



IRISH DRAUGHT HORSE SOCIETY OF North America

Purebred Stallion Inspector X Ray Form
Report to be completed in full by veterinarian

RADIOGRAPHS

RADIOGRAPHS MUST BE IDENTIFIED WITH THE STALLION NAME, DATE OF X-RAY AND MUST IDENTIFY LEFT OR RIGHT LIMB. PHALANGES MUST BE LABELLED FORE OR HIND. THE PROJECTIONS/VIEWS MUST BE ACCURATE. THE DEFINITIONS OF BONES, JOINTS AND SOFT TISSUE OUTLINES SHOULD BE CLEARLY VISIBLE.

NAME OF STALLION:

REGISTRATION NUMBER:

<p><u>A. RIGHT FORE:</u> (shoe removed)</p> <p>1. Lateromedial views of the front foot and pastern- Both front feet should be on foot blocks. Taken from lateral to medial centering on the coronary band.</p> <p>2. Lateromedial view of the fetlock - Taken from lateral to medial centering on the fetlock.</p> <p>3. Dorsopalmar view of the front foot - Foot on block and centering beam on the hoof.</p> <p>4. Dorsopalmar view of fetlock and pastern - Angle the machine down approximately 15 degrees. Center on the fetlock joint space.</p> <p>5. Dorsopalmar projection with the toe of the foot in a foot block (dorsoproximal -palmarodistal oblique or Oxspring view). The navicular bone must be displayed in the distal half of the middle phalanx and should not overlap the joint space of the coffin - Take with the horse pointing its toe down so that the sole lies on the cassette. This view is taken from front to back with the beam centered on the coronary band. The central and collateral sulci of the hoof should be packed.</p> <p><u>B. LEFT FORE:</u> (shoe removed)</p> <p>6. Lateromedial views of the front foot and pastern- Both front feet should be on the foot blocks. Taken from lateral to medial centering on the coronary band.</p> <p>7. Lateromedial view of the fetlock - Taken from lateral to medial centering on the fetlock.</p> <p>8. Dorsopalmar view of the front foot - Foot on block and center in the middle of the hoof.</p> <p>9. Dorsopalmar view of fetlock and pastern - Angle the machine down approximately 15 degrees. Center on the fetlock joint space.</p> <p>10. Dorsopalmar projection with the toe of the foot in a foot block (dorsoproximal - palmarodistal oblique or Oxspring view). The navicular bone must be displayed in the distal half of the middle phalanx and should not overlap the joint space of the coffin - Take with the horse pointing its toe down so that the sole lies on the cassette. This view is taken from front to back with the beam centered on the coronary band. The central and collateral sulci of the hoof should be packed.</p>	<p><u>C. RIGHT STIFLE</u></p> <p>11. Lateromedial views including the patella, femoral trochlear ridges and femoral condyles - Center in the femorotibial joint about 10 cm caudal to the leg. Collimate tightly around the stifle.</p> <p><u>D. LEFT STIFLE</u></p> <p>12. Lateromedial views including the patella, femoral trochlear ridges and femoral condyles - Center on the femorotibial joint about 10 cm caudal to the leg. Collimate tightly around the stifle.</p> <p><u>E. RIGHT HOCK</u></p> <p>13. Lateromedial - Taken from lateral to medial, centered on the lower hock joints.</p> <p>14. Dorsolateral plantaraomedial oblique - Taken from lateral front to medial back. Centered on lower hock joints</p> <p>15. Dorsomedial plantar lateral oblique - Taken from the inside front to the outside back, centered on the lower hock joints.</p> <p><u>F. LEFT HOCK</u></p> <p>16. Lateromedial - Taken from lateral to medial, centered on the lower hock joints.</p> <p>17. Dorsolateral plantaraomedial oblique - Taken from lateral front to medial back. Centered on lower hock joints</p> <p>18. Dorsomedial plantar lateral oblique - Taken from the inside front to the outside back, centered on the lower hock joints.</p> <p><u>G. RIGHT HIND FOOT</u></p> <p>19. Lateromedial (LM) including fetlock pastern and coffin joints and the distal phalanx - Center on the center of the pastern bone. Collimate dorso-proximally to include the distal phalanx and fetlock joint.</p> <p><u>H. LEFT HIND FOOT</u></p> <p>20. Lateromedial (LM) including fetlock pastern and coffin joints and the distal phalanx - Center on the center of the pastern bone. Collimate dorso-proximally to include the distal phalanx and fetlock joint.</p>
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Purebred Stallion Inspection X Ray Form

Report to be completed in full by veterinarian

Name of Owner: _____

Name of Stallion: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Brief History of Use: _____

Note:

Due to the complexity of the Lateromedial and the Dorsopalmar views of the foot. It is necessary to have two distinct views of the areas rather than one all-inclusive one (views A 1 thru 4 and B 1 thru 4). Therefore, the number of views for Irish Draught/HSI inspections is, in actual fact, 20 rather than the stated 16.

Other Observations: _____

I, _____, hereby certify that I have this day taken radiographs of the above-described stallion.

Name (print): _____

Veterinary
Stamp

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____