

Forelimb Full Limb Bandage



Bandage Removal

- Do not change the bandage in the stall.
 - Find a clean, quiet area to work
- Be prepared to do a quick bandage change to prevent the development of swelling and wound break down.
- Use a bandage scissors to cut the bandage material.
- Slip finger between the Elastikon and skin to protect the skin from the scissors



Clean Wound

- You may use sterile saline and gauze sponges to clean the wound
- Wear exam gloves or clean your hands with **Wet Ones** prior changing the bandage
- Lightly dab only, do not rub

Telfa Pads & Kling

- Place a telfa pad directly over the wound.
- This pad will be held in place using the kling.
- Apply the kling tight enough to hold the telfa pad in place, but do not pull tight.





Cotton Roll (Combine) & Brown Gauze

- Roll the sterile cotton onto the limb.
- Start with the lower limb, and after securing with brown gauze, apply a second cotton roll above to cover the upper limb
- Overlap the lower and upper cotton rolls by about 1"
- The more snugly you conform the cotton, the easier it will be to compress the bandage.
- The brown gauze provides compression to the limb to reduce swelling.
- Apply brown gauze beginning at the level of the fetlock and working down towards the hoof to start, prior to working your way up towards the carpus. Overlap each layer by 50%
- Leave ~1" of the cotton exposed at the top and bottom of





Vetwrap

- Apply the vetwrap snugly, beginning at the bottom of the bandage
- Overlap each layer ~50%
- Cover up brown gauze, still leaving ~1" of cotton exposed at top and bottom

Elastikon

- This is used to secure the bandage to the leg.
- Do not wrap tightly on the skin as you may bow the horse's tendon or cause swelling.
- Stick the Elastikon to the skin above the bandage and to the foot below to secure the bandage to prevent contamination of wound.
- **Tip: unroll and re-roll the elastikon to decrease how sticky it is**

