <li>- Good nutrition to avoid ruminal acidosis and laminitis which weakens the hoof</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Correct metabolic imbalance</li> <li>- Trim hooves</li> <li>- Remove foreign material lodged in the white line</li> <li>- Move the cow to an area with soft bedding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ReCovin Rumen Acidosis Paste, Cat. No 310763</li> <li>- Hoof knives, Cat. No 220052-54</li> <li>- Hoof trimming discs, Cat. No 220064</li> </ul>