

## ***Hindlimb Manipulation***

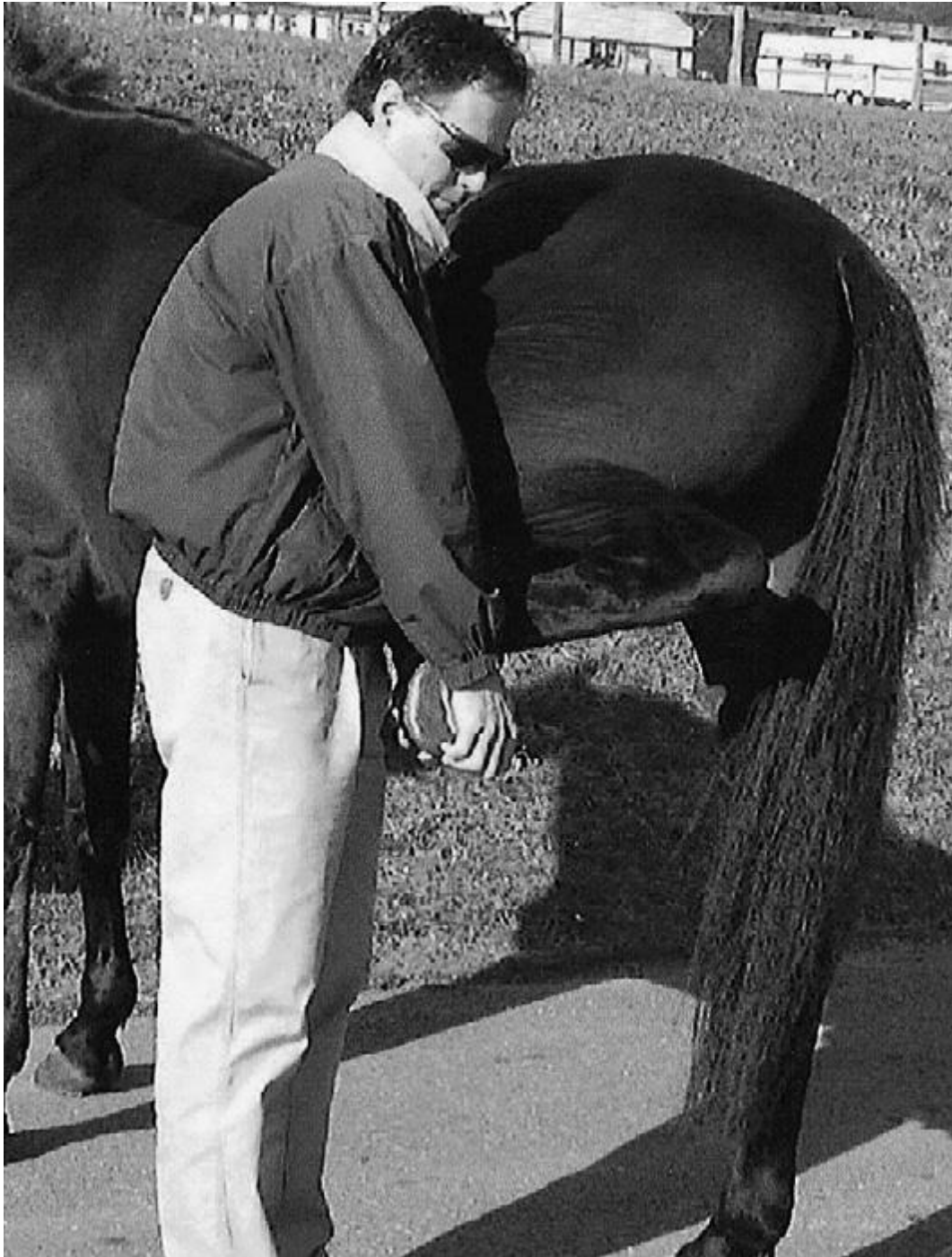
### Lower Limb Flexion Test

The lower limb flexion test in the hindlimb is performed with the limb as close to the ground as possible. Flexion of one portion of the hindlimb is impossible without flexing the entire limb, a finding that explains many false-positive hindlimb flexion test results.



### Upper Limb Flexion Test

The hindlimb upper limb flexion test is demonstrated. This test has been called the spavin test or hock flexion test, but it is not specific for lameness of the hock. The hock and stifle joints are in forced flexion, the lower limb joints are flexed, the metatarsal region is compressed, and a small amount of forced flexion of the coxofemoral joint is induced.



### Hock extension Test

During the hock extension test the clinician forces the hock into extension by pushing down on the calcaneus while pulling up on the distal limb by using both the right arm and left leg. Pain from hock lameness can be exacerbated, but false-positive results from pain in other locations also can occur.

