



<u>Preliminary</u> field study on saddle pressure distribution in ealthy horses

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ntroduction

75% of horses are ridden with an ill-fitting saddle

- Back pain
- Poor performance
- Lameness
- Behaviour problems

Primary causes:

- Asymmetry of the saddle
- Cushions that are too hard
- Caudally located centre of balance



Objectives

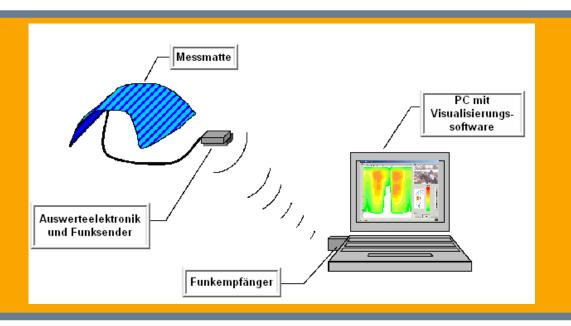


Objectives of the study

Evaluate how saddle pressure is distributed in a **normal horse population** and whether or not the pressure pad used is suitable to give **reliable information** on saddle fit.

Influence of breed, type of saddle, type of saddle pad, discipline, withersand back conformation on saddle pressure distribution was investigated.

Materials and Methods



Materials und Methods

Sample: 40 Horses (19 Mares, 21 Geldings)

Age: 5 - 22 Years (Mean 11.5 years)

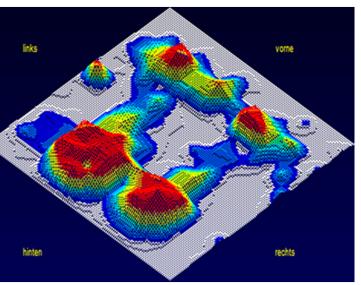
Breed: Warmblood, XX, Arabian, Small Horses, Heavy Breeds

Leisure, Show Jumping, Dressage

Straight line at rest, walk and trot (Satteltester®)

Front-Back, Left-Right, Spinal

Boxplots, One-way ANOVA

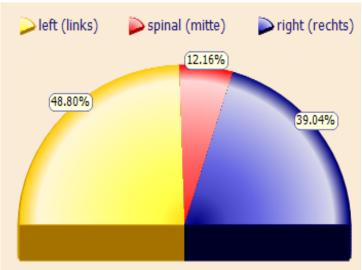


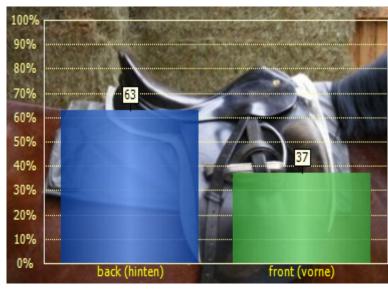
Discipline:

Measurement:

Back categories:

Statistical analysis:





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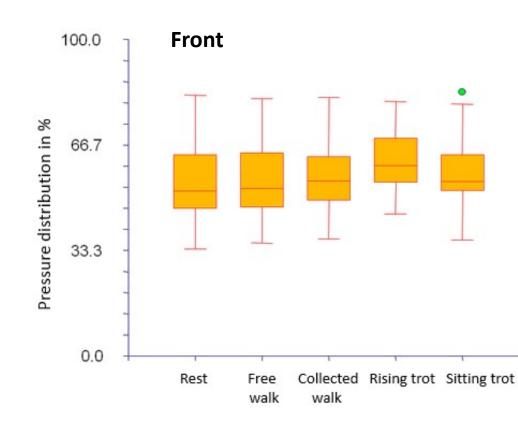
Results I

ront-Back eft-Right pinal



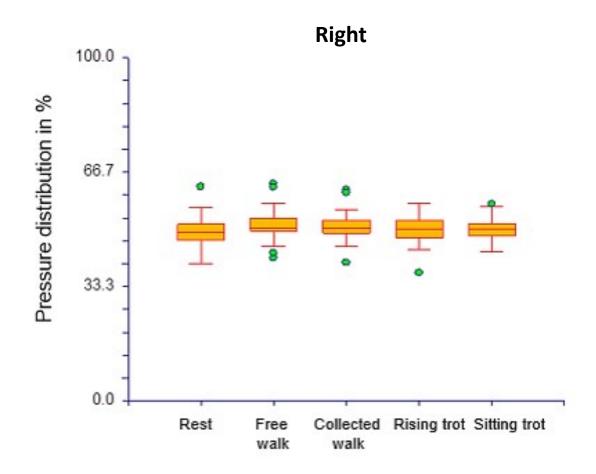
(Front - Back)»

- Increase of the pressure with the gait (Latif et al. 2010)
- Higher values in front than in the lumbar region (Nyikos et al. 2005)
- 62-65% in front can be seen as normal
- Maximum value «front» up to 85% and «back» up to 65%



Right - Left»

- Close distribution around 50% (normal range)
- Deviation of 55%

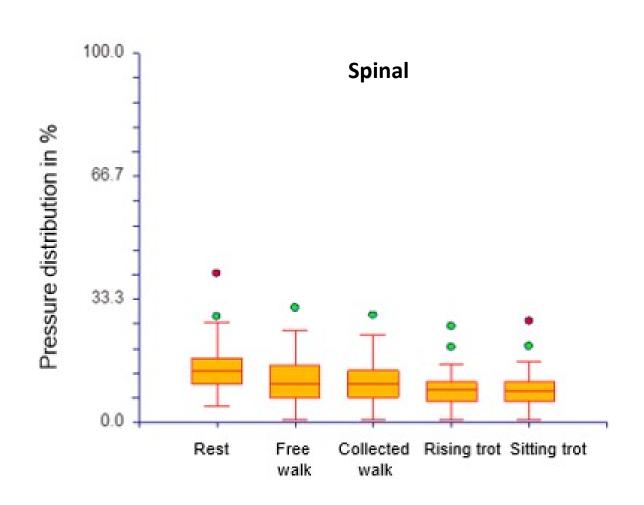


«Spinal»

Spinal pressure **diminish** with the gait

No pressure (0%) on the spine

Mean of the study is at 11.5%







nfluence of the factors

Saddle pad

Normal cloth pad ↔ Alternative pads (gel pad, foam mat, yoga mat) (Harman et al. 2004)

Breed

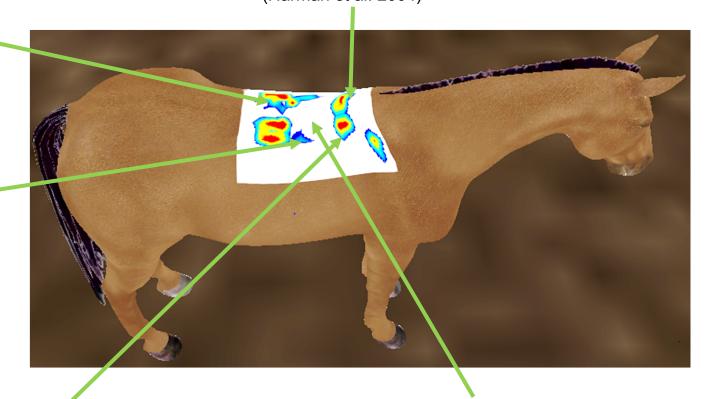
eavy breeds ↔ Warmblood

Back confirmation

Convex ↔ Concave (Harman 2004, Nyikos 2010)

Saddle type

Western ↔ Dressage, jumping, VSD (Cockerham et al. 2010)



Saddle type

Tree less saddle ↔ Dressage, jumping, VSD (Belock et al. 2010, Latif et al. 2010)

Conclusion



Conclusion

Study provides **preliminary** data recorded in the field

> interpretation

Small part of a larger evaluation

> interaction between saddle, horse and rider

Future studies should include larger numbers of horses, asses repeatability and the influence of the rider

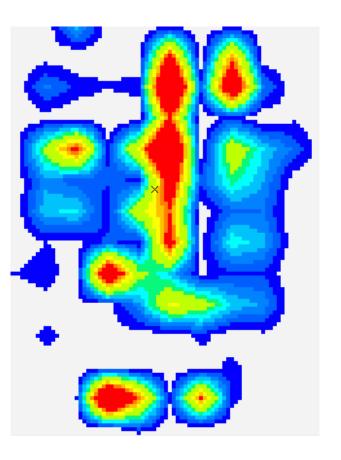




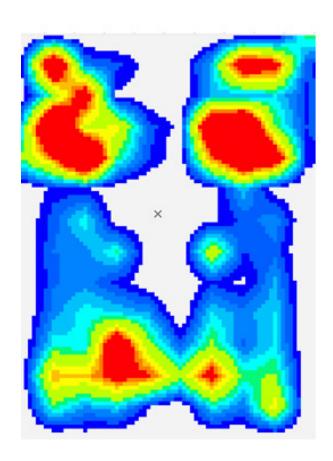


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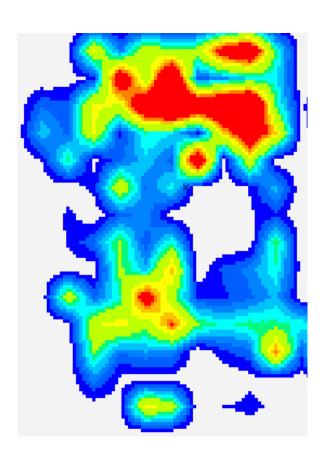
Questions



Tree less saddle



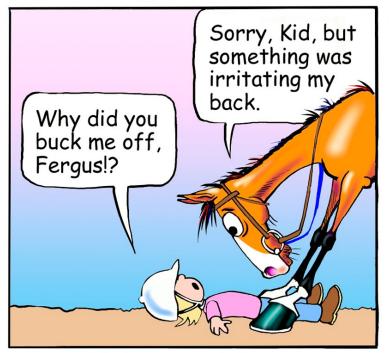
Horse with back problems

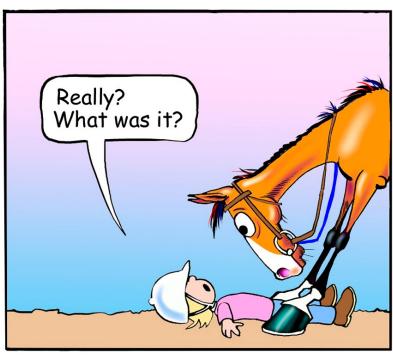


Horse with alternative saddle pad

Thank you!







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