



HOSPITAL CLÍNICO VETERINARIO

UNIVERSIDAD DE CÓRDOBA



RADIOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION FOR OSTEOCHONDROSIS (OCD) IN THE PRE-HORSE.

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Having revised results obtained during the 2007 season and following the criteria recommended by an experts committee, it was decided to establish a radiographic classification for OCD injuries in the PRE- horse, specifically adapted for every anatomical structure, in order to eliminate only the most serious forms of the disease (exclusive forms). These classifications give more attention to the changes in the morphology of the joint surface itself rather than to the presence of osteochondral fragments.

There are three established degrees for each anatomical structure, depending on the gravity of the detected lesion. **Horses that show a third degree lesion or at least two lesions of a second degree in the whole anatomical structure being evaluated, will be considered NOT SUITABLE. (Annexe II)**

This classification is elaborated by the Diagnostic Center (Novales) in conjunction with the members of the Advisory and Appeals Committee (De la Calle, Prades y Valdés).

FETLOCK

Classification of lesions in the dorsal portion of the sagittal ridge of the third metacarpal/metatarsal bones.

Degree 0. Smooth and rounded joint surface (bony rounded contour), without osteochondral fragments.

Degree 1.- Smooth joint surface (without sclerosis) or slightly irregular, without osteochondral fragments.

Degree 2.- Flattening of joint surface (with sclerosis) or concavity in the joint surface. In both cases lower or equal to 50% of the total joint surface. It is possible to find osteochondral fragments originating from the sagittal ridge.

Degree 3.- A significant concavity in the joint surface, being larger/greater than 50% of the total joint surface. It is possible to find osteochondral fragments originating from the sagittal ridge.

Note: In this classification system for the PRE- horse, it is only the sagittal ridge which is being evaluated. Consequently, any other fragment in any other location in the fetlock will be admitted.



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HOCK

Classification of lesions located in the distal intermediate ridge of the tibia.

Degree 0. Smooth and rounded joint surface (bony rounded contour), without osteochondral fragments.

Degree 1.- Smooth joint surface or slightly irregular, without osteochondral fragments.

Degree 2.- Small denting (concavity) in the joint surface, inferior or equal to 50% of the total surface being evaluated. It is possible to find osteochondral fragments.

Degree 3.- A significant concavity in the joint surface, being higher than 50% of the total joint surface. It is possible to find osteochondral fragments.

Note: The classification assessment is taken from the dorsomedial-plantarolateral view. The dorsolateral-plantaromedial view helps to see other radiological signs such as: location of fragments, attachment or not to the intermediate ridge of the tibia, inflammation of soft tissues, etc.

Classifications of the lesions located in the medial malleolus of the tibia.

Any lesion located at this area will be considered as a second degree injury.

Note: In this system, lesions in the lateral malleolus of the tibia are not evaluated, due to the limited number of views taken of the hock. Any OCD located in the *lateral malleolus* will be admitted.

Classification of the lesions located in the medial and lateral ridges of the trochlear tali.

Degree 0. Rounded joint surface, without osteochondral fragments.

Degree 1.- - Smooth joint surface (flattening) (without sclerosis) or slightly irregular, without osteochondral fragments.

Degree 2.- Flattened joint surface or irregularity with osteochondral fragments.

Degree 3.- Irregularity in the joint surface, with osteochondral fragments. It is also considered a third degree if any defect in the ossification of the inside bone is seen.

Note: Small osseous fragments in the more distal portion of the medial trochlear ridge of the talus will be considered a normal anatomical variation.



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STIFLE

Classification of the lesions located in the medial and lateral trochlear ridge of the femur.

Degree 0.- Rounded and smooth joint surface, without osteochondral fragments.

Degree 1.- Smooth, or slightly irregular joint surface, without osteochondral fragments.

Degree 2.- Flattened joint surface or slightly irregular, but with lysis in the subchondral bone of the trochlear ridge of the femur. Without osteochondral fragments.

Degree 3.- Any concavity in the medial or lateral trochlear ridge of the femur. It is possible to find osteochondral fragments.