THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RADIOLOGICAL STUDIES REQUIRED FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF OSTEochondrosis (OCD) IN THE PRE-_HORSE

1.- RADIOLOGICAL SYSTEM USED.

The x-ray study can be carried out by veterinarians clinics, technician or centres which have digital x-ray systems in any of the following versions: computed radiography (CR) or direct digital radiography (DDR). It is necessary to record in a CD with the name of the veterinarian (or technician), the date, the limb (forelimb or hindlimb, right or left) and the microchip of the animal. Do not write the name of the owner or the horse, only the microchip. All the images must be record in DICOM SYSTEM.

2.- REQUIREMENTS OF THE RADIOGRAPHICAL STUDY: ANATOMICAL AREAS AND X-RAY VIEWS.  (Annexe I).

The horses who are considered suitable (aptos) in the certifying panel for breeding will be required to submit an x-ray study consisting of 10 x-rays of specifics anatomical areas and views as specified below:

A) Fetlock 2 x-rays. 1 Lateromedial view for each fetlock (LM): The superimposition is necessary for both proximal sesamoid bones in order to see the distal sagittal ridge of the third metacarpal/metatarsal bones.

B) Hock: 4 x-rays.

1 External oblique view of each hock (Dorsolateral-plantaromedial oblique view) (D45°L-PLMO): It’s necessary to see the medial malleolus of the tibial and the medial trochlear ridge of the talus.

1 Internal oblique views of each hock: you can choose between Dorsomedial-plantarolateral oblique view (D45°M-PLLO) or Plantarolateral-dorsomedial oblique view (P45°L-DMO): It is necessary to see the distal intermediate ridge of the tibia and the lateral trochlear trochar ridge of the talus.

C) Stifles: 2 x-rays.

1 Lateromedial view of each stifle (LM). The superimposition of both femoral condyles is necessary in order to see the images of the medial and lateral trochlear ridges of the femur.