



# HOSPITAL CLÍNICO VETERINARIO

UNIVERSIDAD DE CÓRDOBA



## 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 (*apto*) 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-PILO) or Plantarolateral-dorsomedial oblique view (P145°L-DMO): It is necessary to see the distal intermediate ridge of the tibia and the lateral throchlear trochlear 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.