A mark or deformity that diminishes the beauty, but does not affect usefulness of the horseHS 12	Blemish
Any mark or blemish that impairs usefulness, unsoundnessHS 12	Defect
To limp slightlyHS 12	Favor
Inflammation of the feet causing lamenessHS 12	Founder
Blue or whitish eyeHS 12	Glass Eye
Free from any abnormal deviation in structure or function which interferes with the usefulness of the individualHS 12	Sound
A horse's efficiency in performance is dependent upon its ability toHS 12	Move
is an irregularity in gait which results from moving with pain or difficultyHS 12	Lameness
A lame horses head "nods" when the limb strikes the groundHS 13	Sound
Cloudy or opaque appearance of the eyeHS 13	Unsoundness - Cataract

Impaired vision or blindnessHS 13	Unsoundness - Defective Eyes
Inflamed swelling of poll between earsHS 13	Unsoundness - Poll Evil
Undesirable outward arched profile of the nose areaHS 13	Roman Nose
Lower jaw is shorter than upper jawHS 13	Unsoundness - Parrot Mouth
Upper jaw is shorter than lower jawHS 13	Unsoundness - Undershot Jaw
Faulty conformation or dip in the neck between the poll and the withersHS 13	Ewe-Neck
Inflamed swelling of withersHS 13	Unsoundness or Blemish - Fistula of Withers
Atrophy or decrease in size of a single muscle or group of muscles, usually found in shoulderHS 13	Unsoundness - Sweeny
Soft, flabby swelling at the point of elbowHS 13	Blemish - Shoe Boil or Capped Elbow
Over on the knees. Faulty conformationHS 13	Knee-Sprung or Buck Knee
Abnormal bony growth on the cannon or splint boneHS 13	Blemish - Splint

Puffy swellings occurring either around the pastern or fetlock - front or backHS 13	Unsoundness - Wind Puff
Enlarged, stretched flexor tendons behind the cannon bonesHS 13	Unsoundness - Bowed Tendons
Bony growth on the pastern bonesHS 13	Unsoundness - Ring Bone
Bony growth above and toward the rear quarter of the hoof headHS 13	Unsoundness - Sidebone
Fistula of the hoof headHS 13	Unsoundness - Quittor
Vertical split in the wall of the hoofHS 13	Blemish - Quarter or Sand Crack
Inflammation of small navicular bone usually inside front footHS 13	Unsoundness - Navicular Disease
Inflammation of the sensitive laminae under the horny wall of the hoofHS 13	Unsoundness - Founder
Abnormal contraction of heelHS 13	Blemish - Contracted Feet
Disease of the frogHS 13	Blemish - Thrush
Difficult breathing, lung damageHS 13	Unsoundness - Heaves

Difficult breathing due to an obstruction, usually in larynxHS 13	Unsoundness - Roaring
Protrusion of internal organs through the wall (hernia) of the body. The umbilical or scrotal areas are the most commonHS 13	Unsoundness - Rupture
Displaced patella of stifle jointHS 13	Unsoundness - Stifled
Nervous disorder characterized by excessive jerking of the hind legHS 13	Unsoundness - Stringhalt
Puffy swelling which appears on upper part of back and in front of the large tendonHS 13	Unsoundness - Thoroughpin
Enlargement on point of hock. Depends on stage of developmentHS 13	Unsoundness or Blemish - Capped Hock
Meaty, soft swelling occurring on inner front part of hockHS 13	Unsoundness - Bog Spavin
Bony growth usually found on inside lower point of hockHS 13	Unsoundness - Bone Spavin or Jack Spavin
Hard swelling on back surface of rear cannon about four inches below point of hockHS 13	Unsoundness - Curb

Unsoundness - Cocked Anklo	Usually in hind feet, horse stands bent forward, due to contracted tendonsHS 13
Blemish - Blood Spavin	Swelling of vein usually below seat of bog spavinHS 13
Unsoundness	Anytime a horse is lame we can suspect anHS 12
Lameness	is any irregularity in gait which results from moving with pain or difficultyHS 12
False	True or False: Lameness is most noticeable while standing but may be determined at the walk or trotHS 12
Sound	A lame horse nods when the limb strikes the groundHS 13
Faulty	Calf-Kneed-Back at the legs is known as conformationHS 13
Faulty	Sway back is known as conformation.

-HS 13