Appropriate treatments will depend on the diagnosis. Some xamples of veterinary treatments used to address various lameness diagnoses include:

1. **Joint (intra-articular) injections of steroids and other substances** to reduce inflammation and pain in an arthritic joint. For example: Intra-articular (IA) **corticosteroids** are potent anti-inflammatories. They stabilize lysosomal membranes, inhibit inflammatory cell movement and reduce their function, and subsequently decrease the level of inflammatory mediators within the joint. **Joint lavage**, a form of intra-synovial therapy, involves placing two large bore needles into a diseased joint and flushing it with sterile saline. Lavage helps to remove inflammatory mediators, which is common in cases of synovitis, as well as any damaging debris such as articular cartilage. This procedure may be performed standing, but a more thorough lavage using a greater volume of saline may be used when performed under general anesthesia. Joint lavage is a regular component of arthroscopic surgery.
2. **Systemic (oral or injectable) anti-inflammatories and pain relievers** to manage multiple pain sources, to manage chronic pain in older or debilitated horses, and as an adjunct to more specific therapies used. Examples include use of: **Polysulfated Glycosaminoglycans (Adequan),** **Hyaluronic Acid, Polyglycan** and **Pentosan Polysulfate**.
3. **Surgery,** especially **arthroscopy**, is used to treat certain types of lameness.  The most common is arthroscopic surgery, wherein repairs are made to the joint surface through several tiny incisions, and using a tiny camera and instruments inserted into the joint.
4. **Regenerative therapy**, wherein the body is manipulated in some way to heal itself without externally derived medications. There are also a multitude of other newer therapies available including Pulsed Extra-Corporeal Shockwave, Stem Cell Injection, Injection of Platelet Rich Plasma, Autologous Conditioned Serum, IRAP and others.
5. **Complementary therapies** like acupuncture, chiropractic, massage and other treatments may have additional value in some cases but are not a substitute for a thorough lameness evaluation.
6. **Cryotherapy, thermotherapy, and compression** - Cold application to the skin (cryotherapy) is used to decrease pain and inflammation of acute soft tissue injuries. At a cellular level, cold application decreases the formation of [exudate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exudate) and [diapedesis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diapedesis) of inflammatory cells, thereby reducing edema. Heat (thermotherapy) is usually applied at least 48–72 hours after the initial injury. It is used to improve blood flow and subsequently healing, and to increase extensibility of tissues. Improved blood flow can also encourage fluid reabsorption, which reduces swelling, and encourages [phagocytic cells](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phagocyte) to enter the site of the injury. Often compression is used concurrently in the form of pressure wraps, to reduce edema and swelling. Pressure wraps are usually used as long as inflammation is active.
7. **Neurectomy** refers to a surgical procedure in which a specific nerve is severed, thereby preventing sensation to a particular area. It is used when other methods of treatment have failed to reduce pain. In the United States, this procedure commonly refers to cutting of the palmar or plantar digital nerves to prevent sensation of the foot. It is often used to treat chronic foot pain, such as navicular syndrome, that is refractory to other methods of treatment.

Above examples extracted from:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treatment_of_equine_lameness>