

EQUINE TOMOSYNTHESIS

Foot (I0029, 20 Apr 2020)

Mare 7 years old, jumping discipline. Lameness of the right front limb, degree 1 from 5. Synovitis DIP joint left front limb. In the history of the treatment were performed DIP joint injections. There were both X-ray and Tomosynthesis examinations of these regions performed for diagnostic information assessment.

On the Tomosynthesis slices of the left front limb in the distal phalanx visualized round shaped lucent zone surrounded by sclerosis (Fig. 1, blue arrows). There is connection of this lucent zone and DIP joint space through the channel (Fig. 1, yellow arrows).

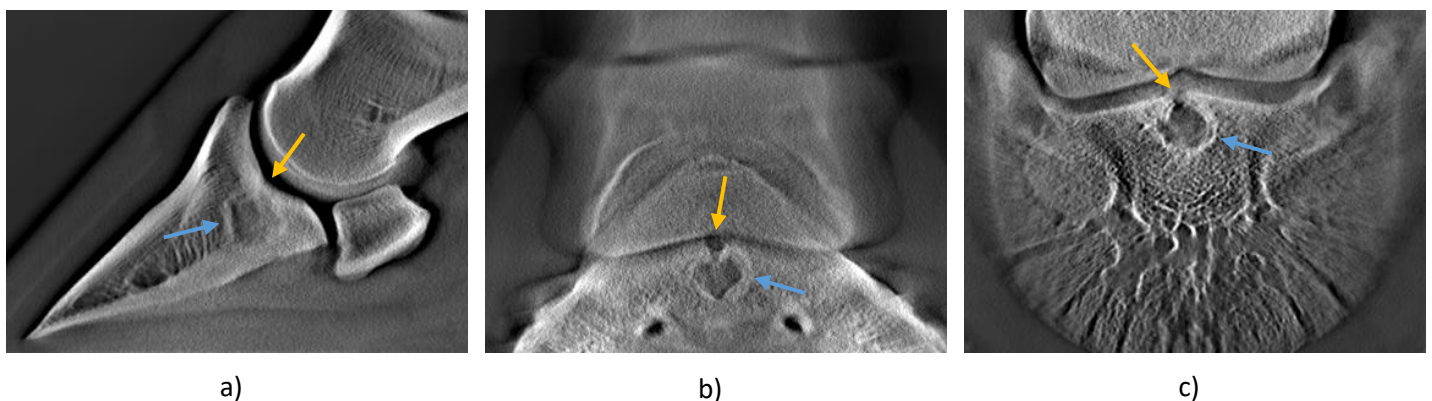


Fig. 1. Lateromedial (a), dorsopalmar (b) and dorsoproximal-palmarodistal oblique (c) views of Tomosynthesis slices of the left front distal interphalangeal joint.

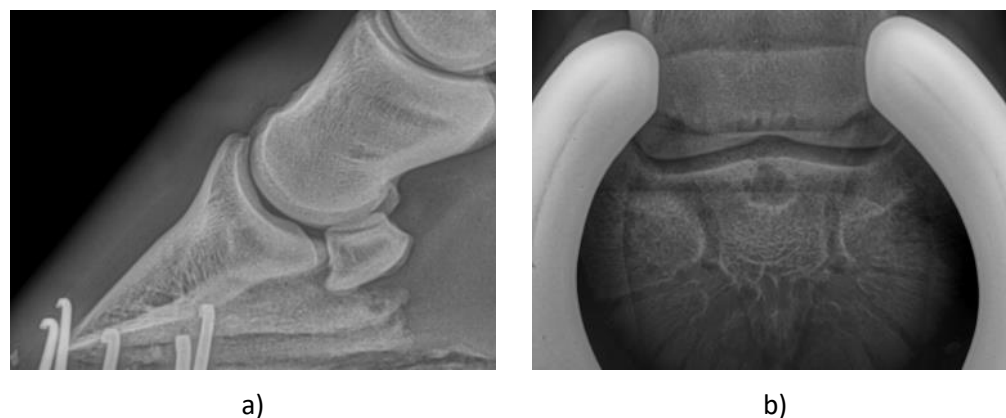


Fig. 2. Lateromedial (a) and dorsoproximal-palmarodistal oblique (b) views of RAD slices of the left front distal interphalangeal joint.

On the Tomosynthesis slices of the right front limb the subchondral bone depression is present in the distal aspect of the middle phalanx on midline with sclerosis around (Fig. 3, yellow arrows). On the opposing surface of distal phalanx there is mild subchondral depression too (Fig. 3, blue arrows).

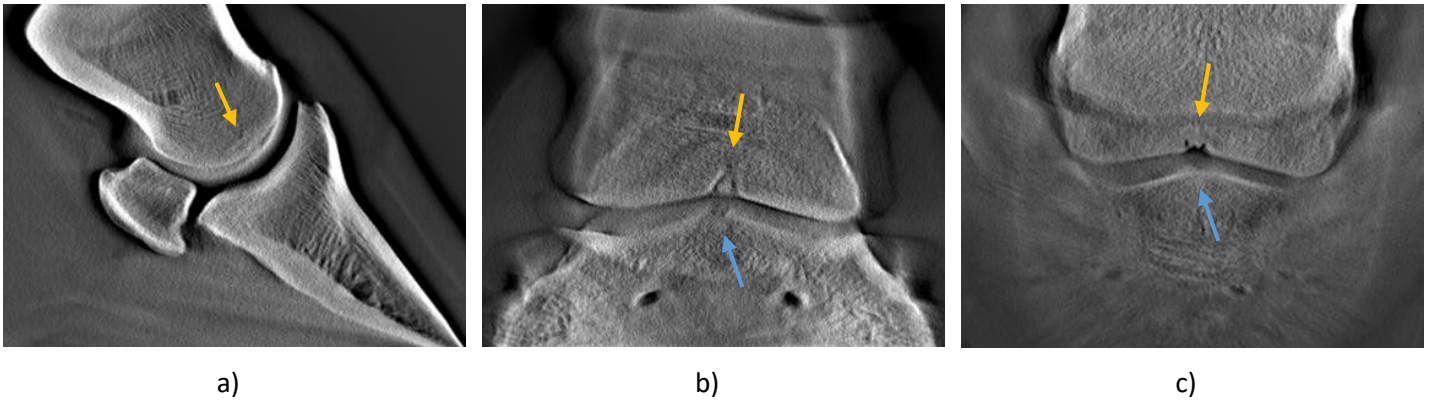


Fig. 3. Lateromedial (a), dorsopalmar (b) and dorsoproximal-palmarodistal oblique (c) views of Tomosynthesis slices of the right front distal interphalangeal joint.

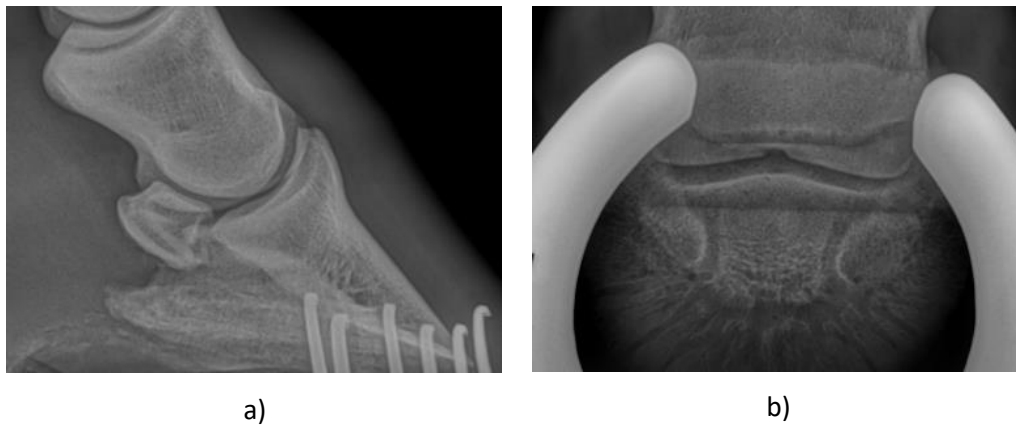


Fig. 4. Lateromedial (a) and dorsoproximal-palmarodistal oblique (b) views of RAD slices of the right front distal interphalangeal joint.

Diagnoses: Cyst-like lesion of distal phalanx with joint space connection in the left front limb. Osteochondropathy of the distal interphalangeal joint of the right front limb.