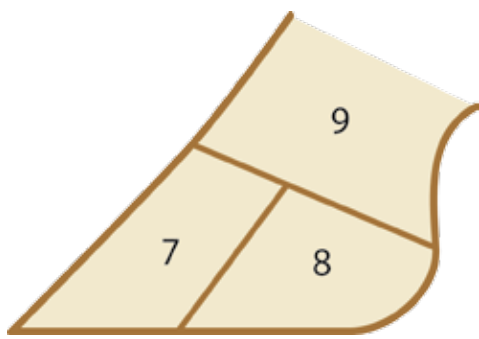
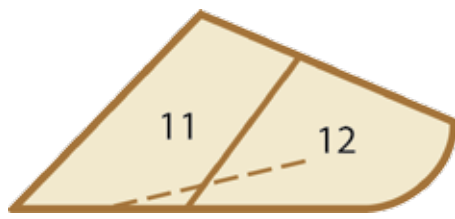


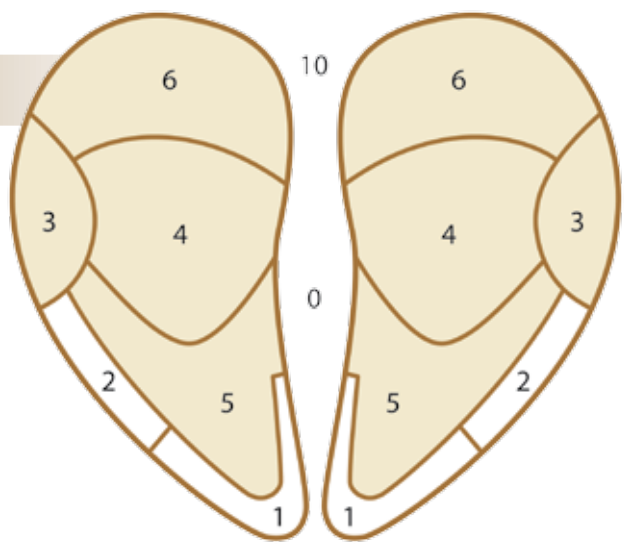
CLAW ZONES



ABAXIAL (OUTSIDE) VIEW



AXIAL (INSIDE) VIEW



NONINFECTIOUS



WHITE LINE LESION (W)

Also known as *White Line Separation, White Line Disease*

Zones affected: 1, 2, 3

Common signs:

- In mild cases, a void occurs in the junction between the sole and the wall
- In severe cases, abscesses form, generally at the heel-sole-wall juncture (zone 3)



SOLE ULCER (U)

Also known as *Pododermatitis Circumscripta, Rusterholz Disease*

Zones affected: 4

Common signs:

- Raw sore (horn erosive defect) occurring at sole-heel junction on inner side of outside hind claw
- Often occurs in both outside hind claws (when present)



SOLE HEMORRHAGE (H)

Also known as *Sole Bruising*

Zones affected: 4, 5, 6

Common signs:

- Slight to significant red (or blue) coloration of the sole
- Not to be confused with natural black pigmentation of claw horn



TOE ULCER (T)

Also known as *Toe Necrosis, Apical Necrotica*

Zones affected: 1

Common signs:

- Black mark, blood stain and/or rupture in white line or sole at the toe
- Caused by rotation of pedal bone within the claw pressing down on the sole or thin soles



CORKSCREW CLAW (C)

Zones affected: 7

Common signs:

- Rapid irregular growth of the claw with rotation
- Sole displaced inward and rear
- Causes difficulty walking



HORIZONTAL FISSURE OR HARDSHIP GROOVE (G)

Also known as *Horizontal Wall Fissure, Fissura Ungulae Transversalis*

Zones affected: 7, 8

Common signs:

- Claw wall parallel to the hairline cracks and eventually breaks off
- Caused by nutritional or metabolic stress



VERTICAL FISSURE (V)

Also known as *Sandcrack, Fissura Ungulae Longitudinalis*

Zones affected: 7, 8

Common signs:

- Vertical split in front or side of claw
- Occurs primarily on outside front claws
- Often the most painful cause of lameness



AXIAL FISSURE (X)

Also known as *Axial Wall Fissure*

Zones affected: 11, 12

Common signs:

- Deep groove on interior surface of claw wall parallel to front claw surface
- Bleeding may indicate lesion presence
- Mild to severe lameness



INTERDIGITAL HYPERPLASIA (K)

Also known as *Corn, Interdigital Fibroma, Interdigital Growth*

Zones affected: 0

Common signs:

- Rapid growth of skin and/or tissue between the digits, forming a firm mass
- Secondary infection likely with severe (large) lesion



THIN SOLE (Z)

Zones affected: 4, 5

Common signs:

- Sole is thin and flexible when pressure is applied
- Caused by insufficient length of toe, excessive wear, or overtrimming
- Minimum claw length of 3 inches does not apply to heifers or animals that weigh less than 900 pounds

INFECTIOUS



DIGITAL DERMATITIS (D)

Also known as *Hairy Heel Warts, Mortellaro Disease*

Zones affected: 9, 10

Common signs:

- Raw, bright-red or black circular growth above the heel bulbs with edges forming a white opaque ring or hard, thin, hairy, wart-like growths or sores
- Affected cattle are reluctant to walk or are lame



HEEL EROSION (E)

Zones affected: 6

Common signs:

- Severe erosion of heel in irregular pit-like depressions or "v" shaped grooves causing lameness
- Instability of the claw due to lost or damaged horn resulting in uneven weight bearing
- Heel becomes sore as erosion progresses



INTERDIGITAL DERMATITIS (I)

Also known as *Stable Foot Rot, Scald*

Zones affected: 0, 10

Common signs:

- Discharge and destruction of skin between the claws
- Bulb horn clefts, leading to contusion of the corium and ulceration



FOOT ROT, FOUL, OR PHLEGMON (F)

Also known as *Interdigital Phlegmon, Interdigital Necrobacillosis*

Zones affected: 9

Common signs:

- Swelling of the entire foot (equally) including the dew claws
- Separation of digits, infection produces a noticeable foul odor
- Animals may have a fever

LESION ABBREVIATIONS

- C = Corkscrew Claw
- D = Digital Dermatitis
- E = Heel Erosion
- F = Foot Rot, Foul or Phlegmon
- G = Horizontal Fissure or Hardship Groove
- H = Sole Hemorrhage
- I = Interdigital Dermatitis
- K = Interdigital Hyperplasia
- T = Toe Ulcer
- U = Sole Ulcer
- V = Vertical Fissure
- W = White Line Lesion
- X = Axial Fissure
- Z = Thin Sole