Introduction: As a way to prevent the occurrence of LAMENESS, it is recommended to trim all the claws at least once a year, to correct injuries that could be starting as well as stimulate the growth of new and harder corneal tissue. The recommended date to trim is the dry period of the cows, because this is the rest period for them and it helps to reduce the occurrence and the duration of the LAMENESS course.

Objective: Describe the findings in 127 dry cows trimmed from one herd of the south of Chile.

Material and methods: A group of 127 dry cows from a dairy herd of the X Region of Chile were trimmed including their four limbs in April of 2010. Data were entered to EXCEL 2007 to record hoof lesions and descriptive statistic was performed.

Results: The 25.1% of the 127 dry cows presented some type of hoof injury. The 78% of them had hind limbs lesions within 66% affecting the lateral claw. The four most frequently found lesions were White Line Disease (25%), sole ulcer (21%), sole hemorrhage (13%) and Digital Dermatitis (11%).

Conclusion: Checking and trimming the dry cows is a good prevention strategy because the cows are going to rest and prepare for the next calving, so this is a good opportunity to examine the cows. If cows have some type of injury, they will have time to recover and there would be no problem using antibiotics if it is necessary. Finally, working with these cows is faster since it is expected to have a smaller number of cows presenting any kind of injury.

Keywords: LAMENESS, dry cows.