

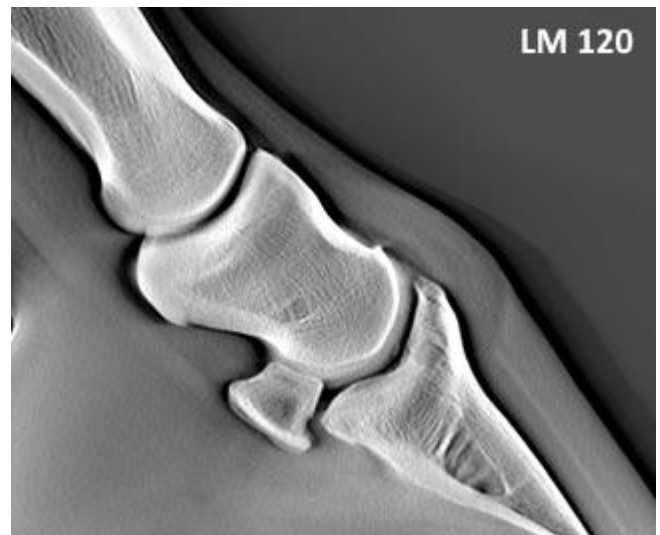
## EQUINE TOMOSYNTHESIS

Foot (C0007, 27 Feb 2019)

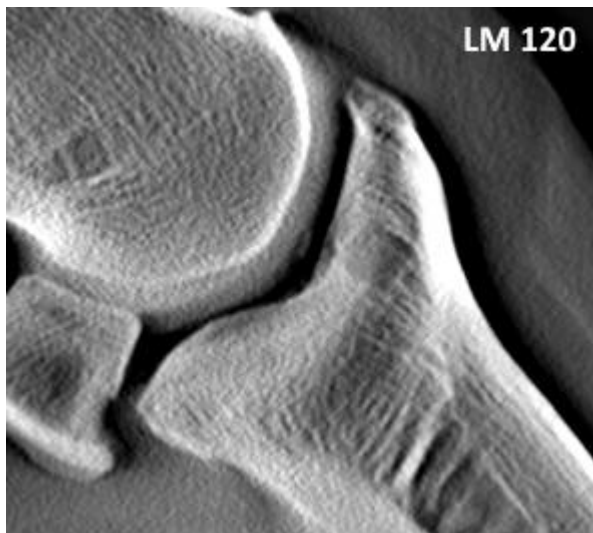
The jumping mare, 6 years old, lameness of the left forelimb observed for 1.5 years. Diagnostic block of the coffin joint of the left forelimb was positive. The EqueTom system was used to examine the phalanges of both forelimbs (**Figure C7.1**).



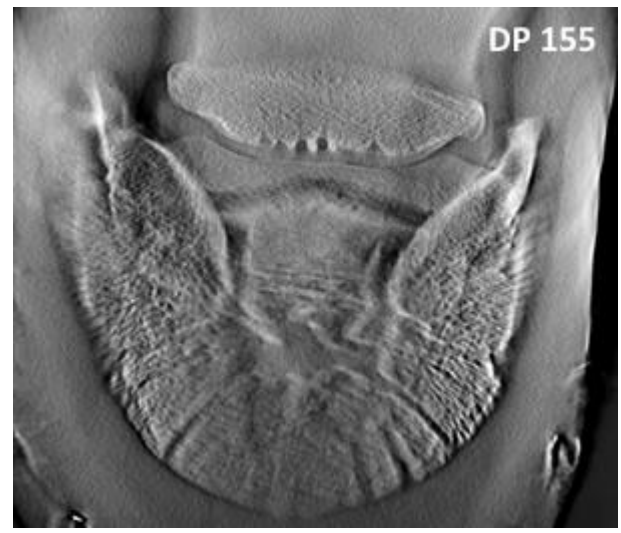
a)



b)



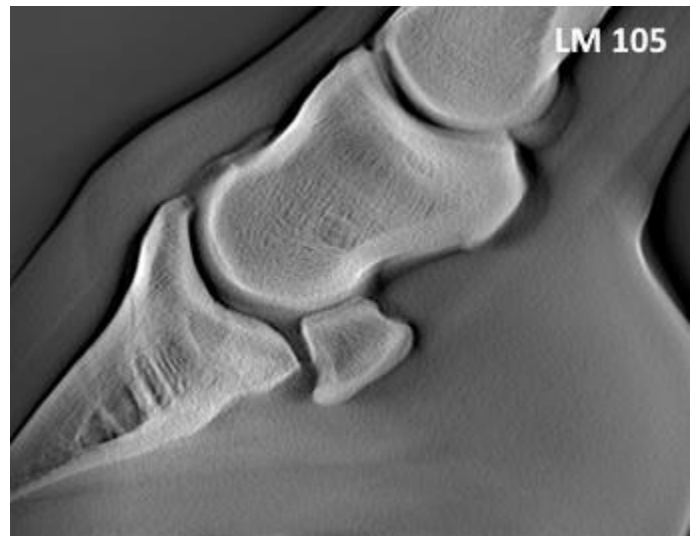
c)



d)



e)



f)



g)

**Figure C7.1.** Images of tomosynthesis slices of the right (a,b,c,d) and left (e,f,g) phalanx of both forelimbs in focus on pathology regions.

**Comment:** Dorsoproximal-palmarodistal oblique view of right forelimb in focus on the extensor process of third phalanx, showing round lucent zone located centrally with small sclerotic margin surrounds the area of radiolucency and irregularity of the articular surface with an isolated fragment nearby (**Figure C7.1 a**).

Lateromedial view of the right forelimb, showing lucent zone located dorsoproximal third phalanx appears to extend to the articular surface of the bone and the isolated fragment near the articular surface of the middle phalanx (**Figure C7.1 b, c**).

Dorsoproximal-palmarodistal oblique view in focus on the middle part of third phalanx, showing round lucent zone with big sclerotic margin surrounds the lucent zone (**Figure C7.1 e**).

Lateromedial view of the left forelimb, showing lucent zone located proximally third phalanx appears to extend to the articular surface of the bone (**Figure C7.1 f**).

Dorsoproximal-palmarodistal oblique view of both forelimbs in focus on the navicular bones, showing increased size and number of trophic channels of these bones (**Figure C7.1 d, g**).

**Diagnoses:** Subchondral bone cyst of the third phalanx, osteochondritis. Navicular disease.