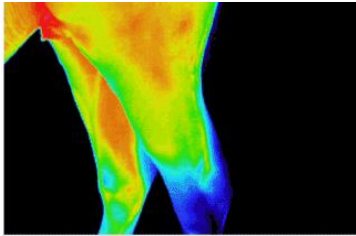
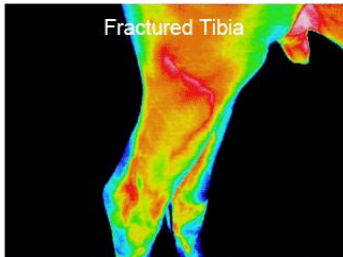


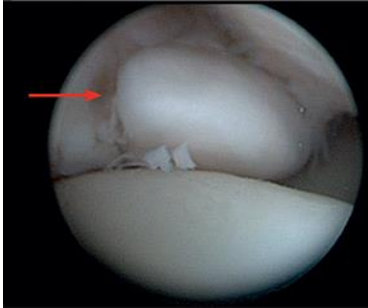


Type	Info	Normal image	Abnormal image
<p>Thermography</p>	<p>Done more commonly in the hind limbs, especially upper regions. A heat map is produced, and can be used to pinpoint areas of inflammation. Colder regions may be indicative of a decreased blood supply.</p>		
<p>Arthroscopy</p>	<p>It is a surgical procedure that allows visualization of the inside of a joint or tendon sheath with an endoscope. It requires general anesthesia.</p>	 <p data-bbox="1142 976 1486 1008">Normal cartilage of fetlock</p>	 <p data-bbox="1604 954 2024 1019">Fibrillation and cartilage erosion due to a P1 fragment</p>  <p data-bbox="1604 1328 1885 1360">Chip fracture (fetlock)</p>

X-ray

Useful in detecting abnormalities in bone, but gives a very limited view of soft tissue.



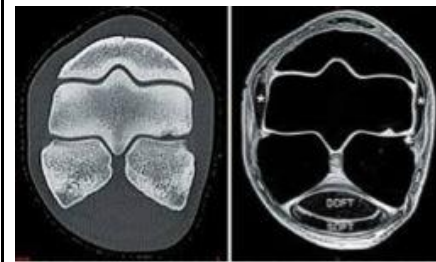
Normal fetlock joint



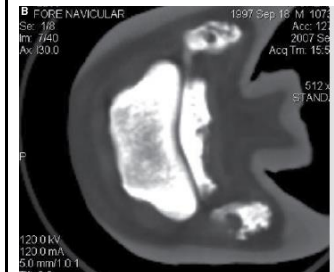
Chip fracture (fetlock)

CT scan

Useful in identifying abnormalities in bone and soft tissue. Barium or iodine can be used as a contrast medium.



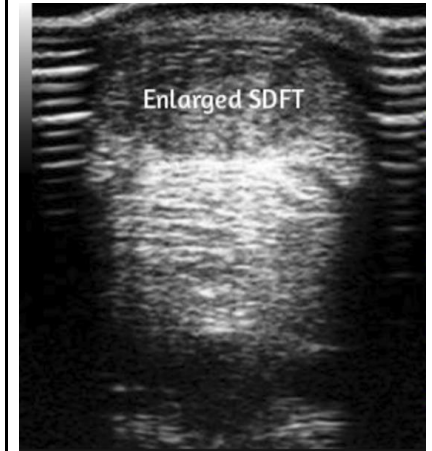
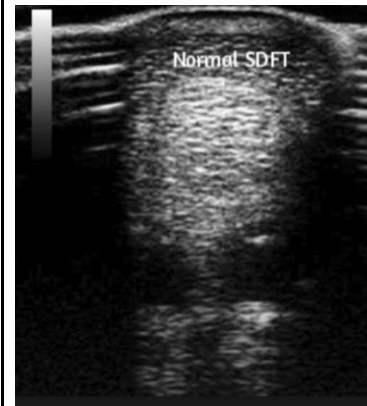
Horse hoof



Hoof with navicular syndrome

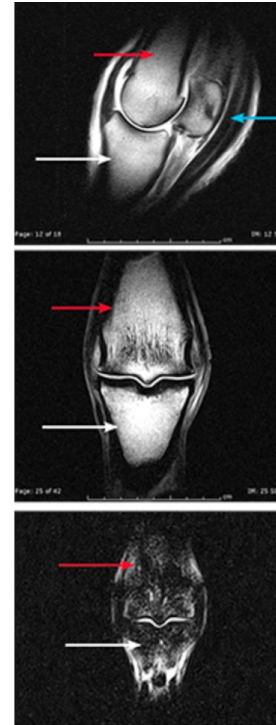
Ultrasound

Ensure the skin surface is clean before performing sonography. Ultrasound can be useful in detecting soft tissue injury.

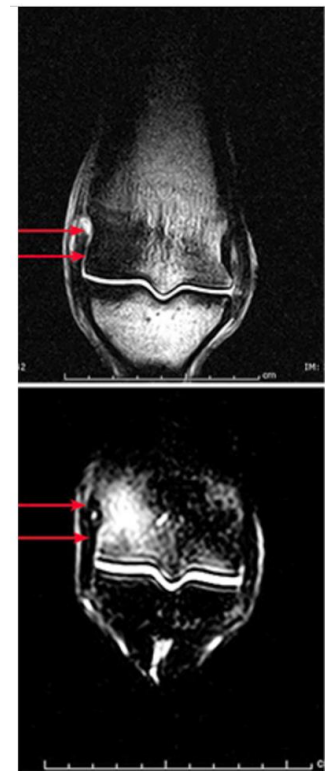


MRI

General anesthesia is required because the horse must remain still for a long period of time in order for an accurate image to be obtained.
Different slices of multiple planes of images can be seen.
MRI is very sensitive and minor abnormalities can be seen clearly.



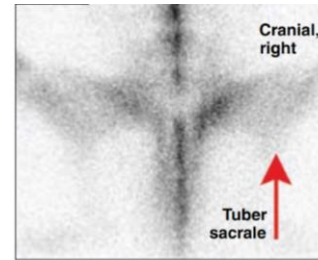
red arrow – cannon bone, white arrow – long pastern bone, blue arrow – flexor tendons



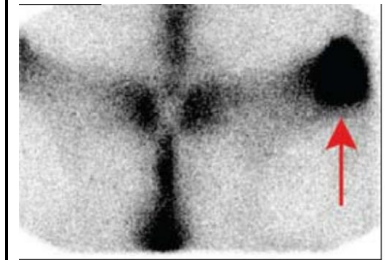
significant bone bruising (white area of bone in image (b) as indicated by arrows

Scintigraphy

Inject radioactive isotopes (eg. Technetium) intravenously. These will become concentrated in areas of injury, and can be detected with the use of a gamma camera.



Normal dorsal image of the pelvis. Note the normal uptake within the sacrum and the normal distribution from the tuber sacrale along the iliac crest to the tuber coxae.



Dorsal bone-phase image of the pelvis. The intense area of radiopharmaceutical uptake is indicative of a stress fracture of the right ilium (arrow).