

Hock Bandage Change



What you will need

- Sterile 4x4 gauze squares OR Telfa squares



- Sterile white kling gauze



- Sterile cotton “combine” Steri-roll



- Brown gauze



- +/- Vetwrap



- Elastikon



Bandage Removal

- Choose a clean quiet area to change the bandage.
- NOT IN THE STALL!
- Carefully cut the top layers (elastikon, vetwrap and brown gauze) with a scissors
- Place fingers between elastikon and skin to prevent cutting skin
- Then unroll the cotton

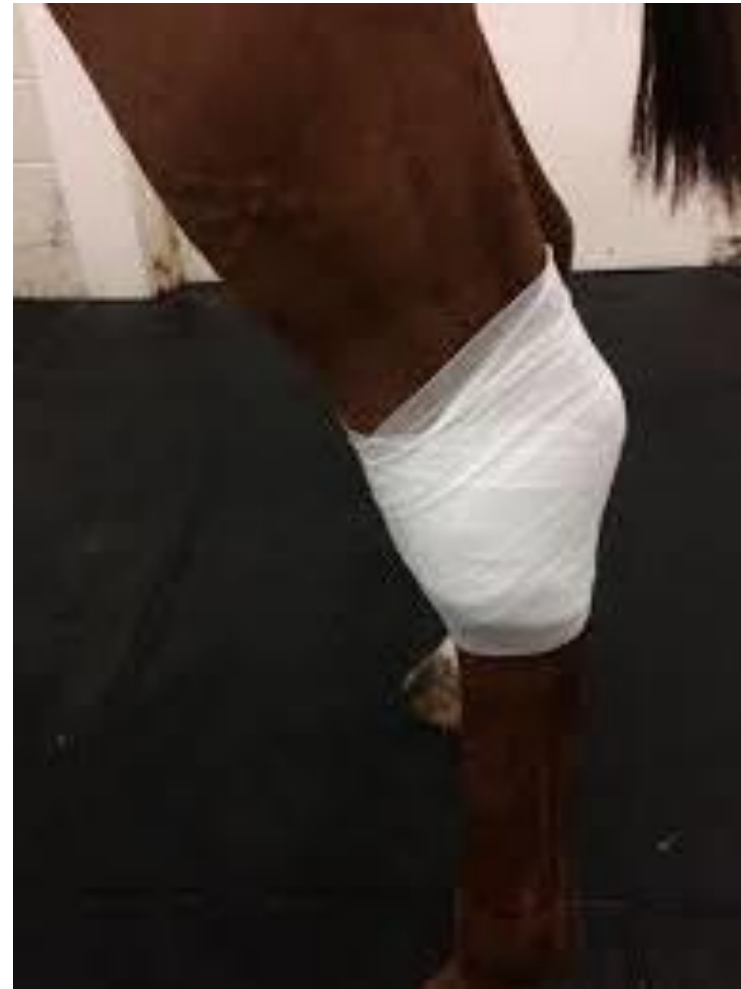


If....

- **The bandage slips and the incision becomes dirty:**
 - Clean wound site with sterile saline on a gauze sponge with gloves on if possible

Telfa/Gauze + Kling

- Place 3-4 sterile gauze squares OR a non-adherent Telfa pad over the sutures
- Hold in place with white kling wrap
- Apply kling loosely, so as to not disrupt the blood supply of the limb
 - Figure of 8 pattern around the point of the hock to maintain in place



Combine Roll

- Roll the sterile cotton onto the limb as shown.
- The more snugly you conform the cotton to the leg, the easier it will be to compress the bandage.



Brown Gauze

- Start rolling the brown gauze on from the middle of the bandage going down and then back up with even pressure.
- This will help to prevent it from slipping down.
- Roll the gauze on firmly leaving 1 inch of cotton showing at each end.
- Overlap each layer by 50%



Vetwrap & Elastikon

- Apply vetwrap in the same manner as the brown gauze
- Stick the elastikon to the skin at least 3 inches above and below the bandage.
 - Ensure that this is not too tight and is just laid onto the skin – enough that it provides a seal.
 - **Tip: unroll and reroll the elastikon prior to applying to limb to decrease stickiness**



Pressure Points

- Its hard to prevent pressure sores just above the hock (see arrow)
- Contact your veterinarian should a sore be noted under the bandage

