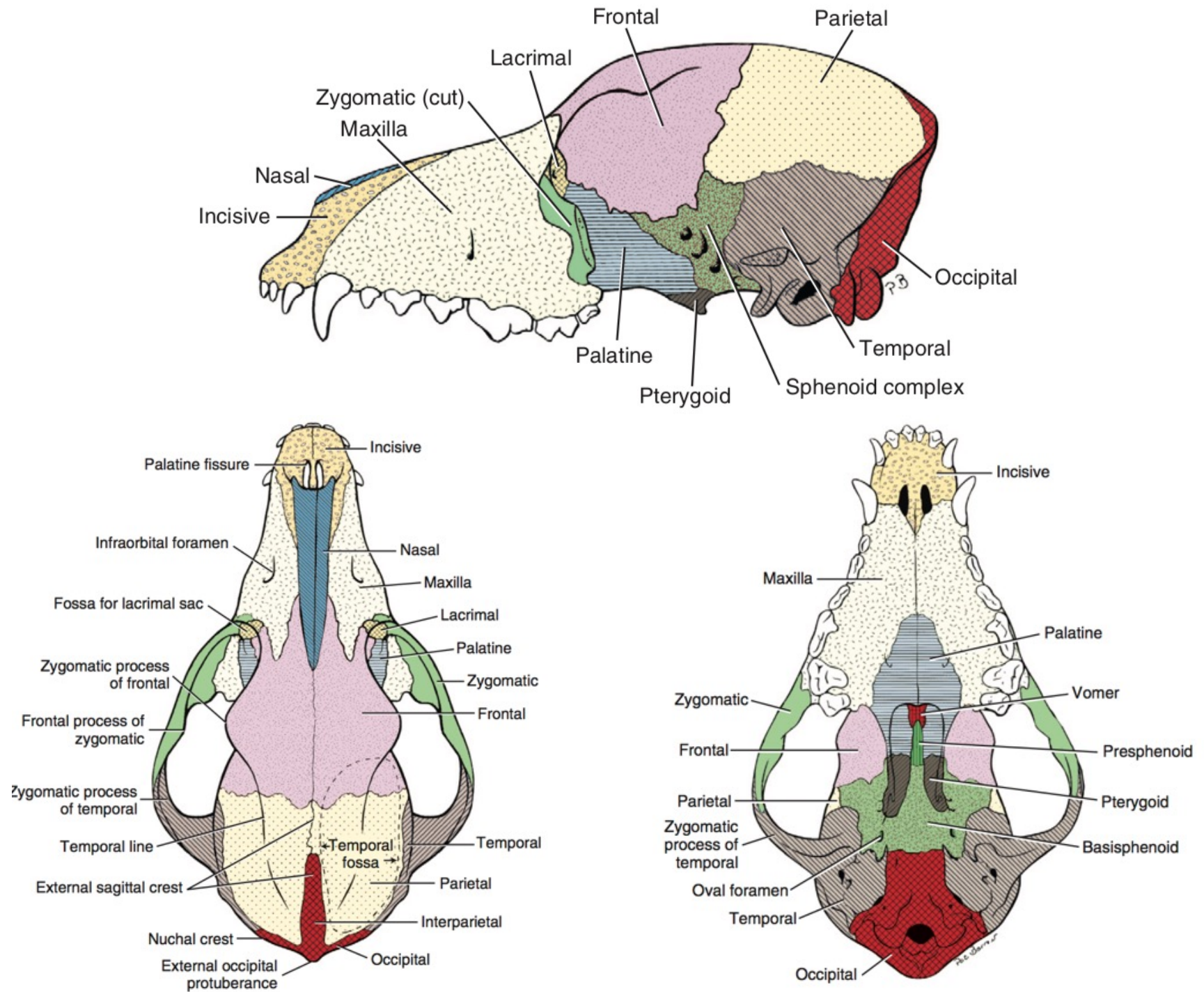




Radiographic key points interpretation in the assessment of the axial and appendicular skeleton

Edoardo Auriemma
edoardo.auriemma@gmail.com





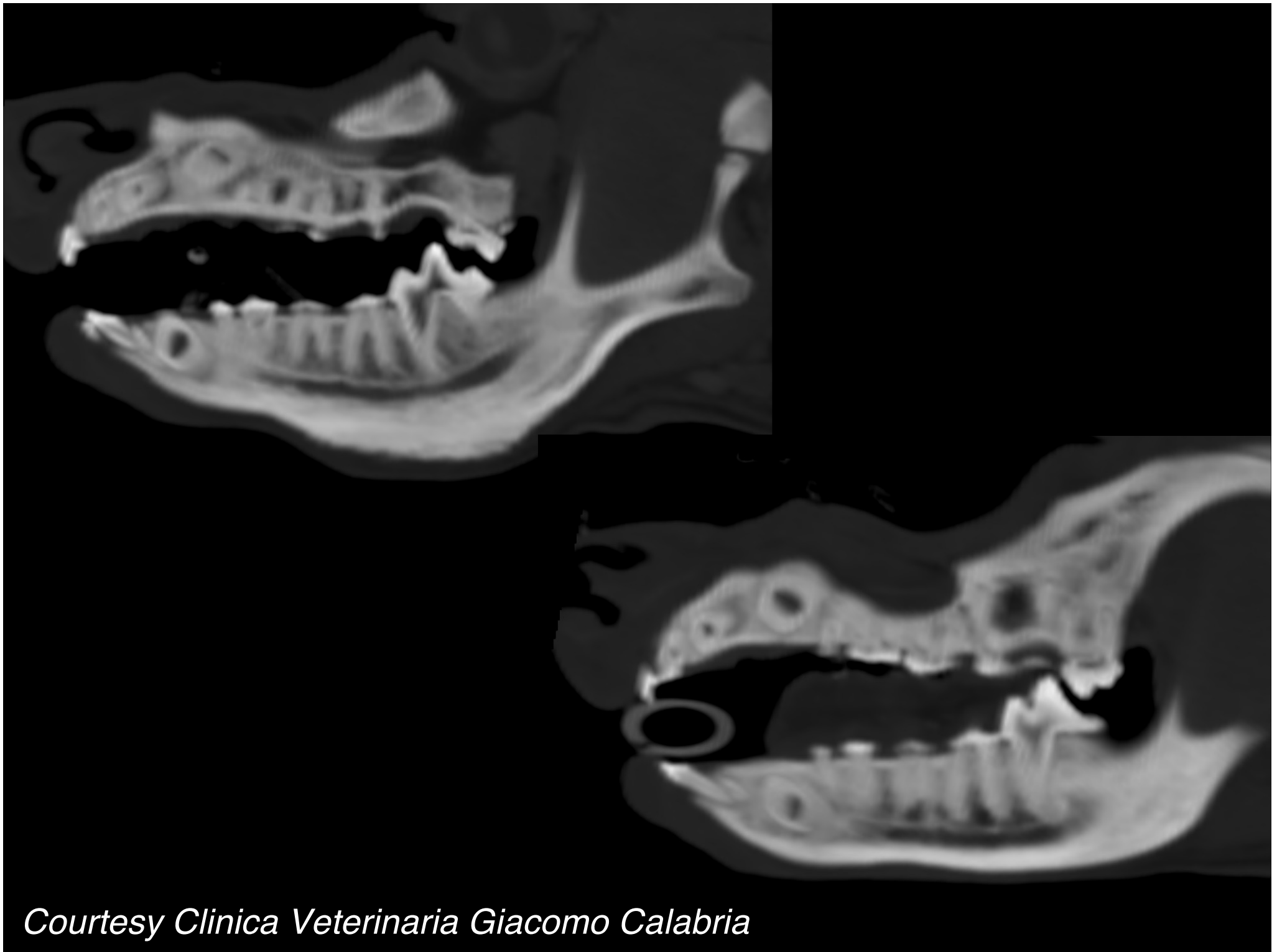
Miller's ANATOMY of the DOG

Still useful?





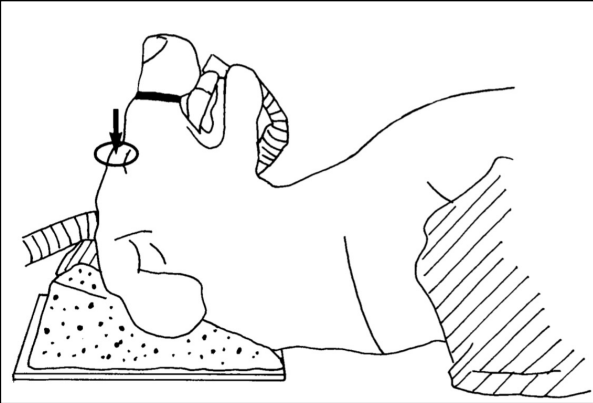
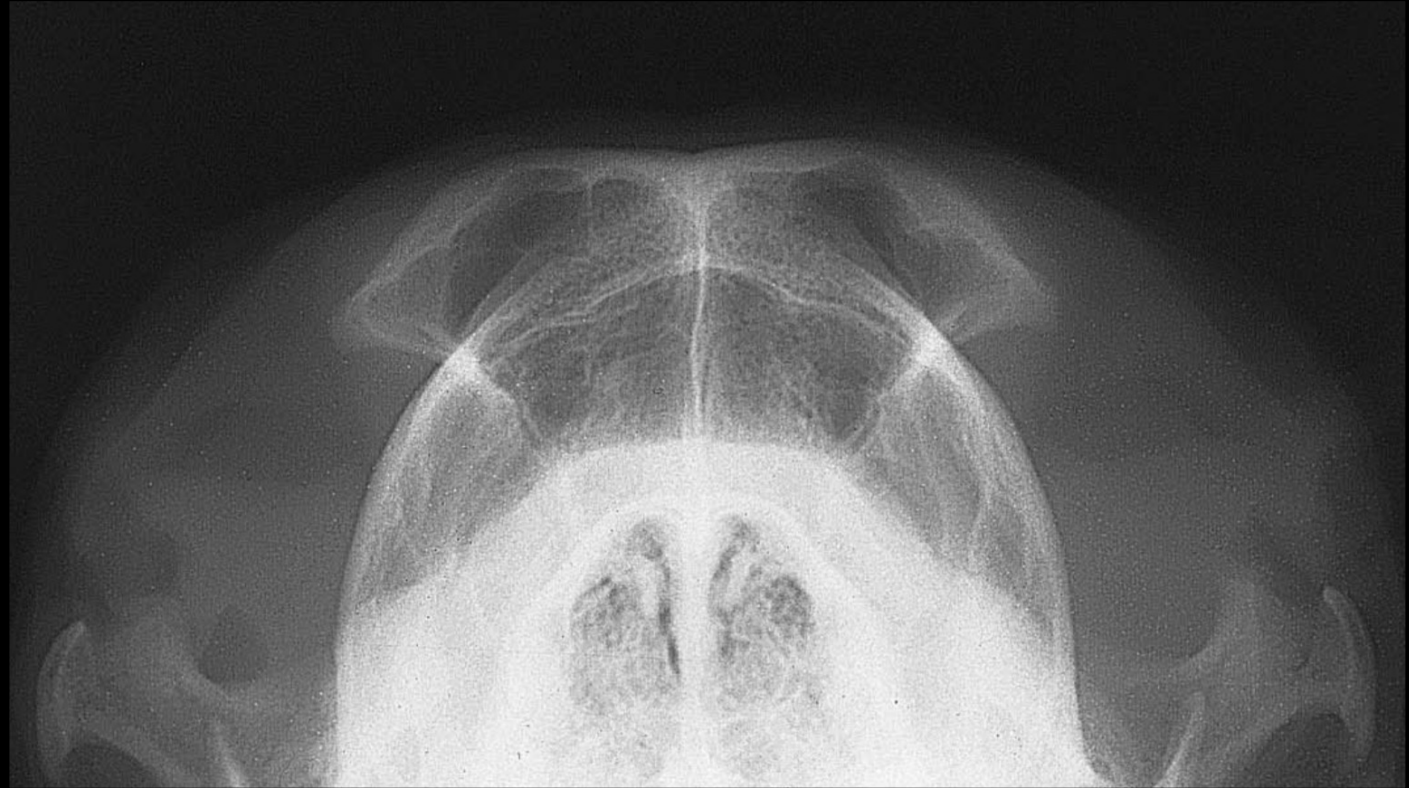
Courtesy Clinica Veterinaria Giacomo Calabria



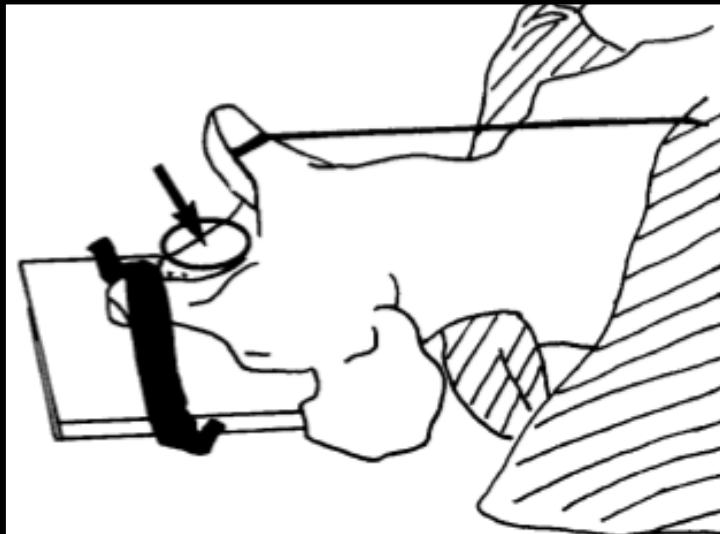
Courtesy Clinica Veterinaria Giacomo Calabria



Still useful?



An Atlas of Interpretative Radiographic Anatomy of the Dog & Cat

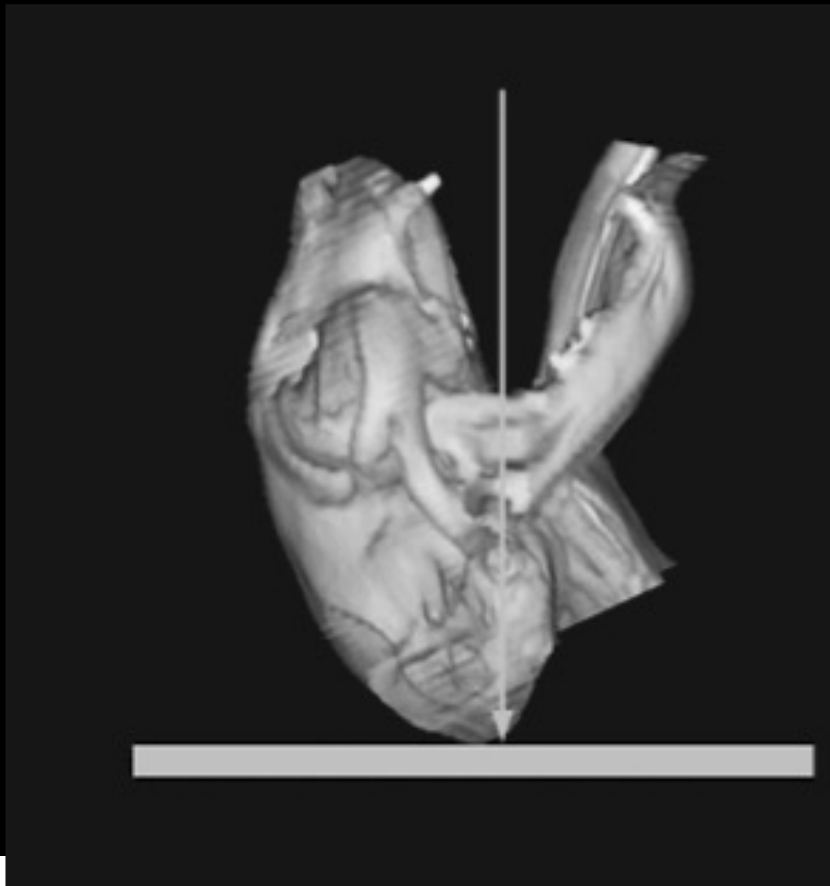
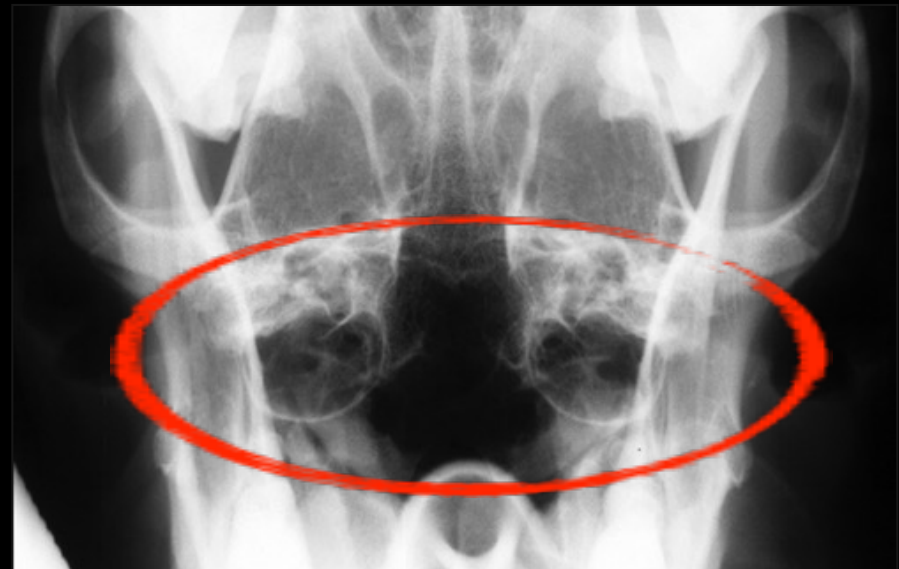


LL SX

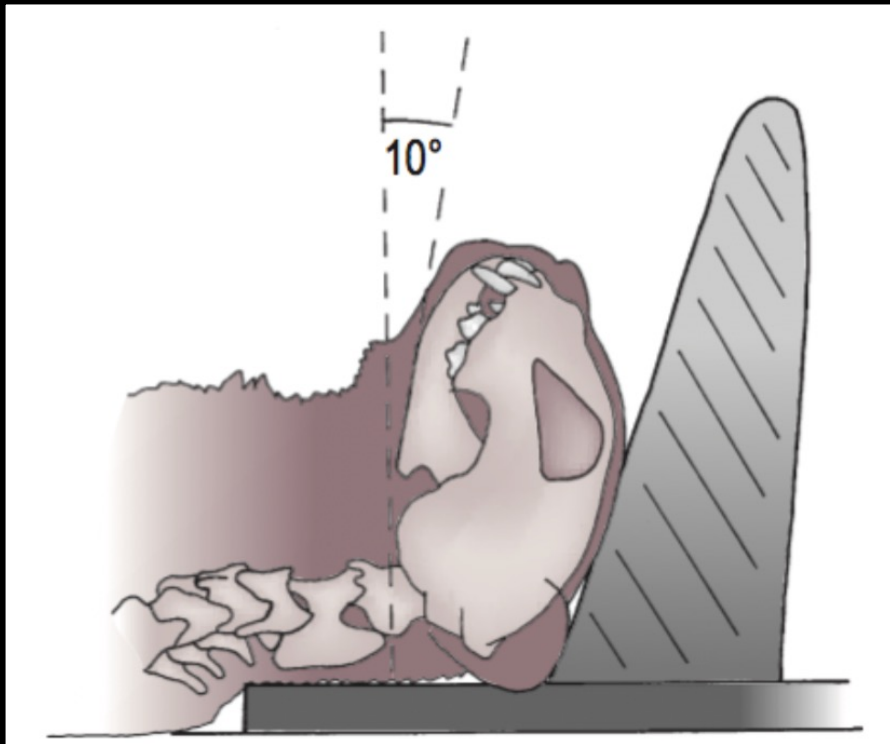


VD SX

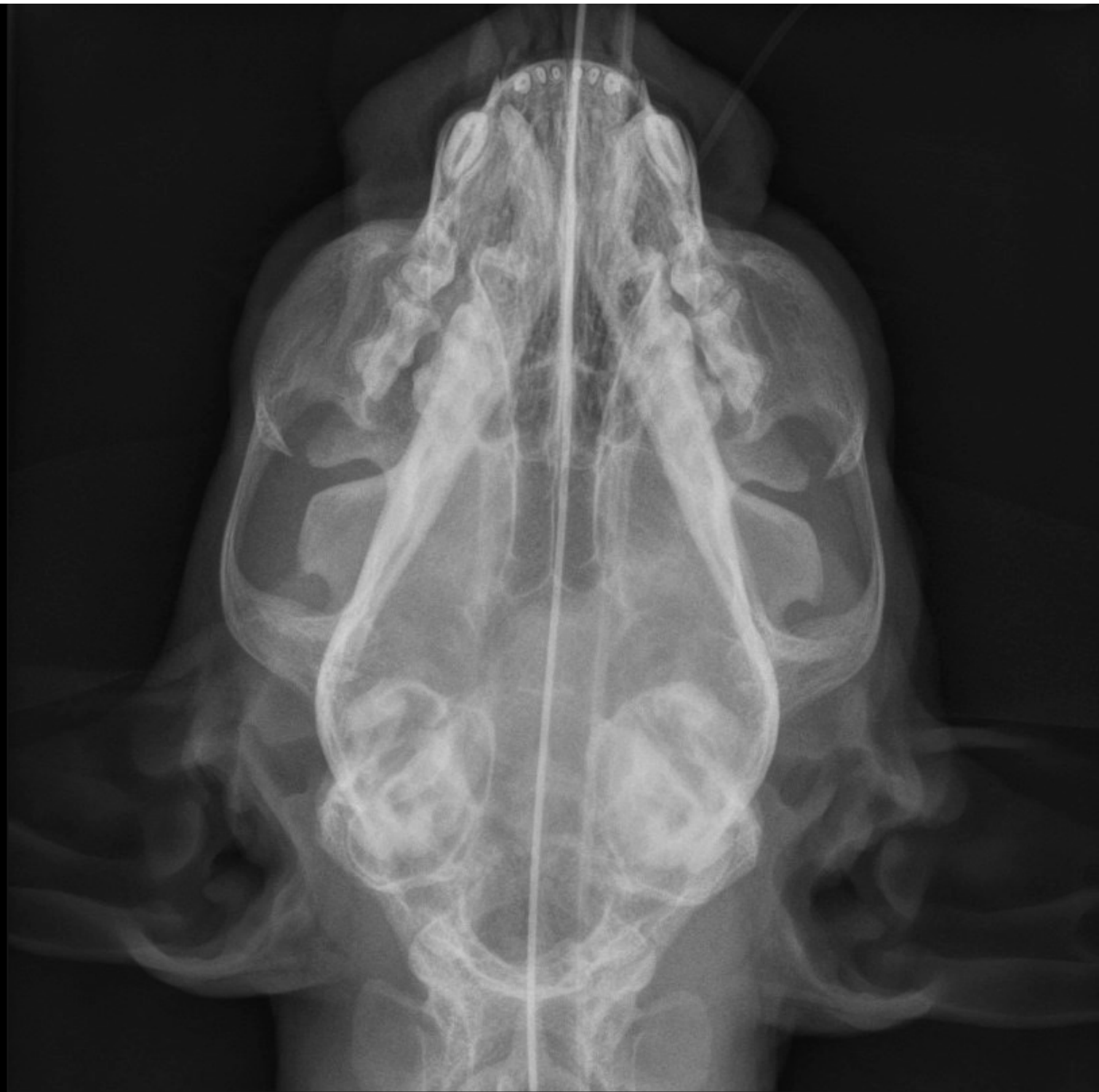




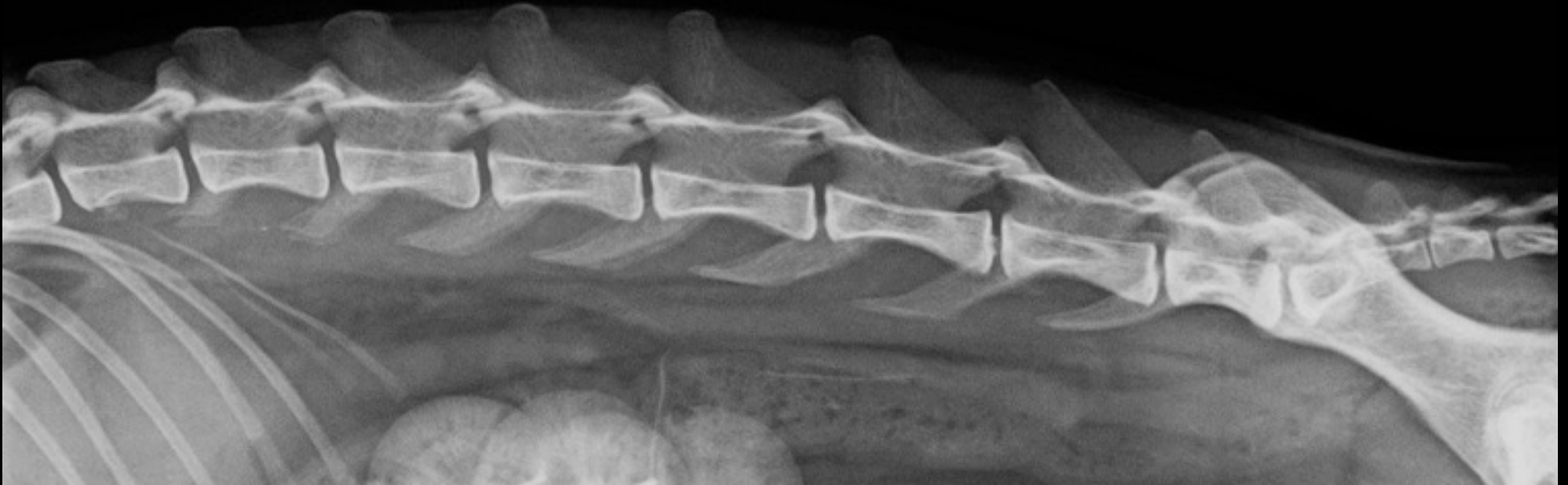
M.G. Bischoff, S.K. Kneller / Vet Clin Small Anim 34 (2004) 437–458







Daily use







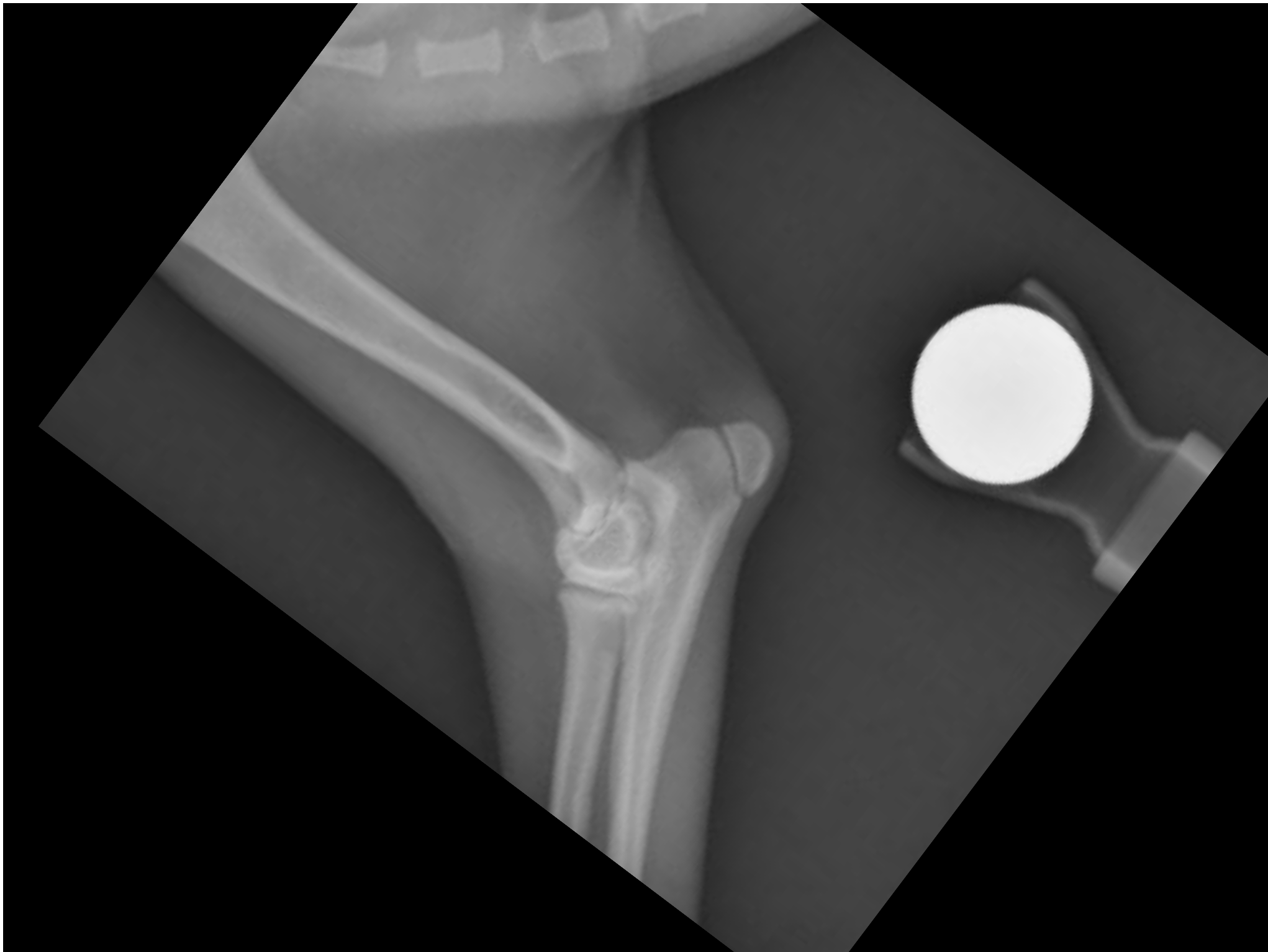


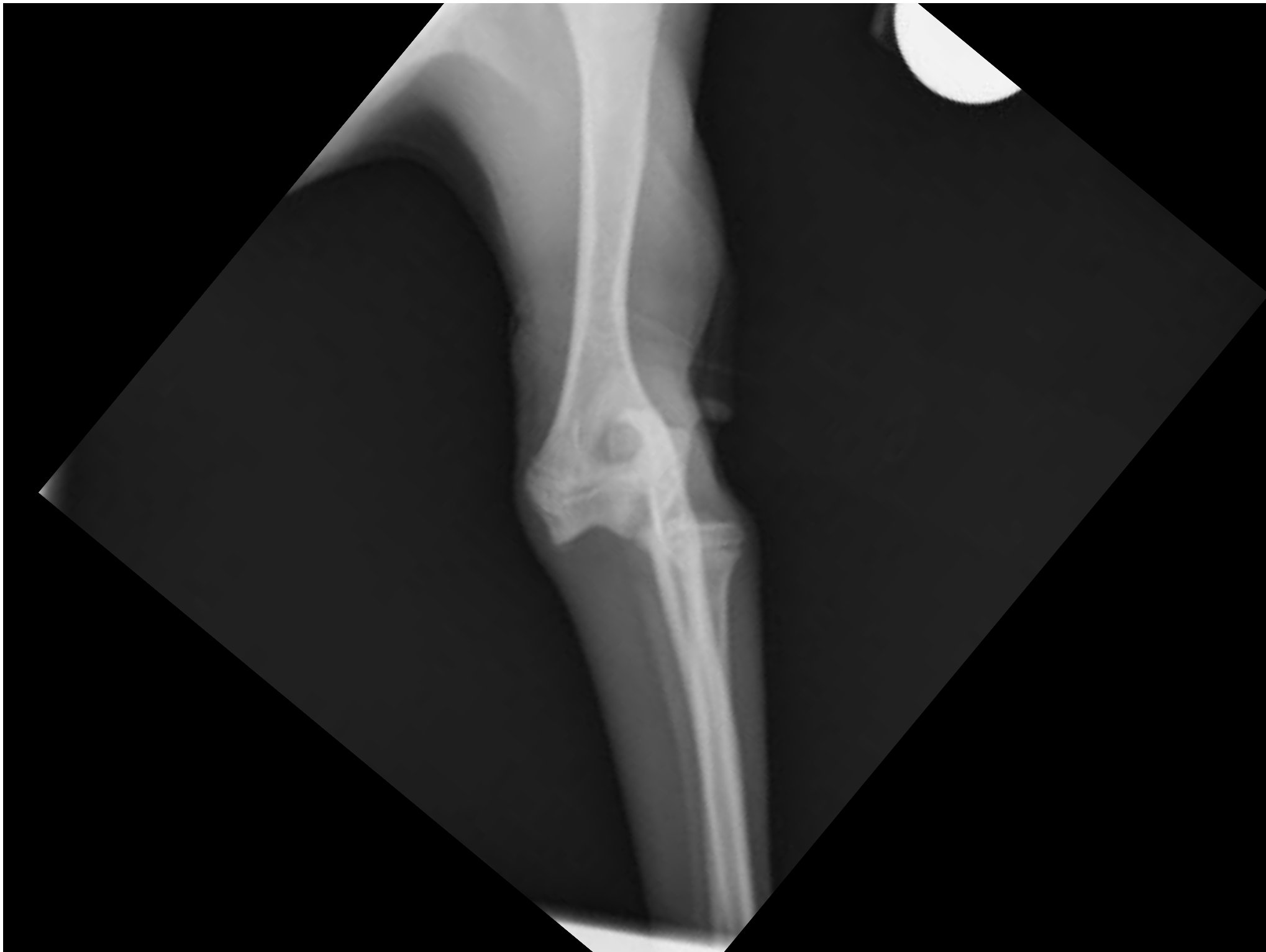




Orthopaedic or neurologic?





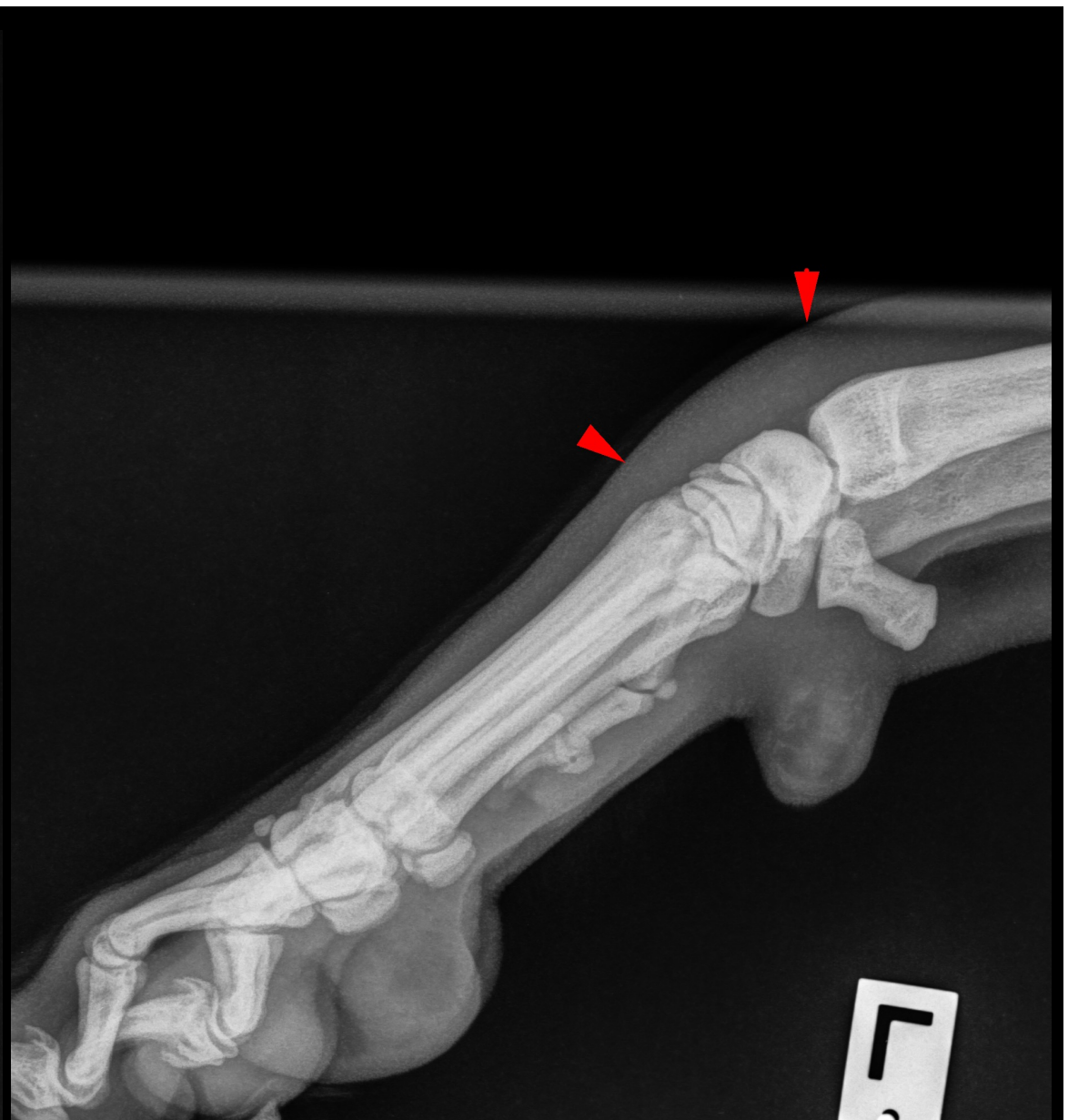


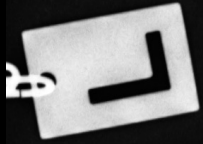
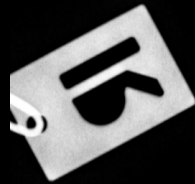
2 VIEWS !



2 V I E W S

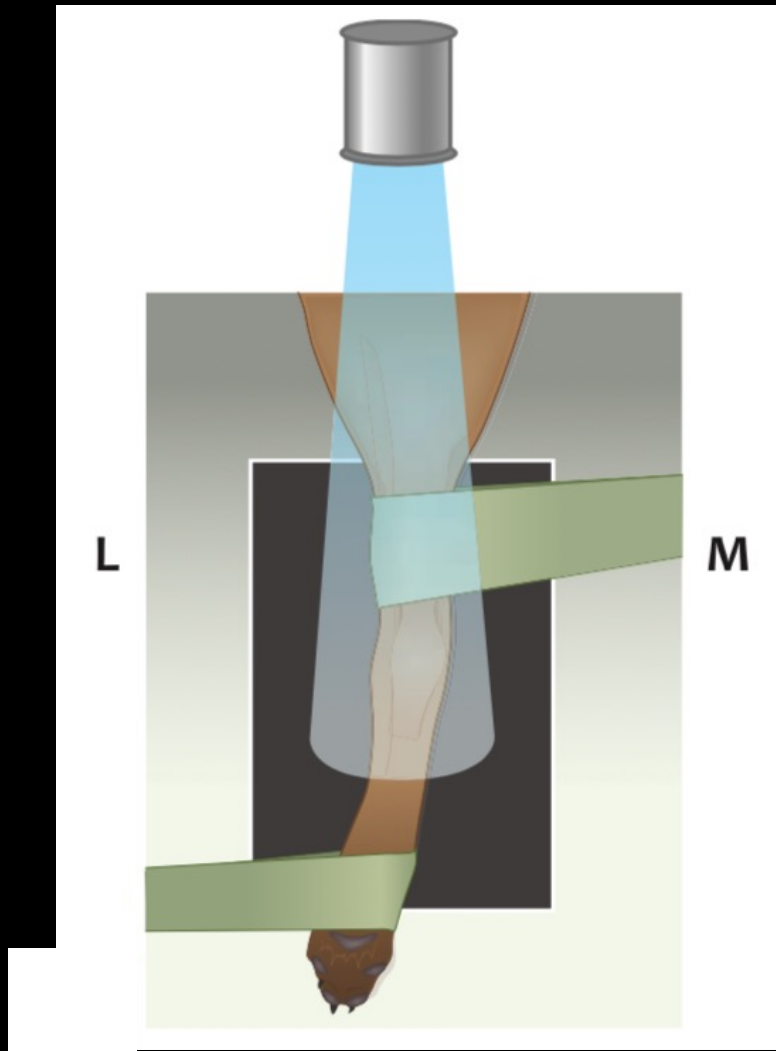
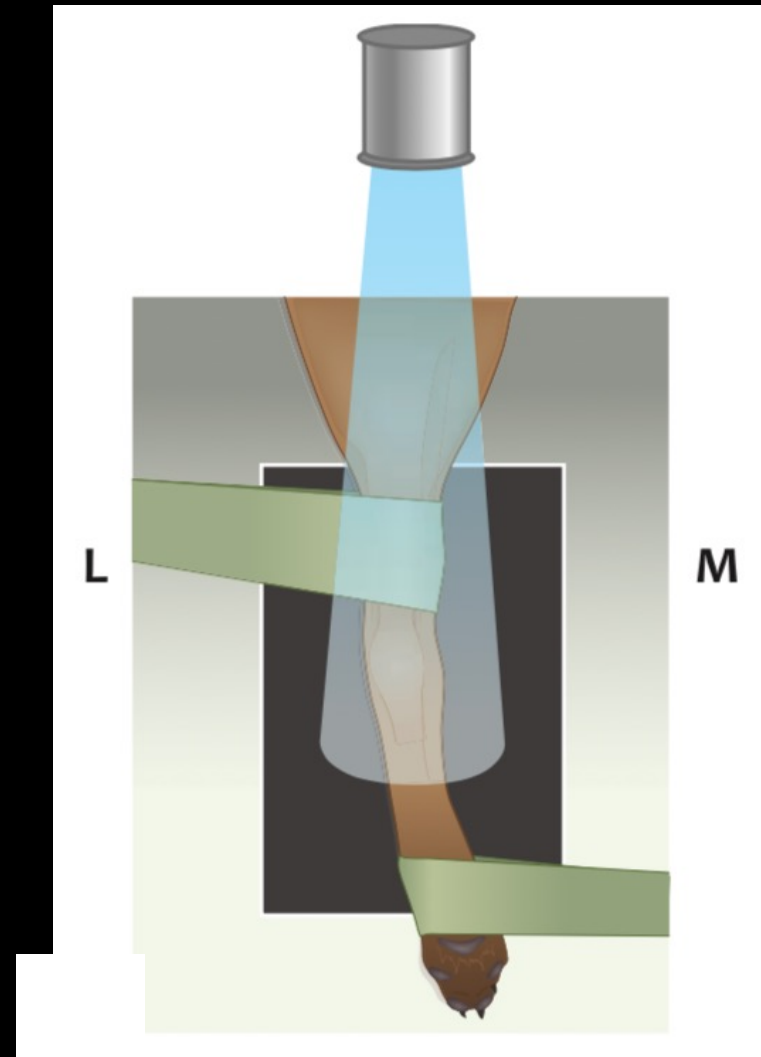








Stressed views

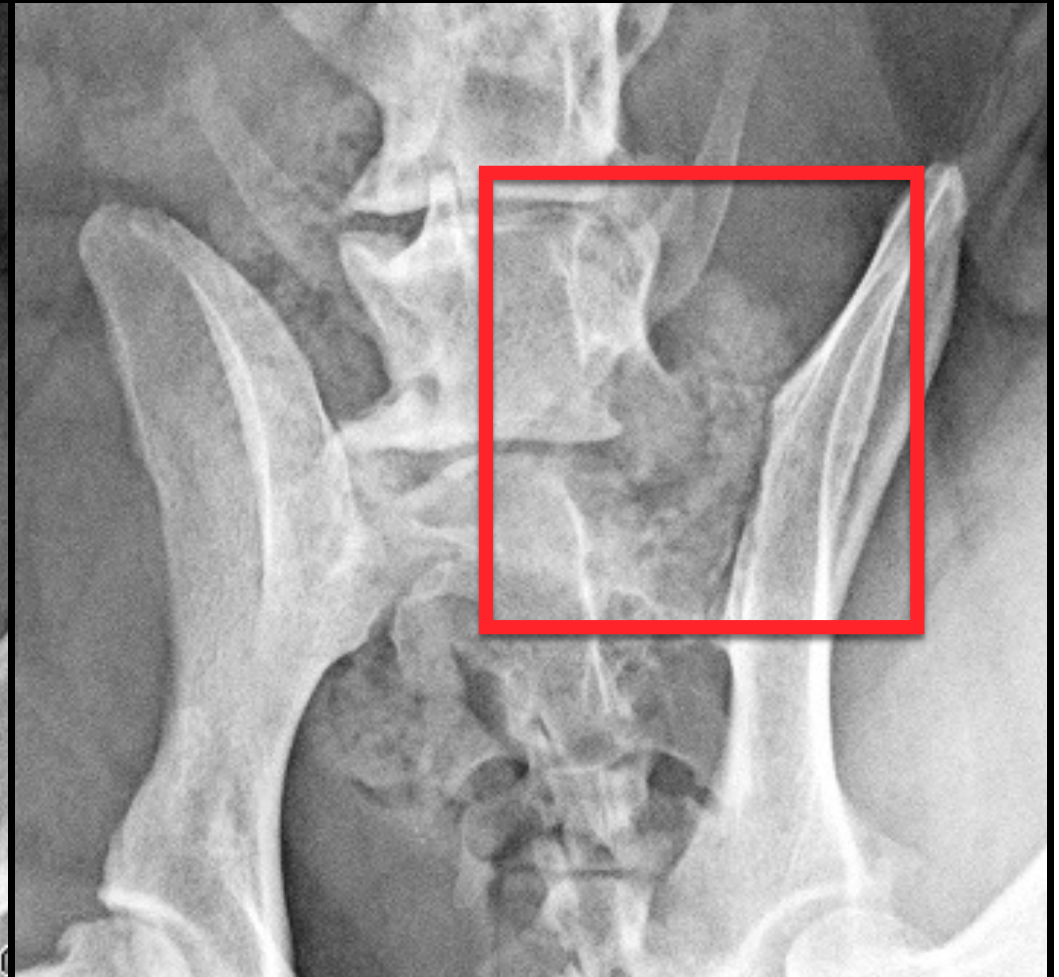








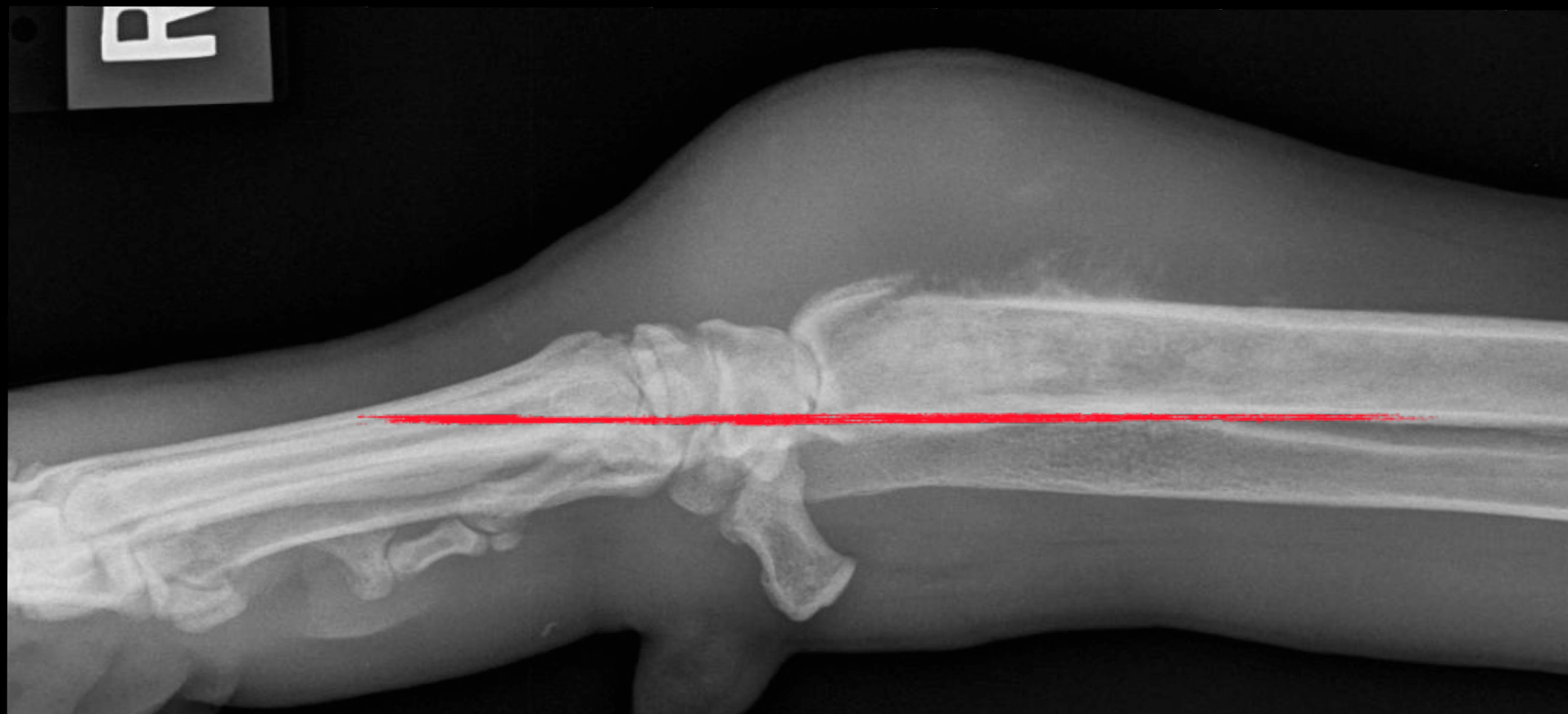
Oblique views



Interpretation

ABCS

A



B



OSTEOPENIA

B

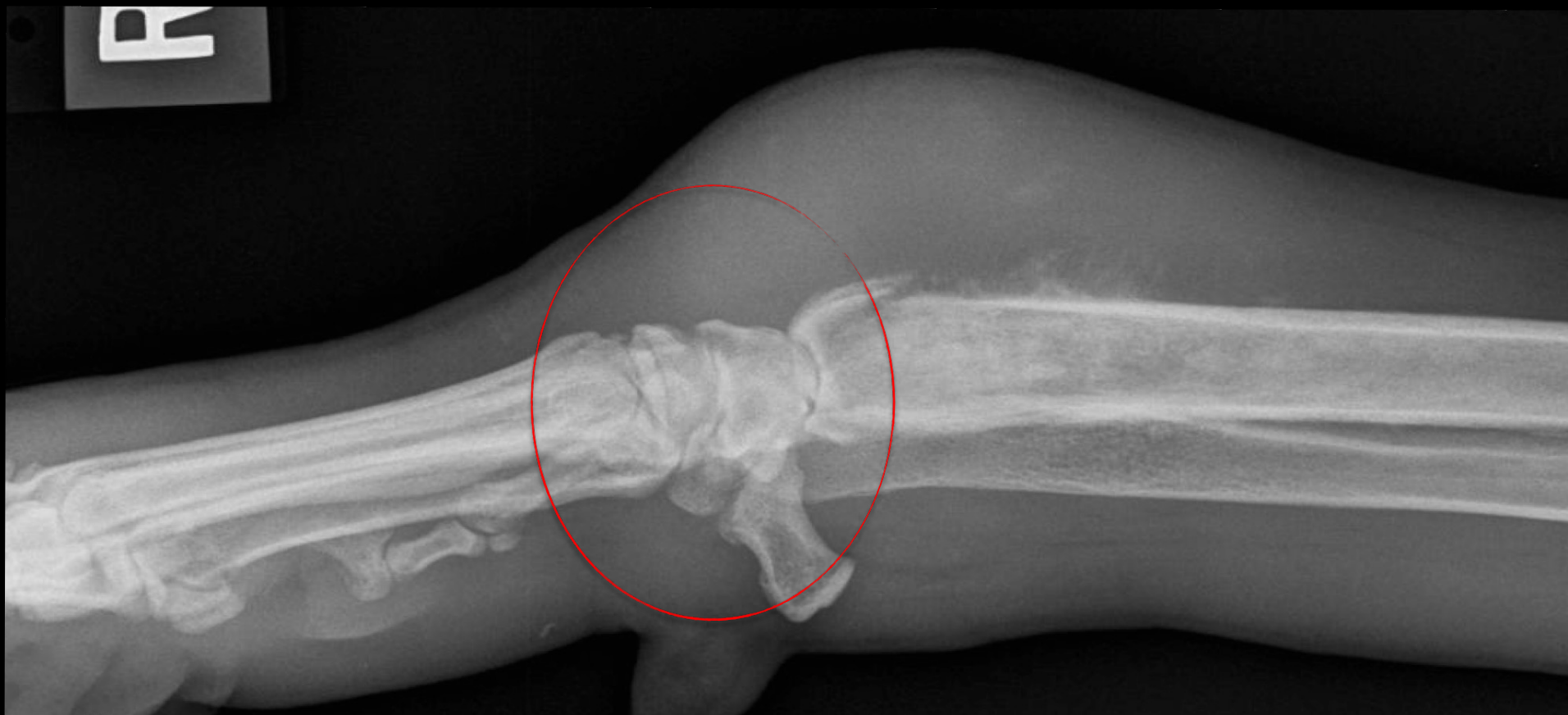


OSTEOSCLEROSIS

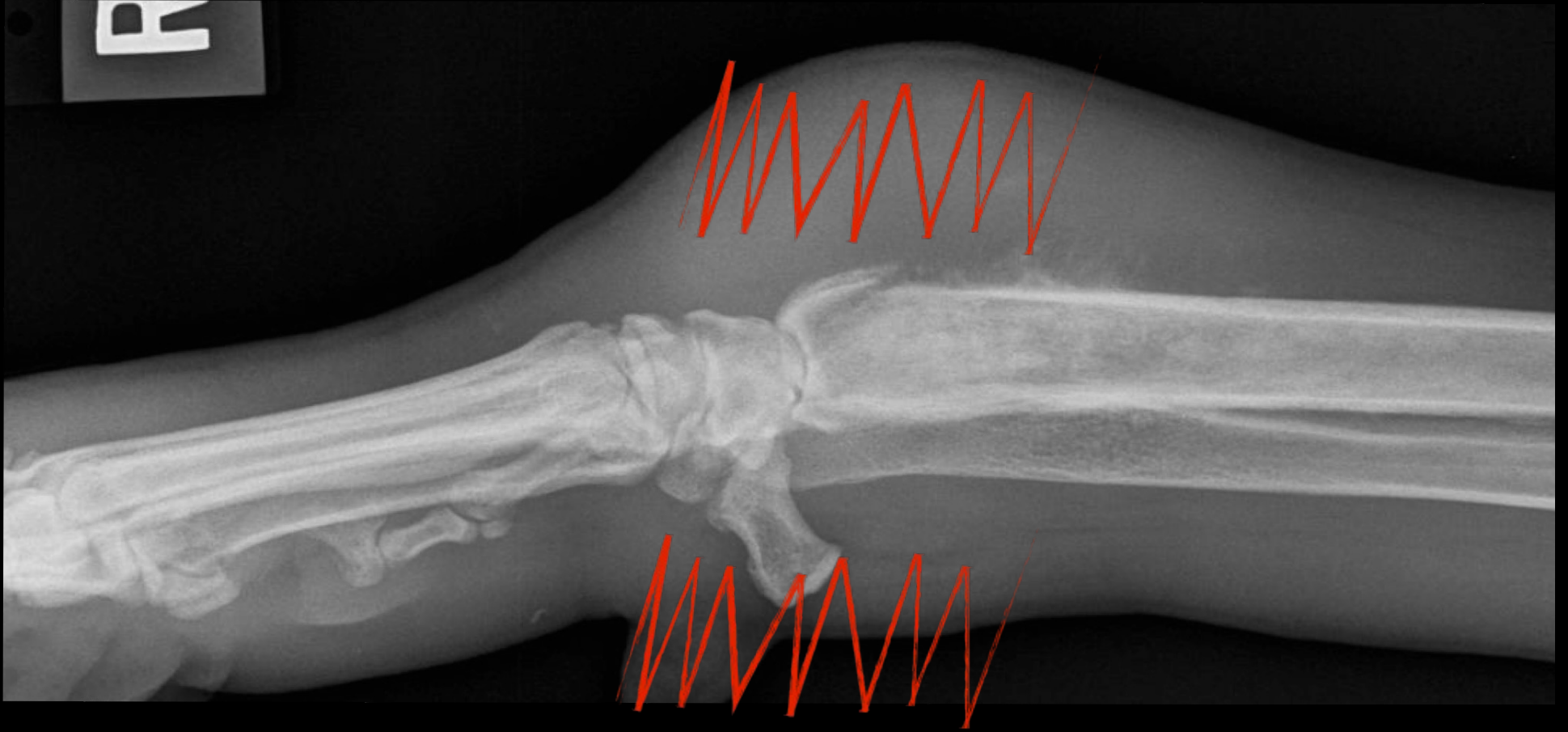
B



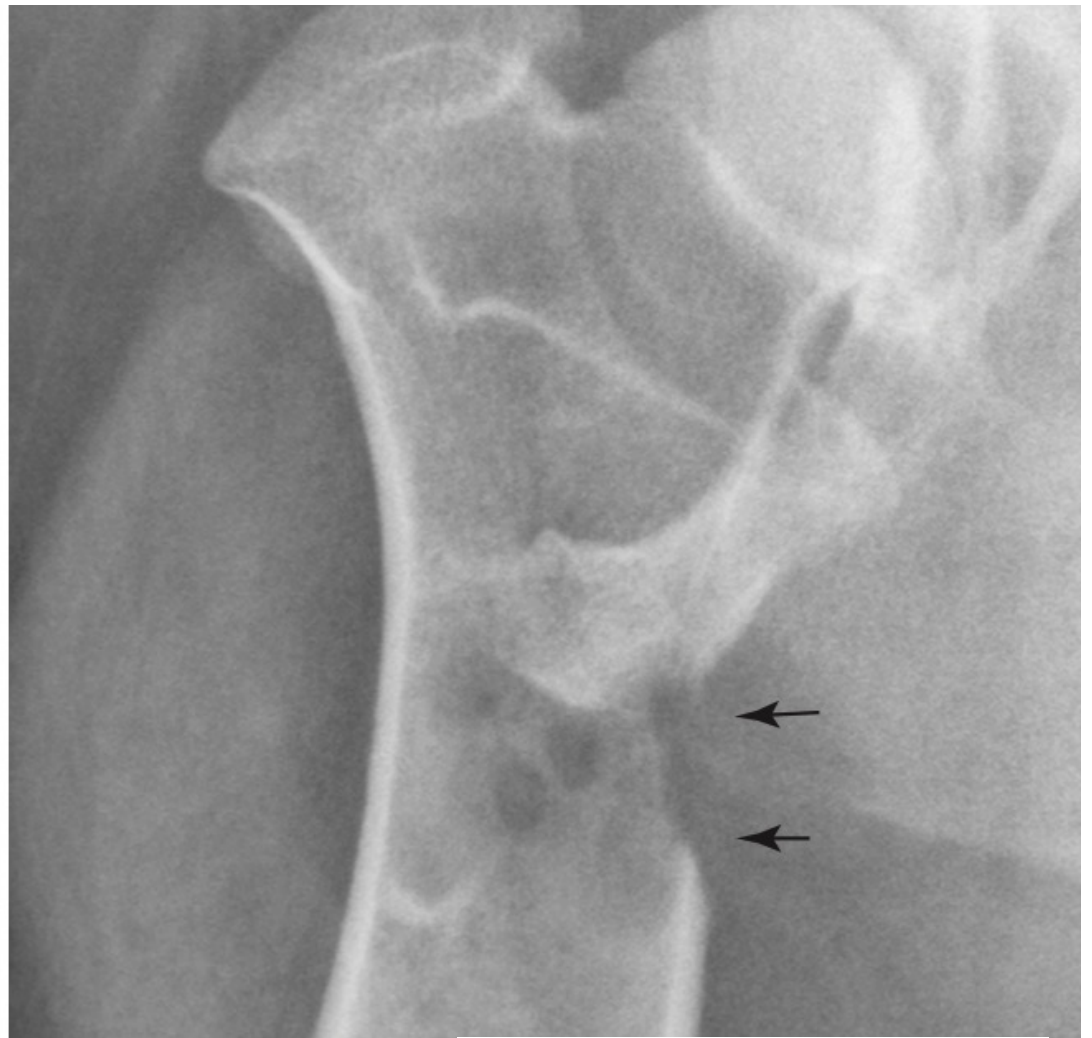
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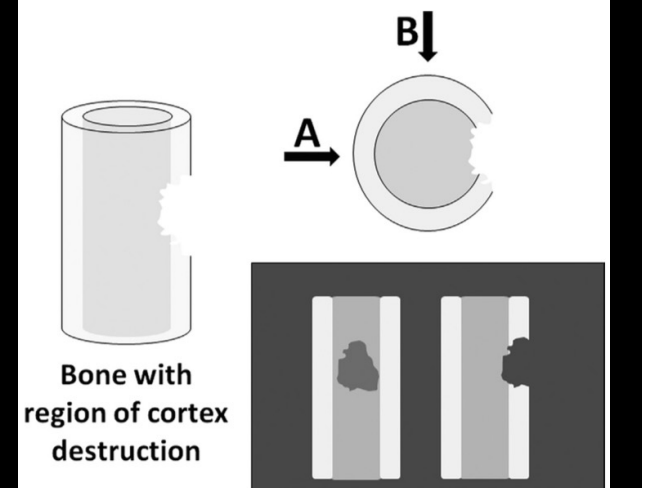
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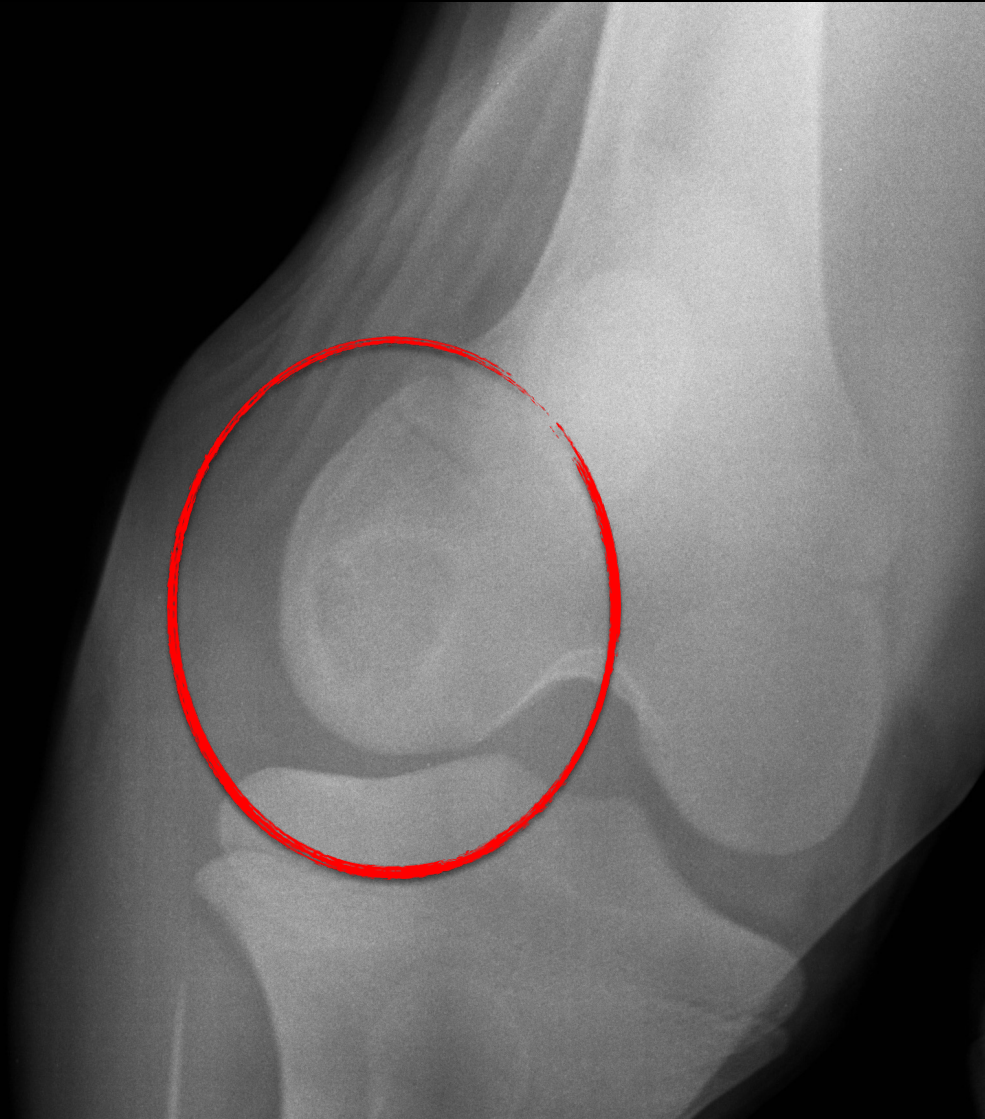


AGGRESSIVE OR NOT AGGRESSIVE ?



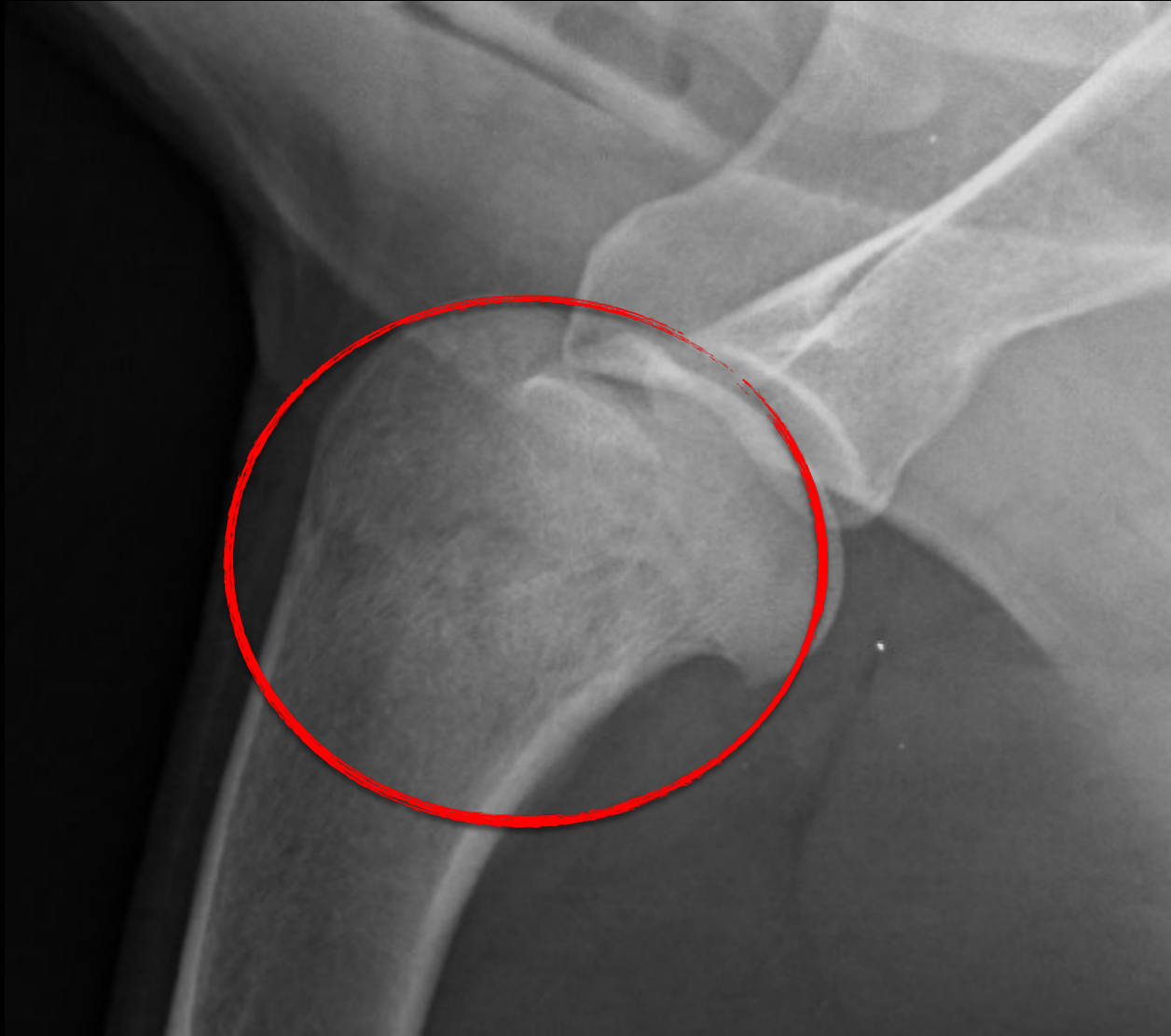
1 CORTICAL LYSIS





2

TYPE OF OSTEOLYSIS (geografic)



2

TYPE DI OSTEOLYSIS (moth eaten)



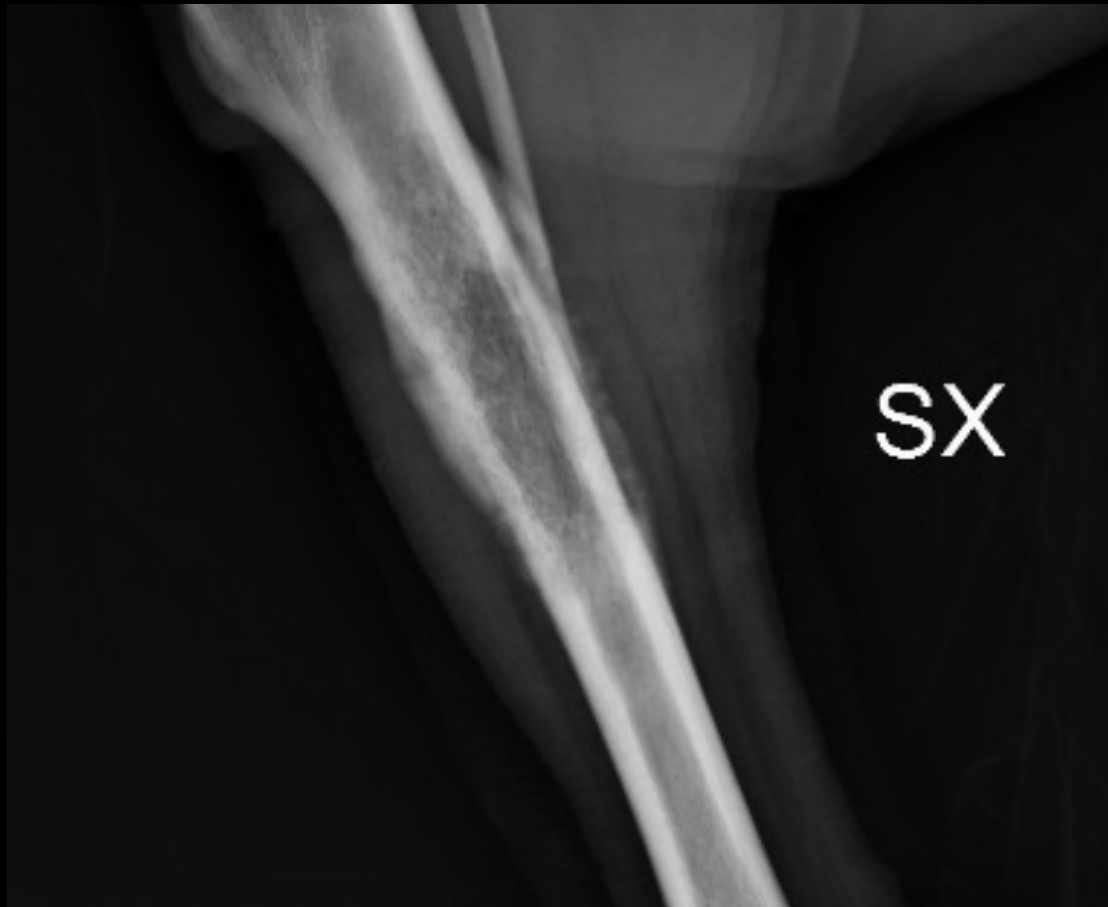
2

TYPE DI OSTEOLYSIS (permeative)



3

TRANSITIONAL ZONE



4

PERIOSTEAL REACTION



4

PERIOSTEAL REACTION



5

PROGRESSION OF THE LESION

MONOSTOTIC OR POLIOTOTIC



LOCALIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION



SOFT TISSUES

