

















EXAMINATION FORM FOR ASIAN ELEPHANT HOOVES

Name of the elephant: _____ Date: _____

Horn quality Hardness soft hard very hard Consistency crumbly compact Humidity humid dry rough	 apical	 palmar	 apical	 palmar
	 lateral	 medial	 lateral	 medial
Nail				
W. B. B.				
Sole				
Pad				
Horn quality Hardness soft hard very hard Consistency crumbly compact Humidity humid dry rough	 apical	 plantar	 apical	 plantar
	 lateral	 medial	 lateral	 medial
Nail				
W. B. B.				
Sole				
Pad				

The different alterations are subdivided into degree 0 to 3: 0 = none, 1 = slight, 2 = moderately, 3 = highgrade. They can be drawn into the figures and the number of digit has to be named where the alteration is:

Nail: abscess, crack (vertical and horizontal), fistule, fissure, overgrown, infection, exungulation, grooves, other alterations, angle of the nail against the ground

Weight bearing border (W. B. B.): abscess, crack (vertical and horizontal), fistule, fissure, overgrown, infection, other alterations

Sole: abscess, crack (vertical and horizontal), fistule, fissure, overgrown, infection, other alterations

Pad: abscess, crack (vertical and horizontal), fistule, fissure, overgrown, foreign body, infection, type of surface (1 = circle-shaped horn pieces, 2 = less furrowed, 3 = smooth), thickness of the horn part (1 = thin, 2 = normal, 3 = thick)