

BANDAGE REFERENCE INFORMATION FOR C-3, B, H-A

A proper bandage is a proper bandage! A C-3 stable wrap and shipping wrap should have the same qualities and look as an H-A wrap. There are always new materials being made for bandaging. As long as they are thick enough, long enough, and do the proper job correctly for the type of bandage you are applying, then they may be used!

It is highly recommended to read the USPC Bandaging booklet that details information on each wrap's materials, techniques, and functions. The information below is a reference guide.

STABLE WRAP

*The length of the padding depends on the length of the horse's leg. The padding begins below the back of the knee, and ending at the ergot or slightly below.

*The wrap's length varies depending on the size of the horse's leg. A suggested length of 12' to 18' fits most horses.

*If the bandage is down on the pastern, then you might consider cupping the fetlock.

- Form a "V" in the front of the fetlock.
- Use sufficient padding, and smooth against the horse's leg with no wrinkles.
- Avoid bulky padding.
- Use small, even strokes with the wrap.
- Use firm tension to avoid a bandage that spins around the leg.
- Finish the bandage on the outside of the leg.
- Secure with Velcro, bandage pins, sewing and/or tape.

SHIPPING WRAP

*The padding should go from the back of the knee to the ground. If you are making the padding out of sheet cotton, you might want to add at least 1" to the length due to padding pulling up when the outer wrap is put on.

*The wrap's length varies depending on the size of the horse's leg. A suggested length of 18'-24' fits most horses.

- Use thick enough padding to have no wrinkles.
- Wrap using firm and even tension.
- Use small even strokes around the leg.
- Cover the whole bulbs of the heels.
- Fitted securely, the bandage will not pull up over the heels.
- Finish the bandage on the outside of the leg.
- Secure with Velcro, bandage pins, sewing and/or tape.

TAIL WRAP

*The wrap's length depends on which type of tail wrap is applied, i.e. grooming, shipping, butterfly, herringbone.

*For a **shipping** tail wrap, the wrap should not be able to be pulled off, due to the up-turned hairs.

- End at the point of the buttock.

*For a **grooming** wrap, the wrap should be able to be pulled off, due to the tail hairs being down and smooth.

- End the bandage at the end of the tailbone.
- Use proper material that has the length to cover the desired area
- 4" width is best for width
- Use materials that do not have too much stretch.
- Secure the wrap on the outside of the tail, not under the tail.

FIGURE EIGHT WRAP

*First, place a stable bandage on the lower part of the leg.

Knee

- Use sufficient padding.
- Pad from half way up the forearm to half way down the cannon bone.
- Use an outer wrap that is long enough to keep the bandage secure.
- Use 24' of outer wrap to fit most horse's knees.
- Finish the wrap on the outside of the leg.
- Secure wrap with bandage pins and/or tape.

*If you are not immobilizing the joint, then have no pressure on the boney part on the back of the knee.

Hock

- Use sufficient padding.
- Use two rolled gauze rolls (or other materials) in hollows on each side of the hock below the Achilles' tendon.
- Secure padding over hock.
- Leave the back of the hock open.
- Finish the wrap on the outside of the leg.
- Secure wrap with bandage pins and/or tape.
- If you want to immobilize the joint, put pressure on the joint. However, be careful not to bind or to apply excess pressure on the boney parts.

SPIDER WRAP

*First, place a stable bandage on the lower part of the leg.

- Use sufficient padding to compress into the hollows of the joint.
- Cut the padding or fold it to fit the horse's legs.
- Pad area to cover from half way up the forearm to half way down the cannon.
- Techniques: tie the top, middle and bottom to secure the wrap to start, then continue with a French braid or hospital knots(square knots)
- Avoid pressure points due to too tightly tied.

PRESSURE WRAP

*Various materials may be used such as vet wrap, elastikon, track (knit) or ace bandage.

- Wrap securely so wrap does not slip or rotate.
- Fold sheet cotton to fit area.
- Apply an appropriate padding as dressing/pressure pads: sterile not-stick gauze pads, sanitary napkins, or baby diapers.
- Apply rolled gauze over padding.
- Apply bandaging material (for example: vet wrap) to secure rolled gauze and padding.
- Secure wrap with bandage pins and/or masking tape.
- Use Duct Tape to protect bottom of the hoof.

POULTICE AND SWEAT WRAP

*The poultice or sweat wrap is placed under a standing wrap.

Hot or cold

- Apply poultice/sweat to affected area.
- Place one of the following on top of poultice/sweat to secure mixture:
 - Plastic wrap (i.e. cling or Saran wrap) – when using medicated ointment
 - Disposable diaper with plastic liner left in, or a brown paper bag/newspaper (first crumple up, second dunk in water, then place on) for non-medicated wraps.
- Apply sheet cotton.
- Apply standing bandage.
- Secure wrap with bandage pins and/or masking tape.