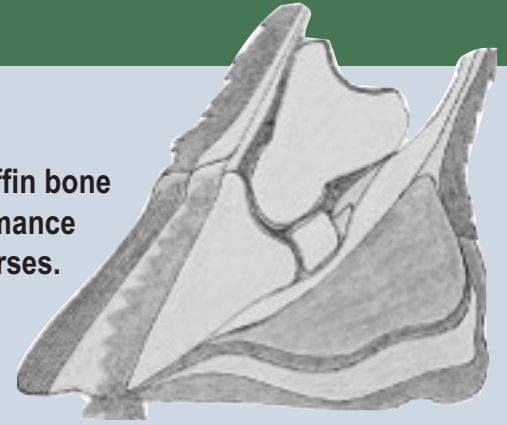


LAMINITIS

Equine laminitis research in 2026 continues to focus on early diagnostic biomarkers, hormonal management and innovative preventive therapies. It is a disease where the tissues that attach the hoof to the underlying coffin bone become damaged and inflamed, laminitis not only leads to loss of performance but is second only to colic as the biggest cause of premature death in horses.



There are three “types” of laminitis:

Endocrine - generally occurs secondary to equine metabolic syndrome and pituitary pars intermedia dysfunction (PPID, equine Cushing’s disease).

Sepsis - develops following a systemic illness such as colitis, metritis, pneumonia, etc.

Supporting-limb - develops after a musculoskeletal injury in the opposite limb, as the horse bears excessive weight on the supporting limb.

Effects Of SGLT2i On Triamcinolone-Induced Equine Insulin Dysregulation

Teresa Burns, The Ohio State University

This proposal will evaluate the degree to which joint injections with triamcinolone worsen insulin dysregulation (ID) in horses with ID and if use of canagliflozin at time of injection mitigates it.

Characterization Of Laminitis Using PET

Dianne McFarlane, University of Florida

This study will validate the use of PET scans for identifying disease pathology and progression in insulin associated laminitis in horses.

