



Figure 45 Dorsopalmar projection of carpus. Beagle dog 2.5 years old, entire male.

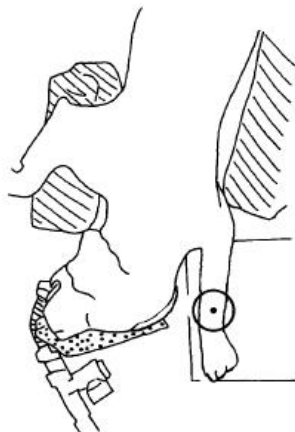


Figure 46 Line drawing of photograph representing radiographic positioning for Figure 45.

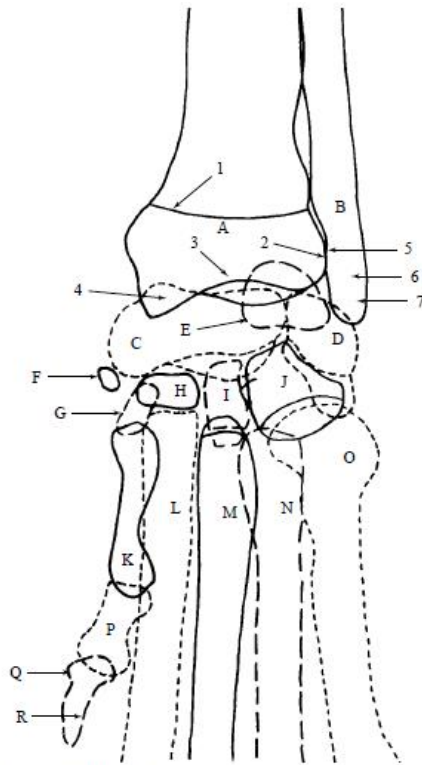


Figure 47 Dorsopalmar projection of carpus.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A Radius | F Sesamoid bone in the tendon of m.abductor pollicis longus |
| 1 Growth plate scar | G Carpal bone 1 |
| 2 Ulnar notch | H Carpal bone 2 |
| 3 Carpal articular surface | I Carpal bone 3 |
| 4 Medial styloid process | J Carpal bone 4 |
| B Ulna | K Metacarpal bone 1 |
| 5 Distal articular facet for the radius | L Metacarpal bone 2 |
| 6 Head | M Metacarpal bone 3 |
| 7 Lateral styloid process | N Metacarpal bone 4 |
| C Radial carpal bone | O Metacarpal bone 5 |
| D Ulnar carpal bone | P Proximal phalanx |
| E Accessory carpal bone | Q Distal phalanx |
| | R Ungual process |



Figure 49 Mediolateral projection of carpus. Beagle dog 2.5 years old, entire male.

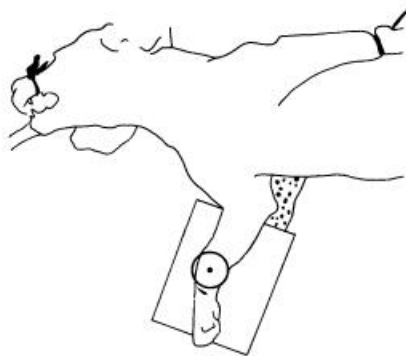


Figure 50 Line drawing of photograph representing radiographic positioning for Figure 49.

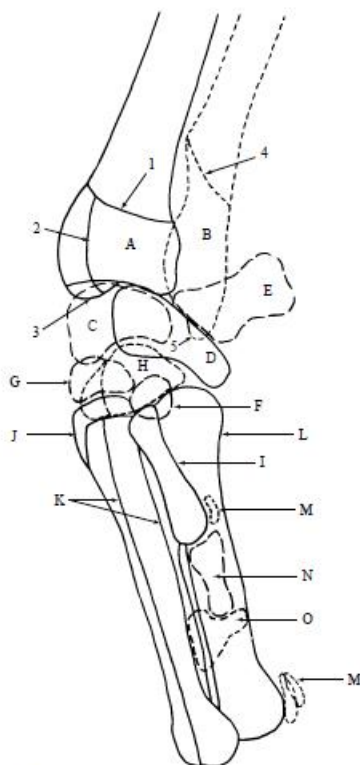


Figure 51 Mediolateral projection of carpus.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A Radius | G Carpal bone 2 |
| 1 Growth plate scar | H Carpal bones 3 and 4 (superimposed shadows) |
| 2 Groove for the m. extensor carpi radialis | I Metacarpal bone 1 |
| 3 Medial styloid process | J Metacarpal bone 2 |
| B Ulna | K Metacarpal bones 3 and 4 (superimposed shadows) |
| 4 Growth plate scar | L Metacarpal bone 5 |
| 5 Lateral styloid process | M Proximal sesamoid bones |
| C Radial carpal bone | N Proximal phalanx of digit 1 |
| D Ulnar carpal bone | O Distal phalanx of digit 1 |
| E Accessory carpal bone | |
| F Carpal bone 1 | |



Figure 52 Dorsolateral-palmaromedial oblique projection of carpus. Samoyed dog 6 years old, entire female.

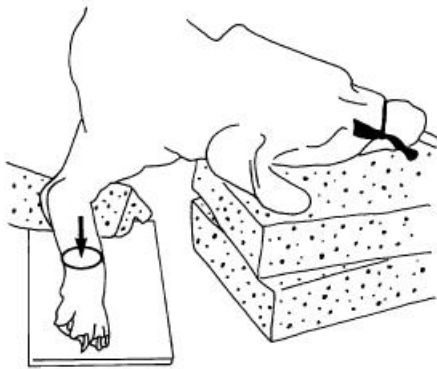


Figure 53 Line drawing of photograph representing radiographic positioning for Figure 52.

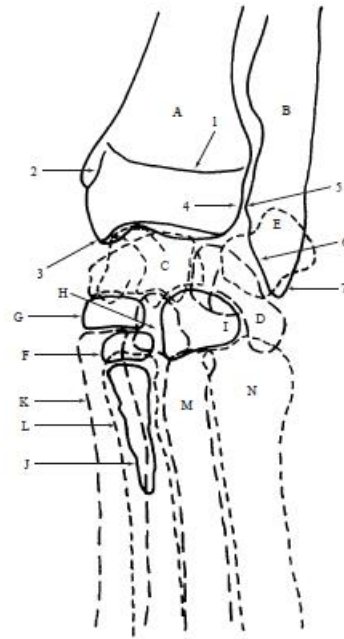


Figure 54 Dorsolateral-palmaromedial oblique projection of carpus.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| A Radius | D Ulnar carpal bone |
| 1 Growth plate scar | E Accessory carpal bone |
| 2 Groove for the tendon of m.abductor pollicis longus | F Carpal bone 1 |
| 3 Medial styloid process | G Carpal bone 2 |
| 4 Ulnar notch | H Carpal bone 3 |
| B Ulna | I Carpal bone 4 |
| 5 Distal radial articular surface | J Metacarpal bone 1 |
| 6 Articular surface for ulnar carpal bone | K Metacarpal bone 2 |
| 7 Lateral styloid process | L Metacarpal bone 3 |
| C Radial carpal bone | M Metacarpal bone 4 |
| | N Metacarpal bone 5 |



Figure 55 Dorsopalmar projection of manus. Beagle dog 2.5 years old, entire male.



Figure 56 Line drawing of photograph representing radiographic positioning for Figure 55.

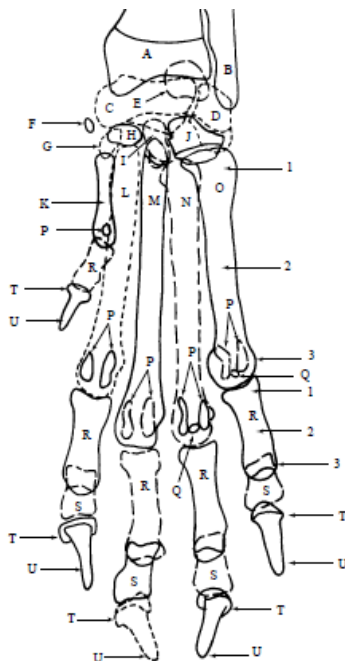


Figure 57 Dorsopalmar projection of manus.

- A Radius
- B Ulna
- C Radial carpal bone
- D Ulnar carpal bone
- E Accessory carpal bone
- F Sesamoid bone in the tendon of the m.abductor pollicis longus
- G Carpal bone 1
- H Carpal bone 2
- I Carpal bone 3
- J Carpal bone 4
- K Metacarpal bone 1
- L Metacarpal bone 2
- M Metacarpal bone 3
- N Metacarpal bone 4

- O Metacarpal bone 5
 - P Proximal sesamoid bones. These are present on palmar aspect of metacarpophalangeal joints in tendons of mm.interossei (2 to 5) and m.flexor pollicis brevis. Only one at digit 1 and two at digits 2 to 5.
 - Q Dorsal sesamoid bones. These are present on dorsal aspect of distal metacarpal bones 2 to 5 and lie within the metacarpophalangeal joint capsules.
 - R Proximal phalanges
 - S Middle phalanges
 - T Distal phalanges
 - U Ungual processes
- Metacarpal bones, proximal and middle phalanges divided into
- 1 Base
 - 2 Body
 - 3 Head



Figure 58 Mediolateral projection of manus.
Beagle dog 2.5 years old, entire male.

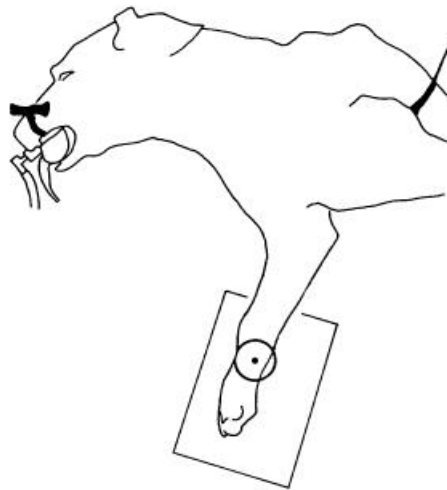


Figure 59 Line drawing of photograph representing radiographic positioning for Figure 58.

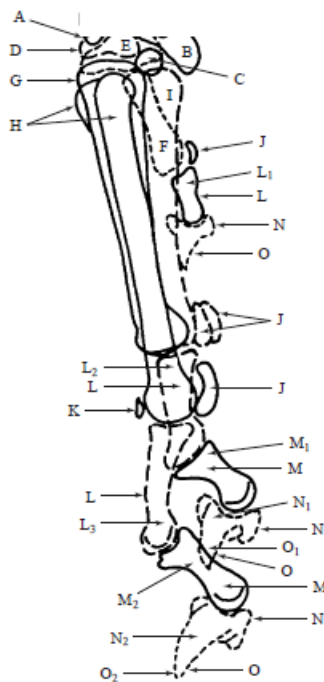


Figure 60 Mediolateral projection of manus.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A Radial carpal bone</p> <p>B Ulnar carpal bone</p> <p>C Carpal bone 1</p> <p>D Carpal bone 2</p> <p>E Carpal bones 2 and 4 (superimposed shadows)</p> <p>F Metacarpal bone 1</p> <p>G Metacarpal bone 2</p> <p>H Metacarpal bones 3 and 4 (superimposed shadows. The dorsal protuberance seen is metacarpal bone 3.)</p> <p>I Metacarpal bone 5</p> <p>J Proximal sesamoid bones. Two are present in the tendons of mm. interossei at palmar aspect of metacarpophalangeal joints 2 to 5. Only one is present in metacarpophalangeal joint 1.</p> | <p>K Dorsal sesamoid bone. These are present in joint capsules at dorsal aspect of distal metacarpal bones 2 to 5.</p> <p>L Proximal phalanges</p> <p> L₁ Digit 1</p> <p> L₂ Digits 2 and 5 (superimposed shadows)</p> <p> L₃ Digits 3 and 4 (superimposed shadows)</p> <p>M Middle phalanges</p> <p> M₁ Digits 2 and 5 (superimposed shadows)</p> <p> M₂ Digits 3 and 4 (superimposed shadows)</p> <p>N Distal phalanges</p> <p> N₁ Digits 2 and 5 (superimposed shadows)</p> <p> N₂ Digits 3 and 4 (superimposed shadows)</p> <p>O Ungual processes</p> <p> O₁ Digits 2 and 5 (superimposed shadows)</p> <p> O₂ Digits 3 and 4 (superimposed shadows)</p> |
|---|---|



Figure 87



Figure 87 Age 4 weeks.

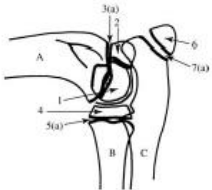


Figure 88



Figure 88 Age 8 weeks.

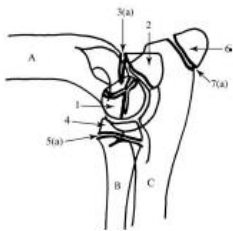


Figure 89



Figure 89 Age 13 weeks.

Figures 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92 Mediolateral projection of elbow joint. Samoyed crossbred dog, entire male, at 4, 8, 13, 17, 25 and 34 weeks of age.

A Humerus

- 1 Distal epiphysis
- 2 Epiphysis of medial epicondyle
- 3 Distal growth plate and medial epicondyle growth plate
- 3(a) Open
- 3(b) Closing
- 3(c) Remnant

B Radius

- 4 Proximal epiphysis

5 Proximal growth plate

- 5(a) Open
- 5(c) Remnant

C Ulna

- 6 Proximal epiphysis
- 7 Proximal growth plate
- 7(a) Open
- 7(b) Closing
- 7(c) Remnant

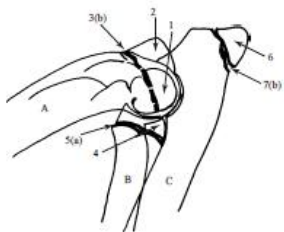


Figure 90



Figure 90 Age 17 weeks.

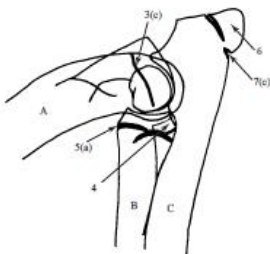


Figure 91



Figure 91 Age 25 weeks.

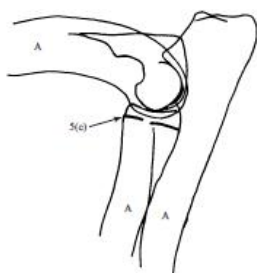


Figure 92



Figure 92 Age 34 weeks.



Figure 130 Mediolateral projection of stifle joint. Beagle dog 7 years old, entire male.

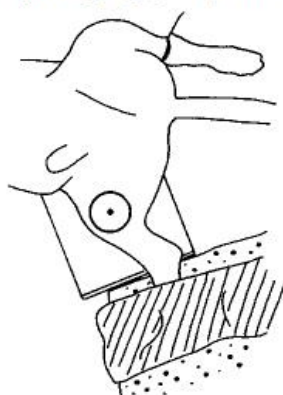


Figure 131 Line drawing of photograph representing radiographic positioning for Figure 130.

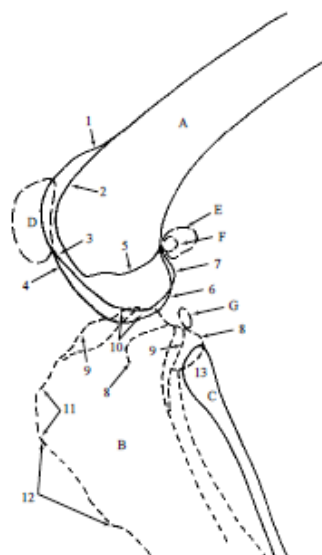


Figure 132 Mediolateral projection of stifle joint.

- | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A Femur | | nence or intercondyloid |
| 1 | Trochlear ridges. | tubercles. More caudal |
| | Medial is more dorsal | is lateral. |
| | than lateral | |
| 2 | Trochlear groove | 11 Tibial tuberosity |
| 3 | Medial trochlear ridge | 12 Cranial border or |
| 4 | Lateral trochlear ridge | 'tibial crest' as |
| 5 | Base of intercondyloid | formerly known |
| | fossa | |
| 6 | Lateral condyle (inden- | C Fibula |
| | tation of extensor fossa | 13 Head |
| | only just visible) | |
| 7 | Medial condyle | D Patella |
| | | |
| | | E Lateral fabella of |
| | | m.gastrocnemius |
| B Tibia | | |
| 8 | Lateral condyle | F Medial fabella of |
| 9 | Medial condyle | m.gastrocnemius |
| 10 | Intercondyloid emi- | G Fabella of m.popliteus |



Figure 151 Plantarodorsal projection of tarsus. Beagle dog 2.5 years old, entire male.

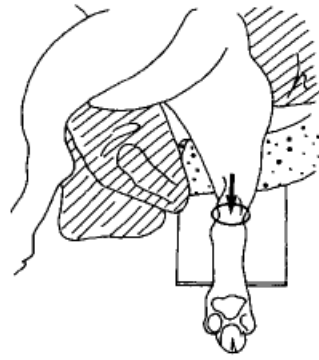


Figure 152 Line drawing of photograph representing radiographic positioning for Figure 151.

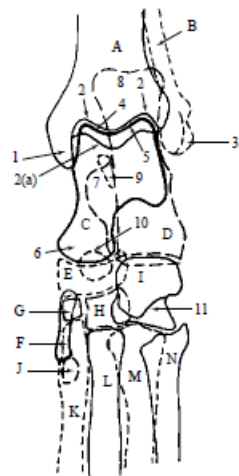


Figure 153 Plantarodorsal projection of tarsus.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A Tibia | 9 Tarsal sinus. (Radiolucent shadow which is the space between talus and calcaneus extends more distally than can be seen in this projection.) |
| 1 Medial malleolus | E Central tarsal bone |
| 2 Distal articular border. (Medial and lateral grooves.) | 10 Plantar process |
| 2(a) Distal articular border. (Cranial aspect.) | F Tarsal bone 1 |
| B Fibula | G Tarsal bone 2 |
| 3 Lateral malleolus. (Note the relatively proximal position of the lateral malleolus compared to the medial malleolus. In many dogs the malleoli are at an equal distal level.) | H Tarsal bone 3 |
| C Tibial tarsal bone or talus | I Tarsal bone 4 |
| 4 Medial trochlear ridge | 11 Shadow formed by large tuberosity on the plantar surface |
| 5 Lateral trochlear ridge | J Metatarsal bone 1 |
| 6 Head | K Metatarsal bone 2 |
| D Fibular tarsal bone or calcaneus | L Metatarsal bone 3 |
| 7 Sustentaculum tali | M Metatarsal bone 4 |
| 8 Calcaneal tuber | N Metatarsal bone 5 |



Figure 154 Extended mediolateral projection of tarsus. Beagle dog 2.5 years old, entire male.



Figure 155 Line drawing of photograph representing radiographic positioning for Figure 154.

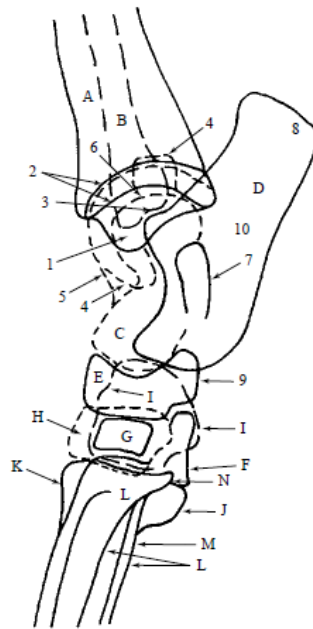


Figure 156 Extended mediolateral projection of tarsus.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| A Tibia | E Central tarsal bone |
| 1 Medial malleolus | 9 Plantar process |
| 2 Distal articular border | F Tarsal bone 1 |
| B Fibula | G Tarsal bone 2 |
| 3 Lateral malleolus | H Tarsal bone 3 |
| C Tibial tarsal bone or talus | I Tarsal bone 4 |
| 4 Lateral trochlear ridge | J Metatarsal bone 1 |
| 5 Medial trochlear ridge | K Metatarsal bone 3 |
| 6 Trochlear groove | L Combined shadows of metatarsal bones 2, 4 and 5 |
| D Fibular tarsal bone or calcaneus | M Metatarsal bone 2 |
| 7 Sustentaculum tali | N Metatarsal bone 5 |
| 8 Calcaneal tuber | |



Figure 162 Plantaromedial-dorsolateral oblique projection of tarsus. Beagle dog 2.5 years old, entire male.

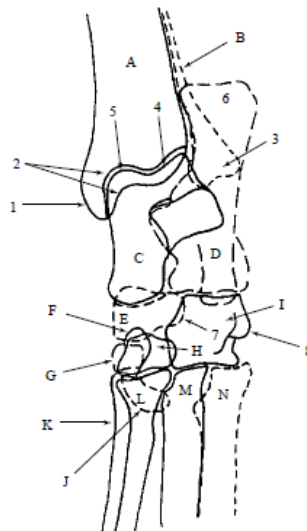


Figure 164 Plantaromedial-dorsolateral oblique projection of tarsus.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A Tibia | F Tarsal bone 1 |
| 1 Medial malleolus | G Tarsal bone 2 |
| 2 Distal articular border | H Tarsal bone 3 |
| B Fibula | I Tarsal bone 4 |
| 3 Lateral malleolus | 8 Tuberosity on plantar aspect |
| C Tibial tarsal bone or talus | J Metatarsal bone 1 |
| 4 Lateral trochlear ridge | K Metatarsal bone 2 |
| 5 Medial trochlear ridge | L Metatarsal bone 3 |
| D Fibular tarsal bone or calcaneus | M Metatarsal bone 4 |
| 6 Calcaneal tuber | N Metatarsal bone 5 |
| E Central tarsal bone | |
| 7 Plantar process | |

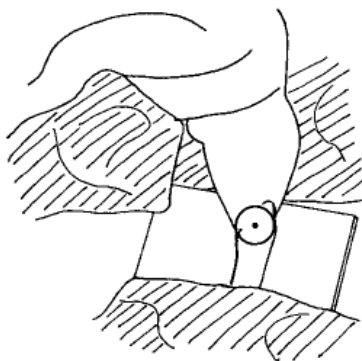


Figure 163 Line drawing of photograph representing radiographic positioning for Figure 162.



Figure 168 Plantarodorsal projection of metatarsus and phalanges. Beagle dog 2.5 years old, entire male.



Figure 169 Line drawing of photograph representing radiographic positioning for Figure 168.

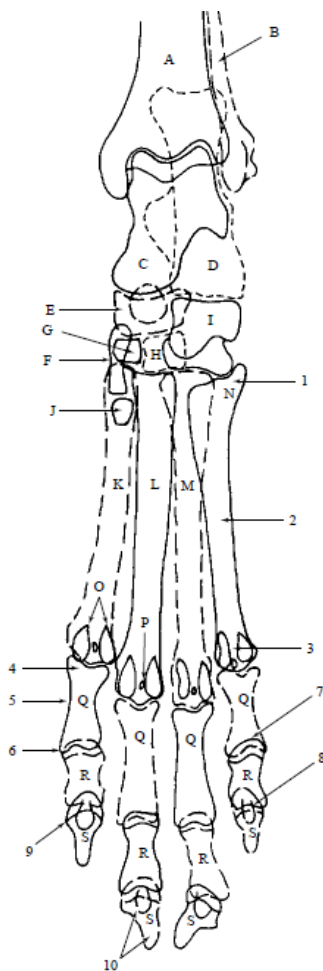


Figure 170 Plantarodorsal projection of metatarsus and phalanges.

- | | |
|--|--|
| A Tibia | N Metatarsal bone 5 |
| B Fibula | O Proximal sesamoid bones.
Present on plantar aspect. |
| C Tibial tarsal bone or talus | P Dorsal sesamoid bones (Just visible) |
| D Fibular tarsal bone or calcaneus | Q Proximal phalanges or 1st. phalanges |
| E Central tarsal bone (Note bony shadow of plantar process which appears as a radiopaque body) | 4 Base |
| F Tarsal bone 1 | 5 Body |
| G Tarsal bone 2 | 6 Head |
| H Tarsal bone 3 | The metatarsal pad is seen as a distinct soft tissue shadow superimposed on the proximal phalanges |
| I Tarsal bone 4 | R Middle phalanges or 2nd. phalanges |
| J Metatarsal bone 1 | Divided into base, body and head as proximal phalanges |
| 1 Base | 7 Proximal articular border |
| 2 Body | 8 Distal articular border |
| 3 Head | S Distal phalanges or 3rd. phalanges |
| K Metatarsal bone 2 | 9 Ungual crest |
| L Metatarsal bone 3 | 10 Ungual process |
| M Metatarsal bone 4 | |



Figure 171 Mediolateral projection of metatarsus and phalanges.

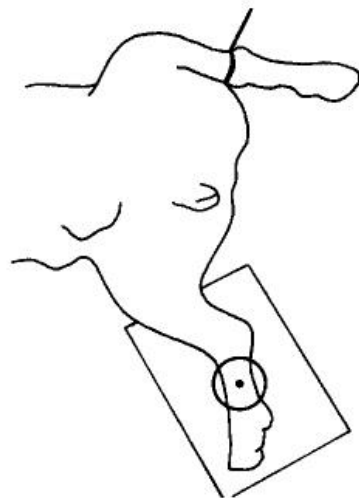


Figure 172 Line drawing of photograph representing radiographic positioning for Figure 171.

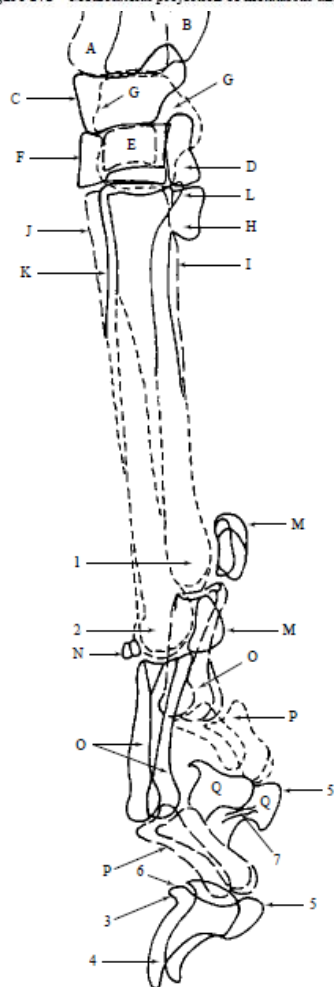


Figure 173 Mediolateral projection of metatarsus and phalanges.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A Tibial tarsal bone or talus | M Proximal sesamoid bones. |
| B Fibular tarsal bone or calcaneus | Two in number at plantar aspect of each proximal interphalangeal joint. |
| C Central tarsal bone | N Dorsal sesamoid bones. |
| D Tarsal bone 1 | One in number at dorsal aspect of each proximal interphalangeal joint. |
| E Tarsal bone 2 | O Proximal phalanges or 1st. phalanges |
| F Tarsal bone 3 | P Middle phalanges or 2nd. phalanges |
| G Tarsal bone 4 | Q Distal phalanges or 3rd. phalanges |
| H Metatarsal bone 1 | 3 Ungual crest |
| I Metatarsal bone 2 | 4 Ungual process |
| J Metatarsal bone 3 | 5 Flexor tuberosity |
| K Metatarsal bone 4 | 6 Extensor tuberosity |
| L Metatarsal bone 5 | 7 Nutrient canal |
| 1 Superimposed heads of metatarsal bones 2 and 5 | |
| 2 Superimposed heads of metatarsal bones 3 and 4 | |



Figure 181 Mediolateral projection of tarsus and phalanges. Chondrodystrophic breed of dog. Miniature Dachshund dog 6 years old, neutered female.



Figure 182 Plantarodorsal projection of tarsus and phalanges. Giant breed of dog. Pyrenean Mountain dog 4 years old, entire female. The radiograph demonstrates the unusual bony appendage of the central tarsal bone that can be found in a number of giant breeds of dog. More obvious for the Pyrenean Mountain dog is the congenital development of the 1st. digit which is a breed point for showing.



Fig. D.2 Dorsopalmar radiographic image of the left equine carpus.

Antebrachial bones: 1- Body (diaphysis) of the radius, 1a- medial cortex, 1b- lateral cortex; 2- Distal metaphysis of the radius; 3- Radial styloid process; 4- Ulnar styloid process; 5- Transverse crest of the radius (insertion of the common palmar ligament); 6- Distal epiphysis of the radius; 7- Radial (antebrachial) condyle; 8- Distal epiphysis of the ulna (fused with the radius);

Proximal row: 9- Radial carpal bone; 10- Intermediate carpal bone; 11- Ulnar carpal bone; 12- Accessory carpal bone;

Distal row: 13- Second carpal bone (no first carpal bone on this carpus); 14- Third carpal bone; 15- Fourth carpal bone;

Metacarpal bones: 16- Second metacarpal bone; 17- Third metacarpal bone, 17a- medial cortex superimposed with the second metacarpal bone, 17b- lateral cortex superimposed with the fourth metacarpal bone, 17c- vascular foramen; 18- Fourth metacarpal bone;

Joints: 19- Radioulnar synostosis; 20- Antebrachiocarpal joint; 21- Mediocarpal joint; 22- Carpometacarpal joint; 23- Second intermetacarpal syndesmosis; 24- Third intermetacarpal syndesmosis.

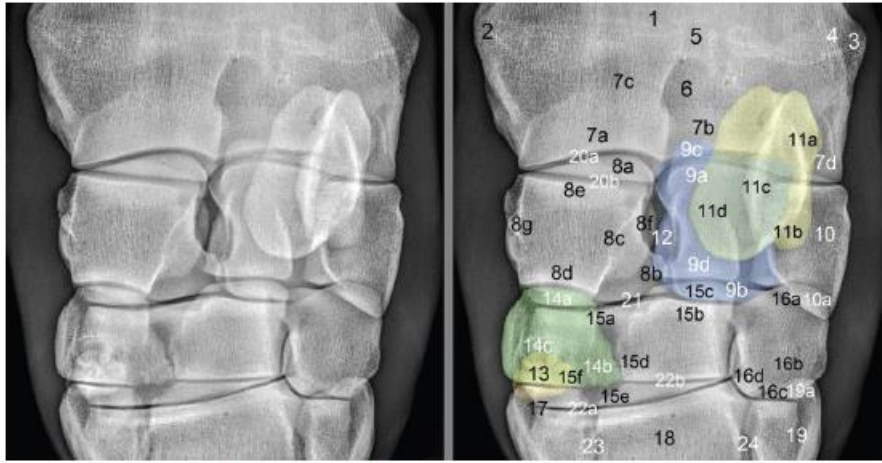


Fig. D.3 Dorsopalmar radiographic image of the left equine carpus.

Antebrachial bones: 1- Distal metaphysis of the radius; 2- Radial styloid process; 3- Ulnar styloid process; 4- Sulcus of the lateral digital extensor tendon; 5- Transverse crest of the radius (insertion of the common palmar ligament); 6- Sagittal fossa (palmar aspect); 7- Radial (antebrachial) condyle, 7a- medial part, 7b- intermediate part, 7c- caudal margin, 7d- lateral part (distal part of the ulna);

Proximal row: 8- Radial carpal bone, 8a- dorsal condyle, 8b- distoaxial process for the intermediate carpal bone, 8c- intermediate part, 8d- distal glenoid cavity, 8e- palmar glenoid surface, 8f- palmar tubercle, 8g- medial surface (irregular); 9- Intermediate carpal bone (blue), 9a- dorsal condyle, 9b- dorsodistal angular surface articulating with the dorsal parts of the third and fourth carpal bones, 9c- proximopalmar margin, 9d- palmar tubercle articulating with the palmar tubercle of the third carpal bone; 10- Ulnar carpal bone, 10a- distopalmar part; 11- Accessory carpal bone (yellow), 11a- proximodorsal part articulating with the ulna, 11b- distodorsal part articulating with the ulnar carpal bone, 11c- medial aspect, 11d- palmar part; 12- Radiointermediate interosseous space;

Distal row: 13- First carpal bone; 14- Second carpal bone (green), 14a- head, 14b- palmar part articulating with the third carpal bone, 14c- bed for the first carpal bone; 15- Third carpal bone, 15a- radial fossa, 15b- intermediate fossa, 15c- palmar tubercle, 15d- palmar surface for the second carpal bone, 15e- distodorsal surface for the third metacarpal bone, 15f- distopalmar surface for the second metacarpal bone; 16- Fourth carpal bone, 16a- dorsal part, 16b- palmar tubercle (opacity), 16c- Distal surface for the fourth metacarpal bone, 16d- Distoaxial surface for the third metacarpal bone;

Metacarpal bones: 17- Second metacarpal bone; 18- Third metacarpal bone; 19- Fourth metacarpal bone, 19a- palmar tubercle;

Joints: 20- Antebrachiocarpal joint, 20a- dorsal part, 20b- palmar part; 21- Mediocarpal joint; 22- Carpometacarpal joint, 22a- dorsal part, 22b- palmar part; 23- Second intermetacarpal syndesmosis (palmar part); 24- Third intermetacarpal syndesmosis (palmar part).



Fig. D.4 Lateromedial radiographic image of the right equine carpus.

Antebrachial bones: 1- Radius, 1a- body (diaphysis), 1b- cranial cortex, 1c- caudal cortex, 1d- distal metaphysis, 1e- sulcus of the dorsal digital extensor tendon, 1f- transverse crest (insertion of the common palmar ligament), 1g- distal epiphysis of the radius, 1h- radial (antebrachial) condyle, 1i- dorsal locking surface, 1j- sagittal fossa; 2- Distal epiphysis of the ulna (fused with the radius);

Proximal row: 3- Radial carpal bone; 4- Intermediate carpal bone; 5- Ulnar carpal bone, 5a- distopalmar tubercle; 6- Accessory carpal bone;

Distal row: 7- Second carpal bone (no first carpal bone on this carpus); 8- Third carpal bone; 9- Fourth carpal bone;

Metacarpal bones: 10- Second metacarpal bone; 11- Third metacarpal bone, 11a- dorsal cortex, 11b- palmar cortex (superimposed with the second and fourth metacarpal bones), 11c- vascular foramen; 12- Fourth metacarpal bone;

Joints: 13- Antebrachiocarpal joint; 14- Mediocarpal joint; 15- Carpometacarpal joint; 16- Accessorioulnar joint; 17- accessoriocarpoulnar joint.

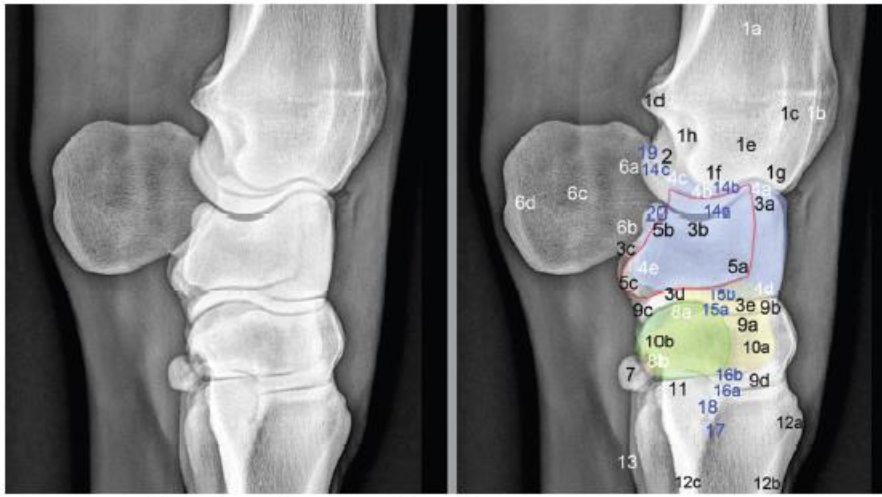


Fig. D.5 Lateromedial radiographic image of the right equine carpus.

Antebrachial bones: 1- Radius, 1a- distal metaphysis, 1b- sulcus of the extensor carpi radialis tendon, 1c- sulcus of the dorsal digital extensor tendon, 1d- transverse crest (insertion of the common palmar ligament), 1e- distal epiphysis of the radius, 1f- radial (antebrachial) condyle, 1g- dorsal locking surface, 1h- sagittal fossa; 2- Distal epiphysis of the ulna (fused with the radius);

Proximal row: 3- Radial carpal bone, 3a- dorsal condyle, 3b- palmar glenoid surface, 3c- palmar tubercle, 3d- distal glenoid cavity, 3e- distodorsal articular surface for the third carpal bone; 4- Intermediate carpal bone (blue), 4a- dorsal condyle, 4b- palmar articular surface, 4c- proximopalmar margin, 4d- dorsodistal angular surface articulating with the dorsal parts of the third and fourth carpal bones, 4e- palmar tubercle; 5- Ulnar carpal bone (red outline), 5a- distodorsal angle, 5b- articular surface for the accessory carpal bone, 5c- distopalmar tubercle; 6- Accessory carpal bone, 6a- proximodorsal part articulating with the ulna, 6b- distodorsal part articulating with the ulnar carpal bone, 6c- intermediate part (crossed by the sulcus of the ulnaris lateralis long tendon), 6d- palmar part;

Distal row: 7- First carpal bone; 8- Second carpal bone (green), 8a- head, 8b- bed for the first carpal bone; 9- Third carpal bone, 9a- radial fossa, 9b- intermediate fossa, 9c- palmar tubercle, 9d- distal surface for the third metacarpal bone; 10- Fourth carpal bone (yellow), 10a- dorsal part, 10b- palmar tubercle;

Metacarpal bones: 11- Second metacarpal bone (head); 12- Third metacarpal bone, 12a- proximal tuberosity (insertion of the extensor carpi radialis tendon), 12b- dorsal cortex, 12c- palmar cortex (superimposed with the second and fourth metacarpal bones); 13- Fourth metacarpal bone;

Joints: 14- Antebrachiocarpal joint, 14a- medial part, 14b- intermediate part, 14c- lateral part; 15- Mediocarpal joint, 15a- medial part, 15b- lateral part; 16- Carpometacarpal joint, 16a- medial part, 16b- lateral part; 17- Second intermetacarpal syndesmosis; 18- Third intermetacarpal syndesmosis; 19- Accessorioulnar joint; 20- Accessoriocarpoulnar joint.



Fig. D.6 Dorsolateral radiographic image of the left equine carpus.

Antebrachial bones: 1- Radius, 1a- distal metaphysis, 1b- transverse crest (insertion of the common palmar ligament), 1c- distal epiphysis of the radius, 1d- radial (antebrachial) condyle, 1e- dorsal locking surface, 1f- sagittal fossa; 2- Ulna, 2a- body, 2b- distal epiphysis (fused with the radius);

Proximal row: 3- Radial carpal bone, 3a- dorsal condyle, 3b- palmar tubercle, 3c- distal glenoid cavity, 3d- distodorsal articular surface for the third carpal bone; 4- Intermediate carpal bone, 4a- dorsal condyle, 4b- proximopalmar margin, 4c- dorsodistal angular surface articulating with the dorsal parts of the third and fourth carpal bones, 4d- palmar tubercle; 5- Ulnar carpal bone, 5a- distopalmar tubercle; 6- Accessory carpal bone, 6a- proximodorsal part articulating with the ulna, 6b- distodorsal part articulating with the ulnar carpal bone, 6c- medial aspect, 6d- palmar part;

Distal row: 7- First carpal bone; 8- Second carpal bone, 8a- head, 8b- bed for the first carpal bone; 9- Third carpal bone, 9a- radial fossa, 9b- intermediate fossa, 9c- palmar tubercle, 9d- distal surface for the third metacarpal bone; 10- Fourth carpal bone, 10a- palmar tubercle;

Metacarpal bones: 11- Second metacarpal bone, 11a- base, 11b- body; 12- Third metacarpal bone, 12a- dorsomedial cortex; 13- Fourth metacarpal bone, 13a- base, 13b- palmar tubercle, 13c- body;

Joints: 14- Radioulnar synostosis; 15- Antebrachiocarpal joint, 15a- medial part, 15b- intermediate part, 15c- lateral part; 16- Mediocarpal joint; 17- Carpometacarpal joint, 17a- medial part, 17b- intermediate part, 17c- lateral part; 18- Second intermetacarpal syndesmosis (dorsal aspect); 19- Third intermetacarpal syndesmosis.

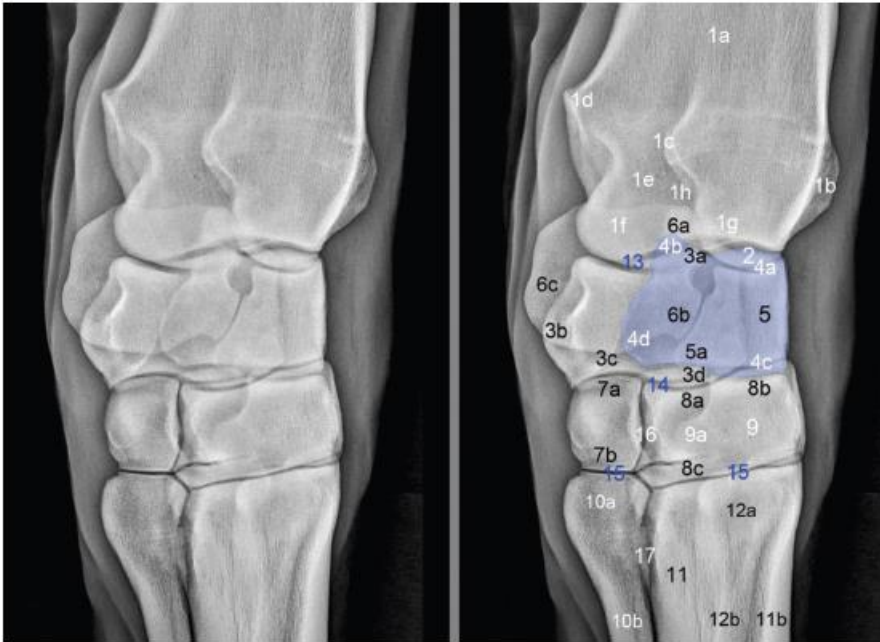


Fig. D.7 Dorsomedial radiographic image of the left equine carpus.

Antebrachial bones: 1- Radius, 1a- distal metaphysis, 1b- crest separating the extensor tendon sulci, 1c- transverse crest (insertion of the common palmar ligament), 1d- styloid process, 1e- distal epiphysis of the radius, 1f- radial (antebrachial) condyle, 1g- dorsal locking surface, 1h- sagittal fossa; 2- Ulna (distal epiphysis fused with the radius);

Proximal row: 3- Radial carpal bone, 3a- dorsal condyle, 3b- palmar tubercle, 3c- distal glenoid cavity, 3d- distodorsal articular surface for the third carpal bone; 4- Intermediate carpal bone (violet), 4a- dorsal condyle, 4b- proximopalmar margin, 4c- dorsodistal angular surface articulating with the dorsal parts of the third and fourth carpal bones, 4d- palmar tubercle; 5- Ulnar carpal bone, 5a- distopalmar tubercle; 6- Accessory carpal bone, 6a- proximodorsal part articulating with the ulna, 6b- distodorsal part articulating with the ulnar carpal bone, 6c- palmar part;

Distal row: 7- Second carpal bone, 7a- head, 7b- distal facet for the second metacarpal bone; 8- Third carpal bone, 8a- radial fossa, 8b- intermediate fossa, 8c- distal surface for the third metacarpal bone; 9- Fourth carpal bone, 9a- palmar tubercle;

Metacarpal bones: 10- Second metacarpal bone, 10a- base, 10b- body; 11- Third metacarpal bone, 11a- dorsolateral cortex; 12- Fourth metacarpal bone, 12a- base, 12b- body;

Joints: 13- Antebrachiocarpal joint; 14- Mediocarpal joint; 15- Carpometacarpal joint; 16- Second interosseous space; 17- Second intermetacarpal syndesmosis.

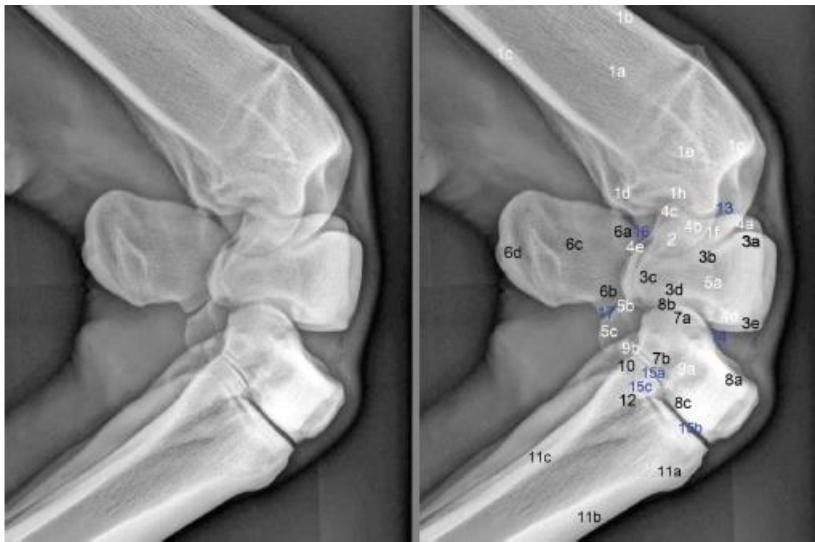


Fig. D.8 Lateromedial radiographic image of the flexed right carpus.

Antebrachial bones: 1- Radius, 1a- distal metaphysis, 1b- cranial cortex, 1c- caudal cortex, 1d- transverse crest (insertion of the common palmar ligament), 1e- distal epiphysis of the radius, 1f- radial (antebrachial) condyle, 1g- dorsal locking surface, 1h- sagittal fossa; 2- Distal epiphysis of the ulna (fused with the radius);

Proximal row: 3- Radial carpal bone, 3a- dorsal condyle, 3b- palmar glenoid surface, 3c- palmar tubercle, 3d- distal glenoid cavity, 3e- distodorsal articular surface for the third carpal bone; 4- Intermediate carpal bone, 4a- dorsal condyle, 4b- palmar articular surface, 4c- proximopalmar margin, 4d- distodorsal angular surface articulating with the dorsal parts of the third and fourth carpal bones, 4e- palmar tubercle; 5- Ulnar carpal bone, 5a- dorsal margin, 5b- articular surface for the accessory carpal bone, 5c- distopalmar tubercle; 6- Accessory carpal bone, 6a- proximodorsal part articulating with the ulna, 6b- distodorsal part articulating with the ulnar carpal bone, 6c- intermediate part with the sulcus of the ulnaris lateralis long tendon, 6d- palmar part;

Distal row: 7- Second carpal bone, 7a- head, 7b- distal facet; 8- Third carpal bone, 8a- radial fossa, 8b- palmar tubercle, 8c- distal surface for the third metacarpal bone; 9- Fourth carpal bone, 9a- dorsal part, 9b- palmar tubercle;

Metacarpal bones: 10- Second metacarpal bone (base); 11- Third metacarpal bone, 11a- proximal tuberosity (insertion of the extensor carpi radialis tendon), 11b- dorsal cortex, 11c- palmar cortex (superimposed with the second and fourth metacarpal bones); 12- Fourth metacarpal bone;

Joints: 13- Antebrachiocarpal joint; 14- Mediocarpal joint; 15- Carpometacarpal joint, 15a- medial part, 15b- sagittal part, 15c- lateral part; 16- Accessorioulnar joint; 17- Accessoriocarpoulnar joint.

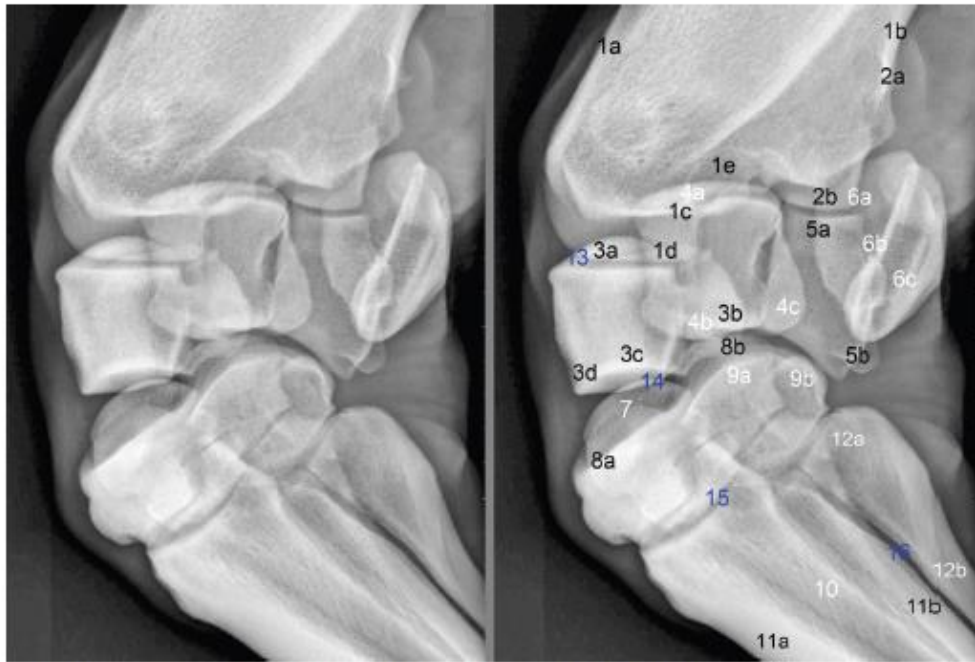


Fig. D.9 Dorsolaterodistal radiographic image of the flexed left carpus.

Antebrachial bones: 1- Radius, 1a- craniomedial cortex, 1b- caudolateral cortex, 1c- transverse crest; 1d- radial (antebrachial) condyle, 1e- sagittal fossa; 2- Ulna, 2a- distal part of the body, 2b- distal epiphysis of the ulna (fused with the radius);

Proximal row: 3- Radial carpal bone, 3a- dorsal condyle, 3b- palmar tubercle, 3c- distal glenoid cavity, 3d- distodorsal articular surface for the third carpal bone; 4- Intermediate carpal bone, 4a- dorsal condyle, 4b- distodorsal angular surface articulating with the dorsal parts of the third and fourth carpal bones, 4c- palmar tubercle; 5- Ulnar carpal bone, 5a- proximal articular surface for the ulna, 5b- distopalmar tubercle; 6- Accessory carpal bone, 6a- dorsal part, 6b- medial aspect, 6c- palmar part;

Distal row: 7- Second carpal bone; 8- Third carpal bone, 8a- radial fossa, 8b- palmar tubercle; 9- Fourth carpal bone, 9a- proximal surface, 9b- palmar tubercle;

Metacarpal bones: 10- Second metacarpal bone; 11- Third metacarpal bone, 11a- dorsomedial cortex, 11b- palmarolateral cortex; 12- Fourth metacarpal bone, 12a- base, 12b- body;

Joints: 13- Antebrachiocarpal joint; 14- Mediocarpal joint; 15- Carpometacarpal joint; 16- Third intermetacarpal syndesmosis.



Fig. F.2 Lateromedial radiographic image of the left fetlock and pastern.

Metacarpus: 1- Third metacarpal bone, 1a- dorsal cortex, 1b- palmar cortex, 1c- medullary cavity, 1d- spongy bone, 1e- distal metaphysis, 1f- metacarpal condyle, 1g- sagittal ridge; 2- Second metacarpal bone (distal end); 3- Fourth metacarpal bone (distal end);

Proximal sesamoid bones: 4a- apex, 4b- body, 4c- base, 4d- articular surface, 4e- palmar margin;

Proximal phalanx: 5a- glenoid cavity, *- subchondral bone of the sagittal groove, 5b- spongy bone, 5c- medullary cavity, 5d- dorsal cortex, 5e- palmar cortex, 5f- trigonum (insertion of the oblique sesamoidean ligaments), 5g- condyle, *- subchondral bone of the sagittal groove, 5h- supracondylar fossa for insertion of the scutocompedal ligament (attachment of the scutum medium and through it, superficial digital flexor tendon);

Middle phalanx: 6a- glenoid cavity, *- subchondral bone, 6b- sagittal ridge (palmar part), 6c- extensor process, 6d- flexor tuberosity, 6e- dorsal compact bone, 6f- palmar compact bone, 6g- spongy bone;

Joints: 7- Metacarpophalangeal joint (MPJ); 8- Metacarposesamoidean joint; 9- Proximal interphalangeal joint;

Soft tissues: 10- Dorsal capsule of the fetlock joint and extensor tendons; 11- Third interosseous muscle (suspensory ligament); 12- Palmar (intersesamoidean) ligament (suprasedamoidean part); 13- Sesamoidean ligaments; 14- Deep digital flexor tendon; 15- Superficial digital flexor tendon; 16- Ergot.

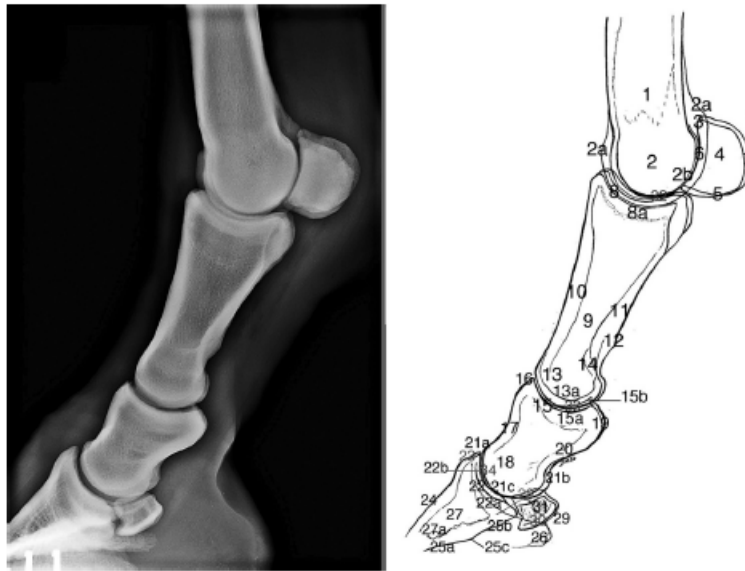


Fig. O.2 Lateromedial radiographic view of the pelvic digital area.

Metatarsus: 1- Distal metaphysis; 2- Metatarsal condyle; 2a- Sagittal ridge, 2b- collateral parts;

Proximal sesamoid bones: 3- Apex; 4- Body; 5- Base; 6- Articular surface; 7- Plantar margin;

Proximal phalanx: 8- Glenoid cavity, 8a- subchondral bone of the sagittal groove; 9- Medullary cavity; 10- Dorsal cortex; 11- Plantar cortex; 12- Apex of the trigonum (insertion of the oblique sesamoidean ligaments); 13- Condyle, 13a- subchondral bone of the sagittal groove; 14- Supracondylar fossa for insertion of the scutocompedal ligament (attachment of the scutum medium and through it, superficial digital flexor tendon);

Middle phalanx: 15- Glenoid cavity, 15a- subchondral bone, 15b- sagittal ridge (plantar end); 16- Extensor process; 17- Dorsal compact bone; 18- Insertion fossa of the collateral ligament of the distal interphalangeal joint; 19- Flexor tuberosity; 20- Plantar compact bone; 21- Condyle, 21a- dorsal margin of the articular surface, 21b- plantar margin of the articular surface, 21c- subchondral bone of the sagittal groove;

Distal phalanx: 22- Glenoid cavity, 22a- subchondral bone, 22b- sagittal ridge; 23- Extensor process; 24- Parietal surface; 25- Solar surface, 25a- cutaneous plane, 25b- flexor surface, 25c- semilunar line; 26- Plantar process; 27- Body of the distal phalanx, 27a- semilunar sinus;

Distal sesamoid bone: 28- Articular surface; 29- Flexor surface; 30- Plantar compact bone; 31- Spongy bone;

Joints: 32- Metatarsophalangeal joint; 33- Proximal interphalangeal joint; 34- Distal interphalangeal joint.



Fig. F.5 Dorsopalmar radiographic image of the left fetlock and pastern regions.

Third metacarpal bone: 1- Medial cortex; 2- Lateral cortex; 3- Medullary cavity; 4- Spongy bone; 5- Metacarpal condyle, 5a- sagittal ridge, 5b- medial part, 5c- lateral part; 6- Medial collateral fossa; 7- Lateral collateral fossa;

Second and fourth metacarpal bones: 8- Second metacarpal bone (distal end); 9- Fourth metacarpal bone (distal end);

Proximal sesamoid bones: 10- Apex; 11- Body; 12- Base; 13- Interosseous face; 14- Palmar margin; 15- Axial margin;

Proximal phalanx: 16- Glenoid cavity, 16a- sagittal groove, 16b- medial part, 16c- lateral part, 16d- dorsal margin, 16e- palmar margin, 16f- subchondral bone; 17- Spongy bone; 18- Medullary cavity; 19- Medial cortex; 20- Lateral cortex; 21- Condyle, 21a- sagittal groove, 21b- medial part, 21c- lateral part; 22- Medial epicondyle; 23- Lateral epicondyle;

Middle phalanx: 24- Glenoid cavity, 24a- sagittal ridge, 24b- medial part, 24c- lateral part, 24d- palmar margin; 25- Flexor tuberosity, 25a- medial tubercle, 25b- lateral tubercle;

Joints: 26- Metacarpophalangeal joint; 27- Proximal interphalangeal joint.

Soft tissues: 28- Flexor tendons; 29- Radiolucent space between flexor tendons and lateral cortex of the metacarpal bone; 30- Third interosseous muscle (suspensory ligament), 30a- medial branch, 30b- lateral branch; 31- Medial collateral ligament of the metacarpophalangeal joint; 32- Lateral collateral ligament of the metacarpophalangeal joint; 33- Medial collateral ligament of the proximal interphalangeal joint; 34- Lateral collateral ligament of the proximal interphalangeal joint.

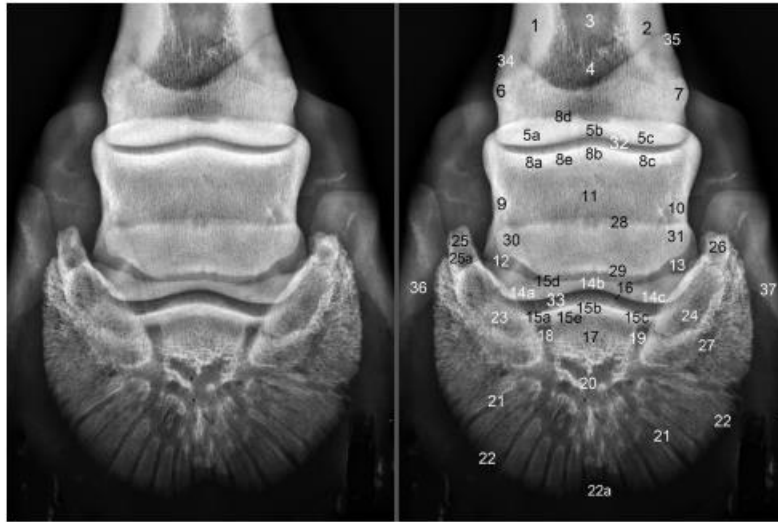


Fig. F.12 Dorsopalmar radiographic image of the left foot.

Proximal phalanx: 1- Medial cortex; 2- Lateral cortex; 3- Medullary cavity; 4- Spongy bone; 5- Condyle, 5a- medial part, 5b- sagittal groove, 5c- lateral part; 6- Medial epicondyle; 7- Lateral epicondyle;

Middle phalanx: 8- Glenoid cavity, 8a- medial part, 8b- sagittal ridge, 8c- lateral part; 8d- palmar margin, 8e- subchondral bone; 9- Medial compact bone; 10- Lateral compact bone; 11- Spongy bone; 12- Insertion fossa of the medial collateral ligament of the distal interphalangeal joint; 13- Insertion fossa of the lateral collateral ligament of the distal interphalangeal joint; 14- Condyle, 14a- medial part, 14b- sagittal groove, 14c- lateral part;

Distal phalanx: 15- Glenoid cavity, 15a- medial part, 15b- sagittal ridge, 15c- lateral part, 15d- palmar margin, 15e- subchondral bone; 16- Extensor process; 17- Body of the distal phalanx (spongy bone); 18- Medial solar canal; 19- Lateral solar canal; 20- Semilunar sinus; 21- Vascular channel; 22- Solar margin, 22a- crena; 23- Medial collateral fossa (insertion of the medial collateral ligament of the distal interphalangeal joint (DIPJ)); 24- Lateral collateral fossa (insertion of the lateral collateral ligament of the DIPJ); 25- Medial palmar process, 25a- palmar incisura (or foramen); 26- Lateral palmar process; 27- Parietal sulcus;

Distal sesamoid bone: 28- Proximal margin; 29- Distal articular margin in contact with the distal phalanx; 30- Medial angle; 31- Lateral angle;

Joints and soft tissues: 32- Proximal interphalangeal joint; 33- Distal interphalangeal joint; 34- Shadow of the medial heel bulb; 35- Shadow of the lateral heel bulb; 36- Hoof wall (medial heel); 37- Hoof wall (lateral heel).