OVERVIEW

Saddle soft-tissue injuries include environments where the saddle contacts the pelvis, with a full seat and a foot. These historically have been associated with subcutaneous edema, localized pain, serous serous discharge, and cystic lesions. However, saddle soft-tissue injuries can range widely from mild bruising to severe tissue damage and infection.

In horses, saddle soft-tissue injuries can occur during the preparation of the horse and the preparation of the saddle. The most common causes of saddle soft-tissue injuries are:
- Incorrect saddle fitting or positioning
- Incorrect girth pressure
- Incorrect saddle placement
- Incorrect bit placement
- Incorrect stirrup length
- Incorrect stirrup placement

How is it measured?

Horses show signs of saddle soft-tissue injuries for varying periods of time. Signs of these injuries can include:
- Increased lameness
- Increased heat
- Increased swelling
- Increased pain

How is it measured?

Saddle soft-tissue injuries can be measured using a variety of tools. These tools can include:
- Lameness scales
- Thermography
- Ultrasound
- MRI

REFERENCES


The Practice whose on area are. 1993. A study for saddle soft-tissue injuries.