

Osteochondrosis

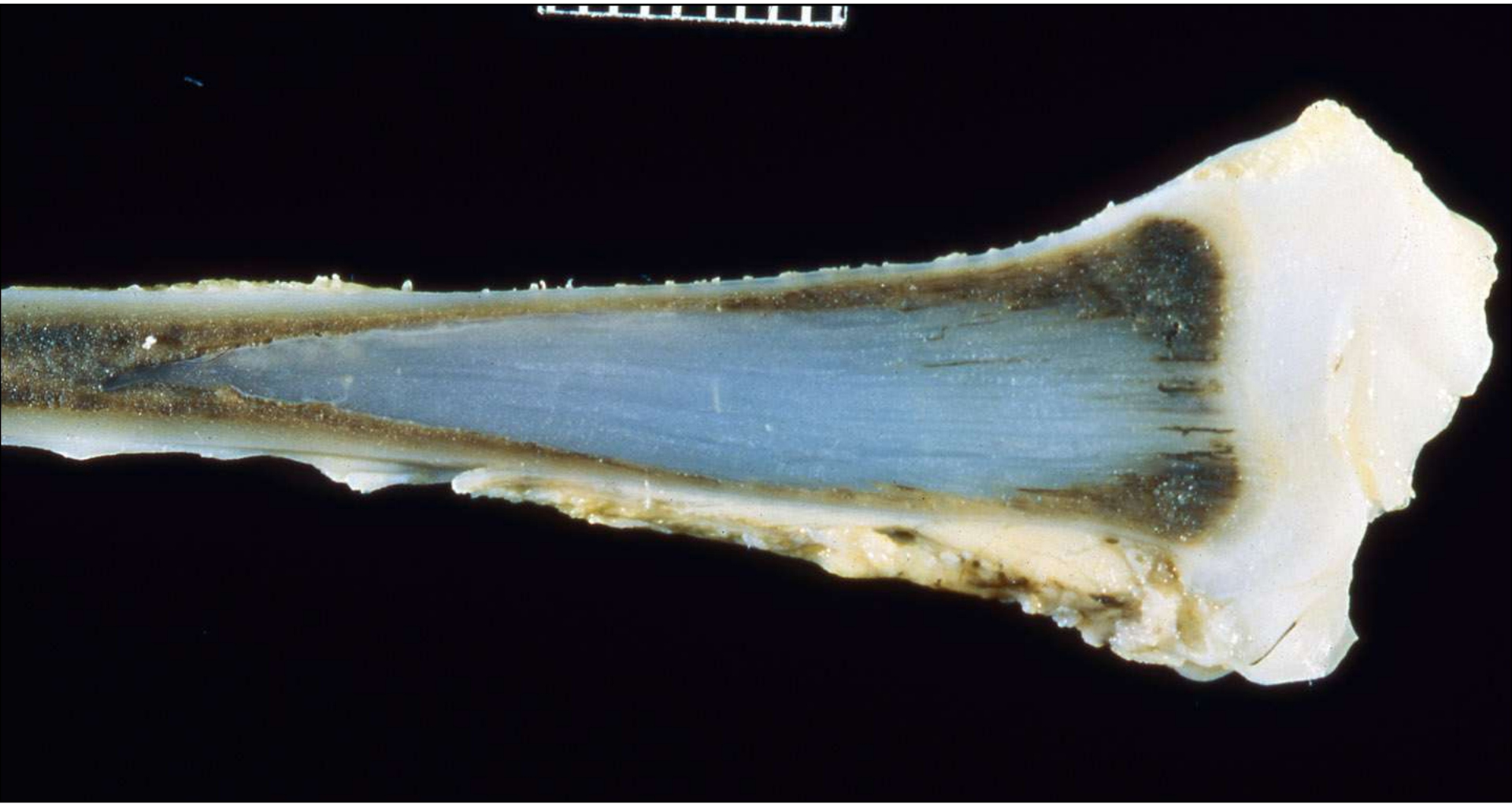
AE Complex dysplasia



Tibial Dyschondroplasia (avian)

Physeal dysplasia

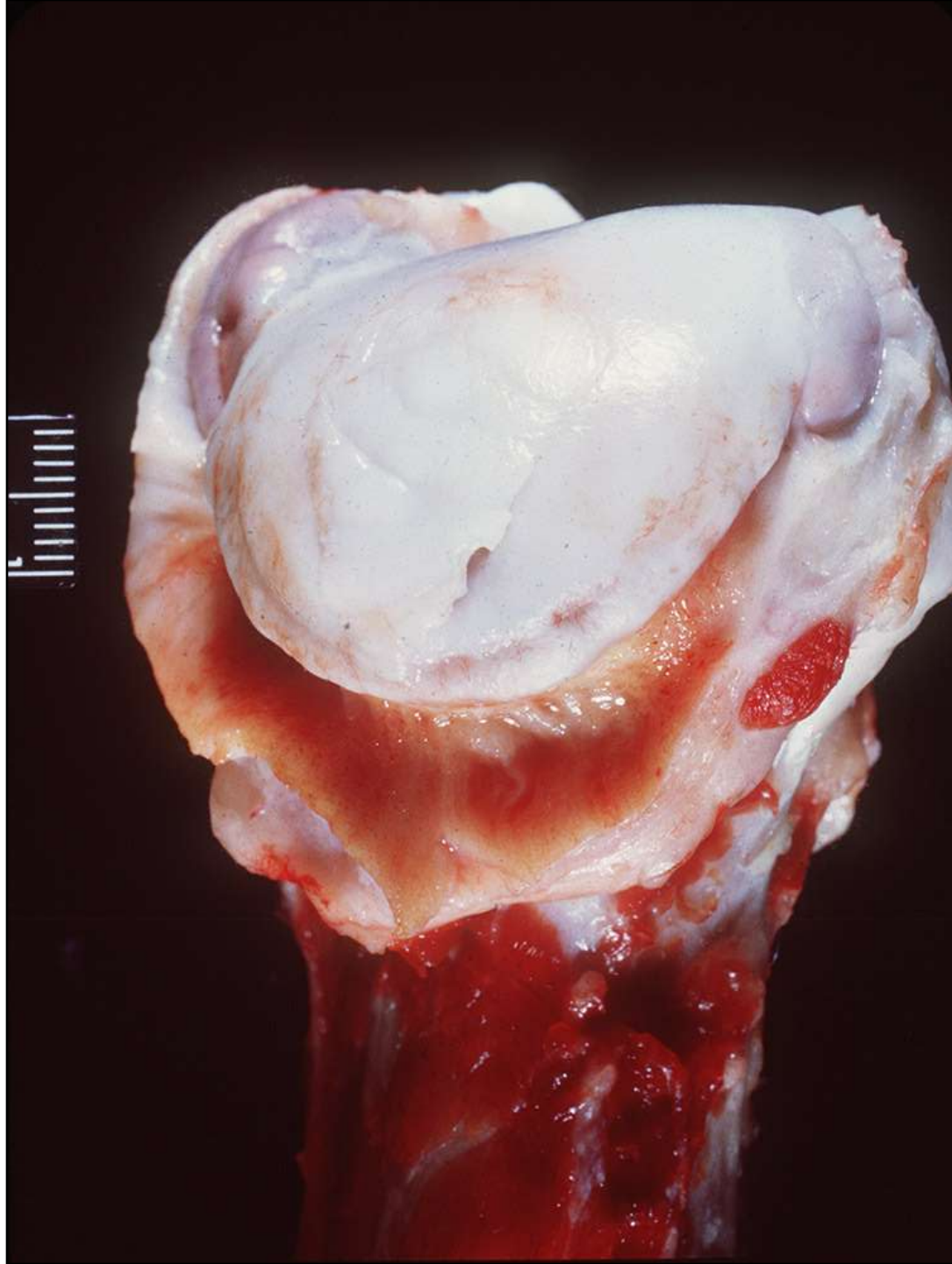


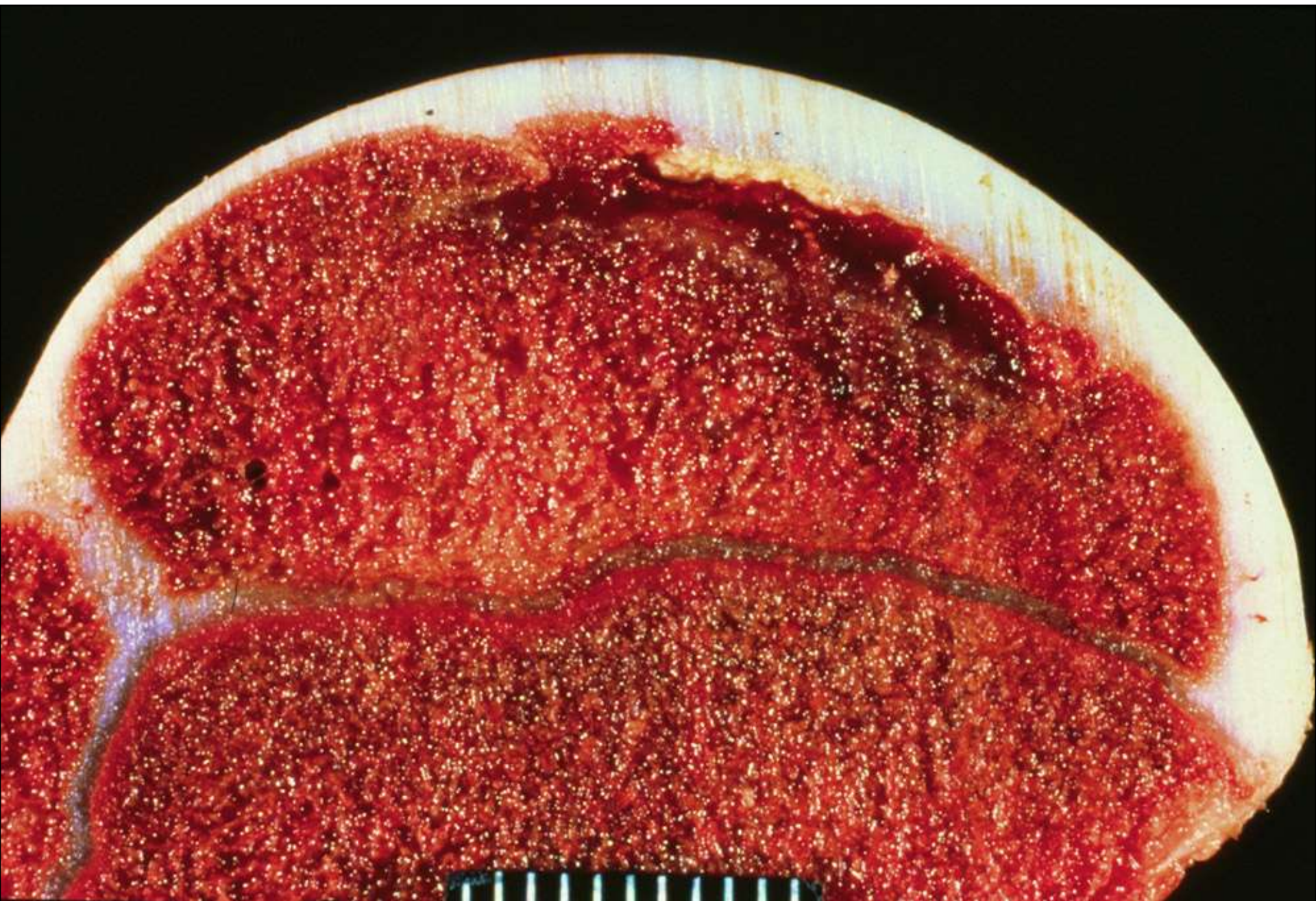


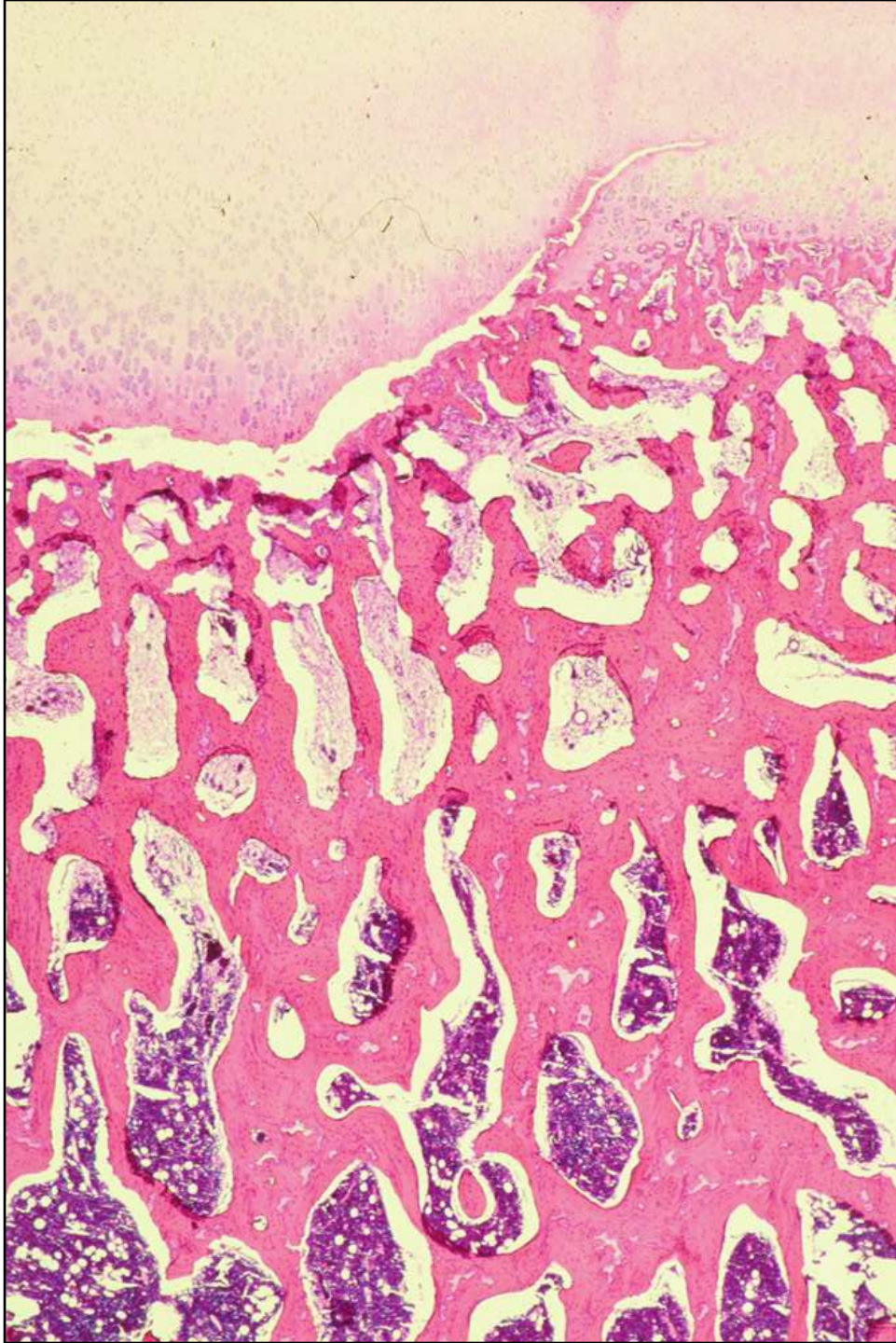


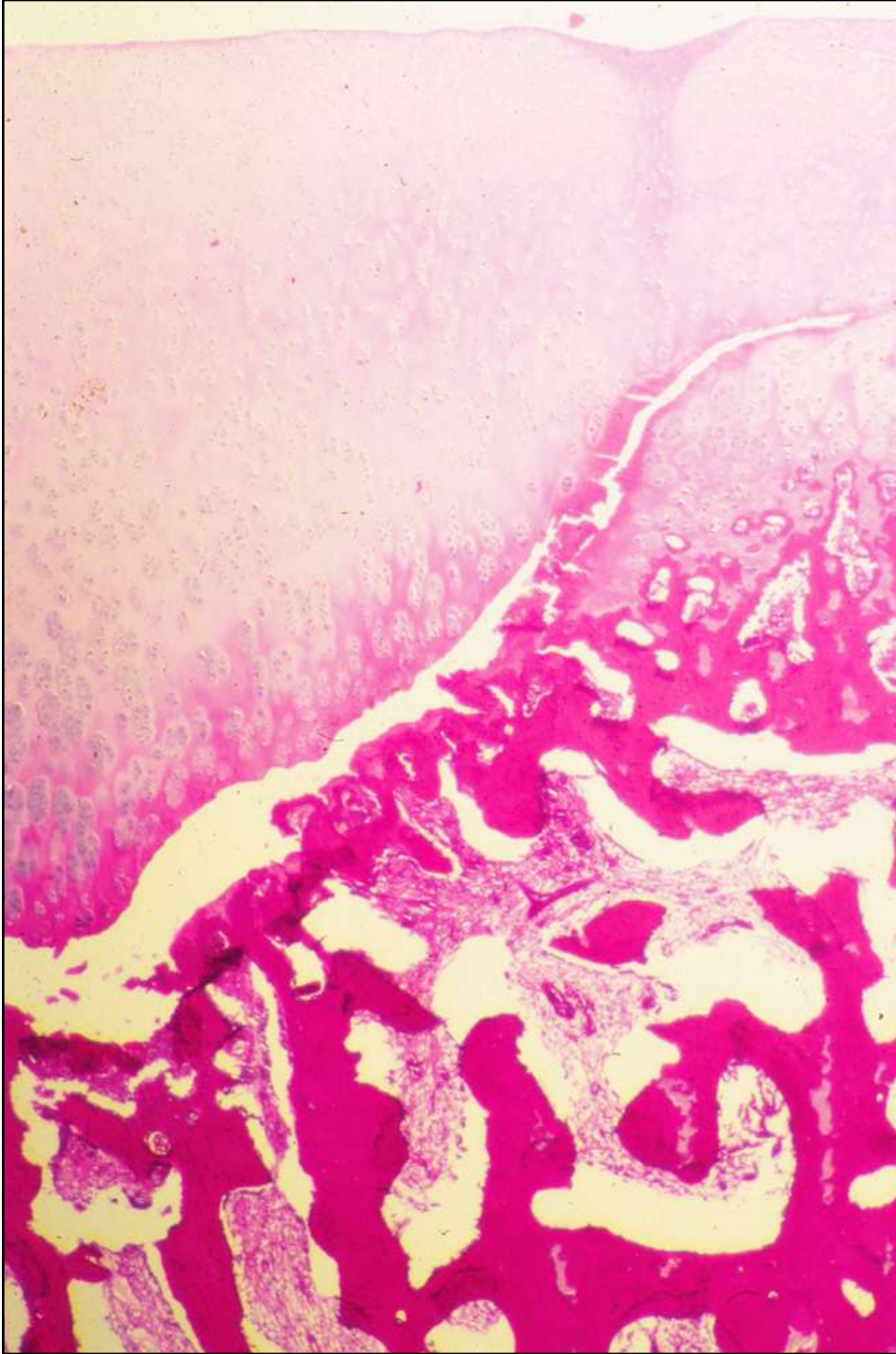
Osteochondritis Dissecans

NOT Dessicans

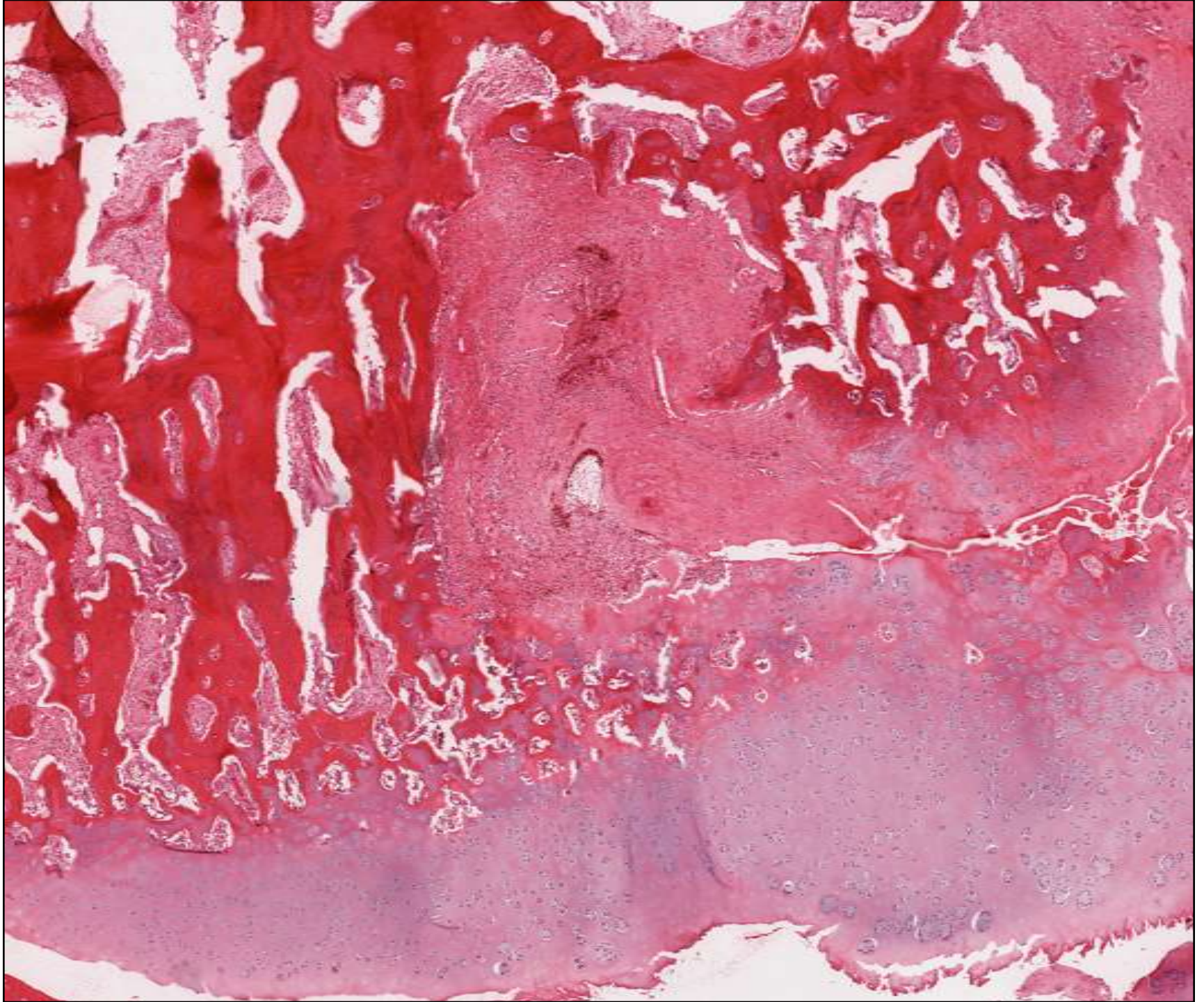


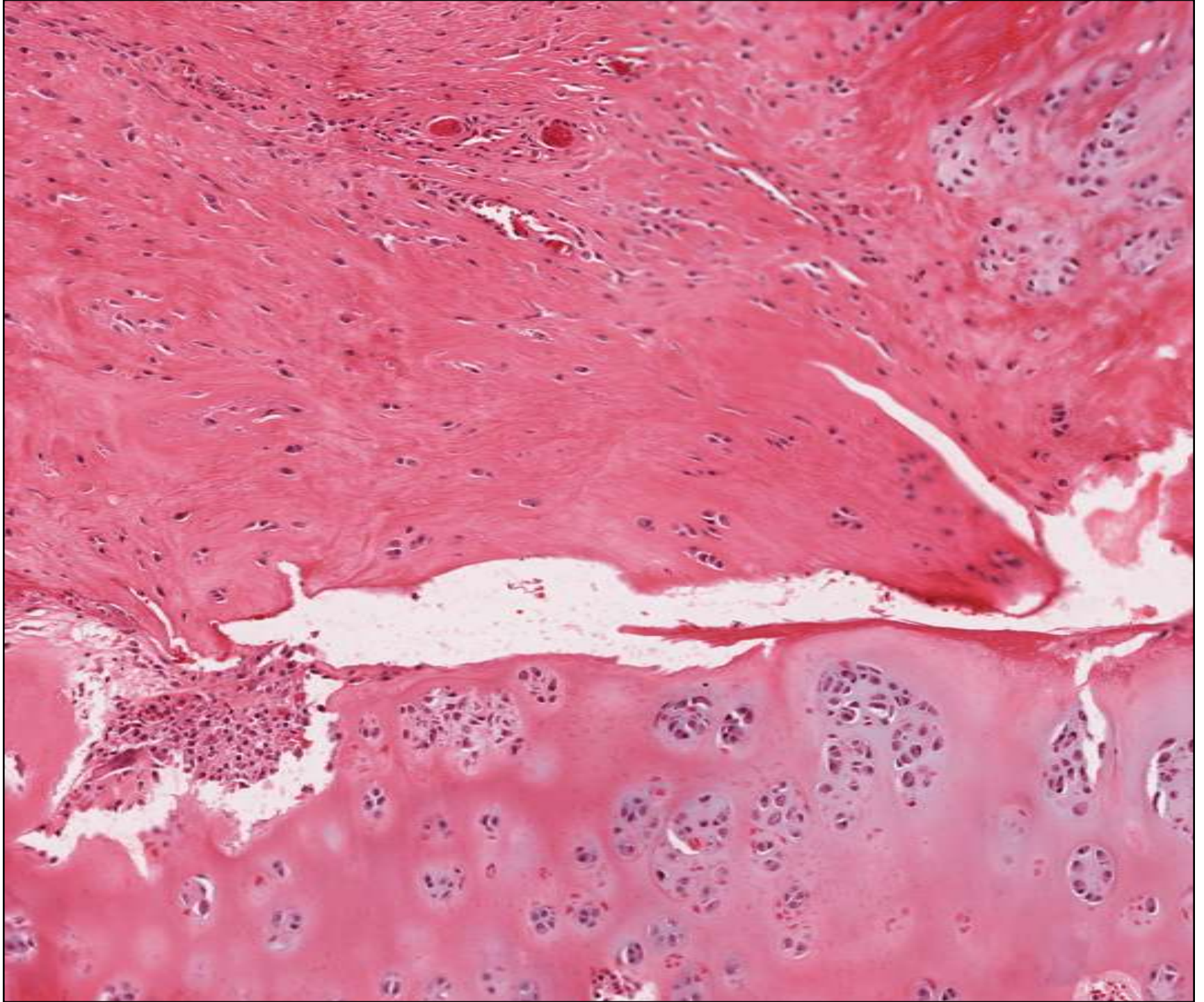


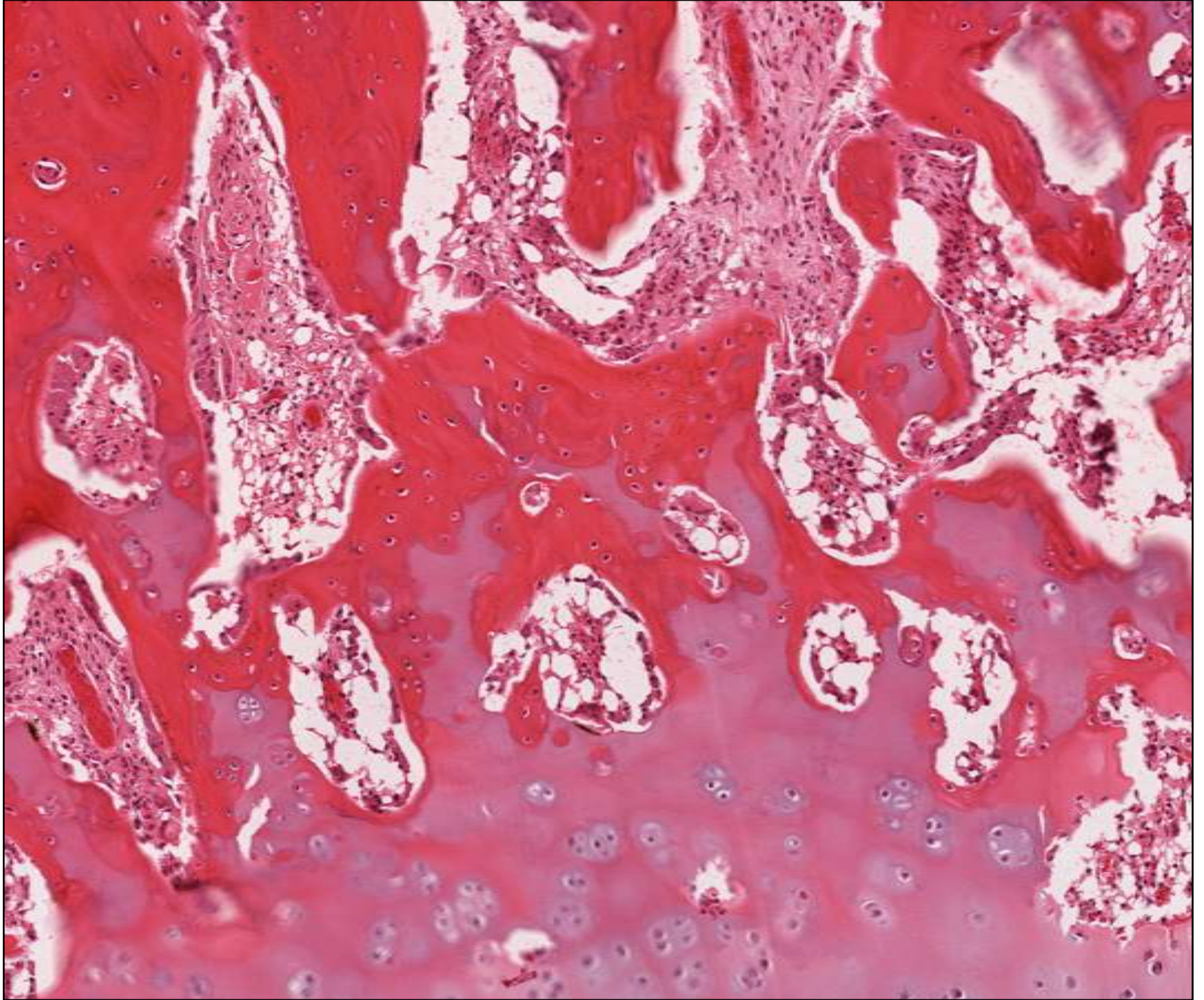






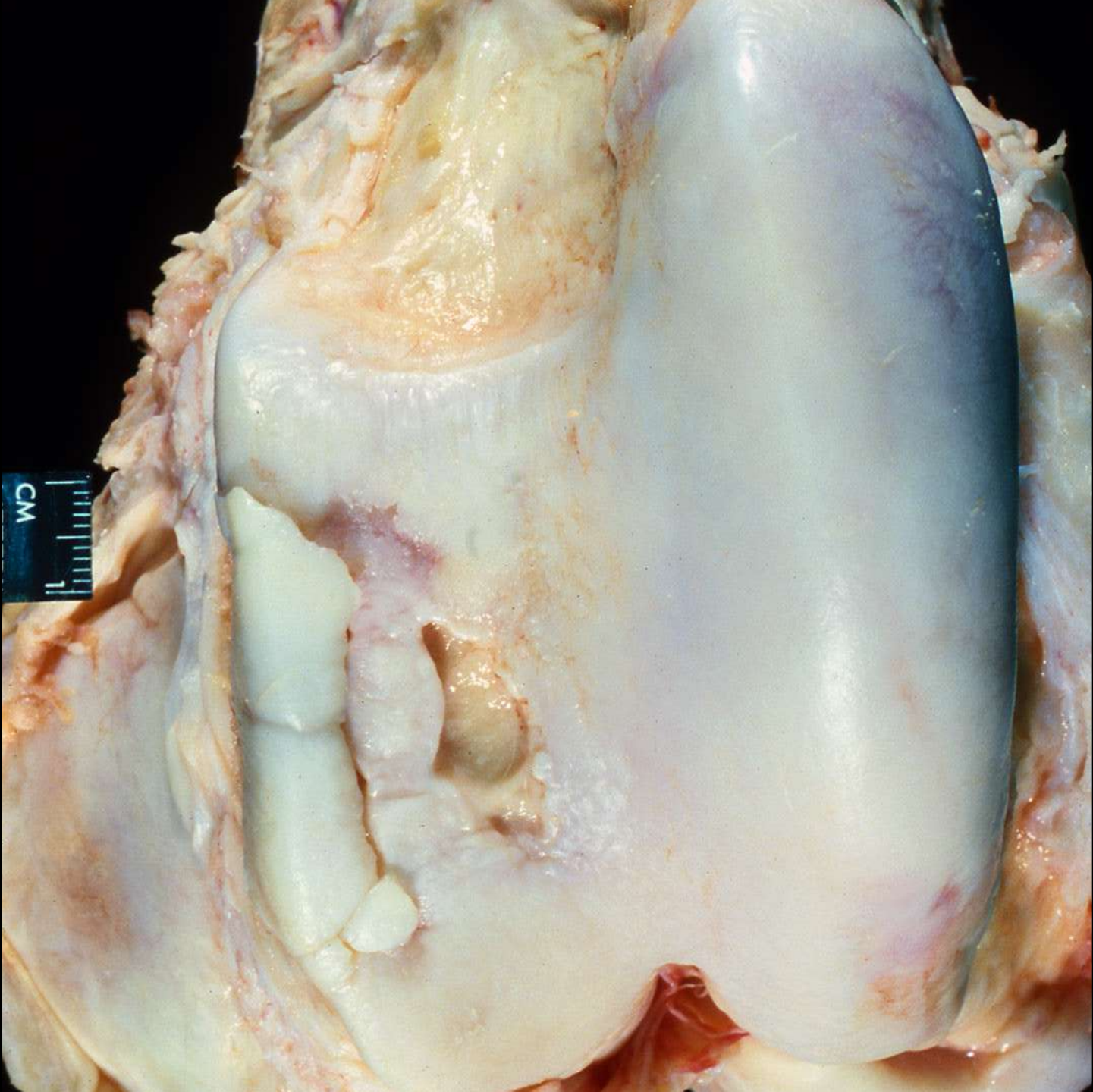






Osteochondritis dissecans

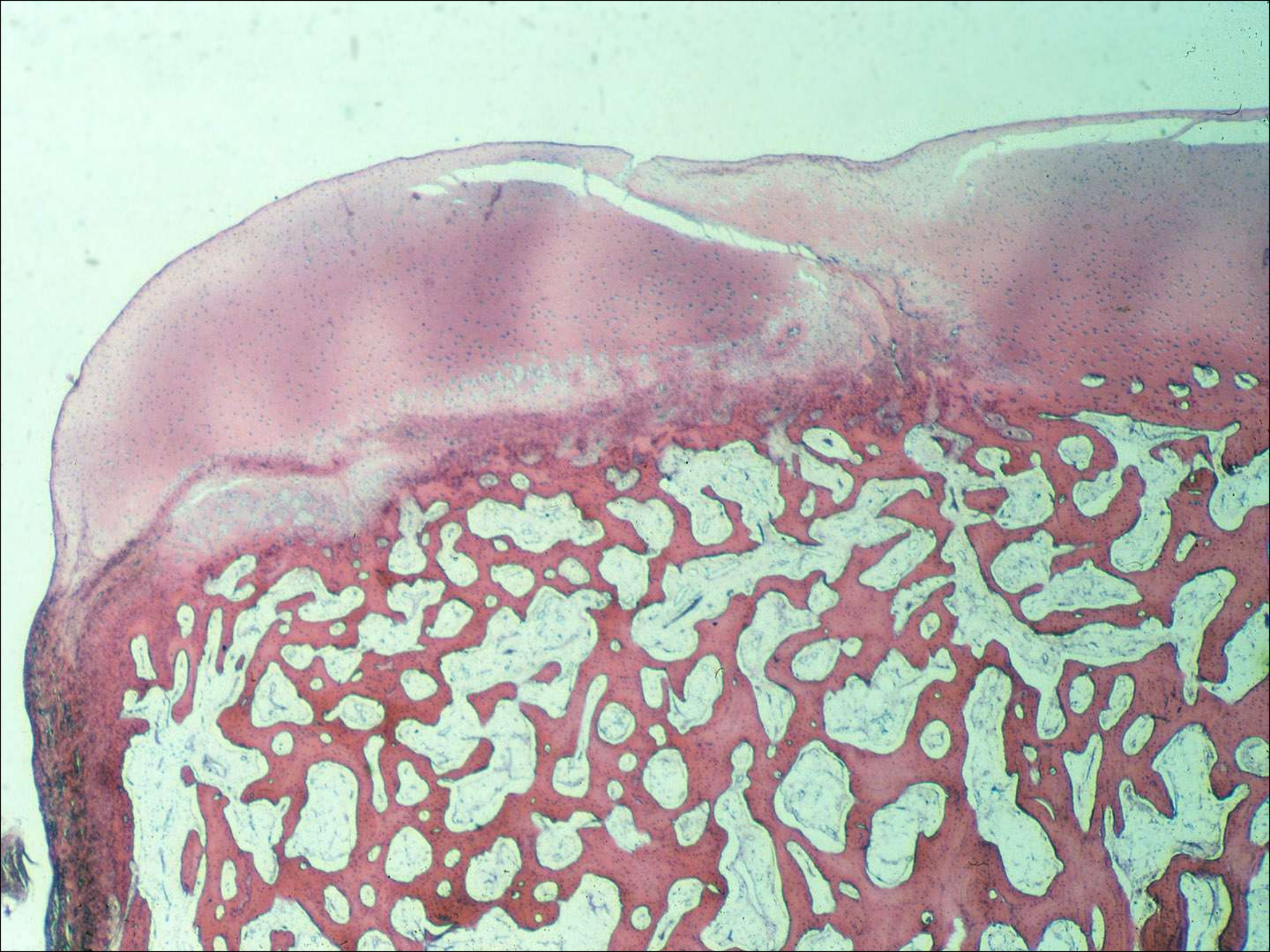
Lateral trochlear ridge of bull with
ossification in the “flap”

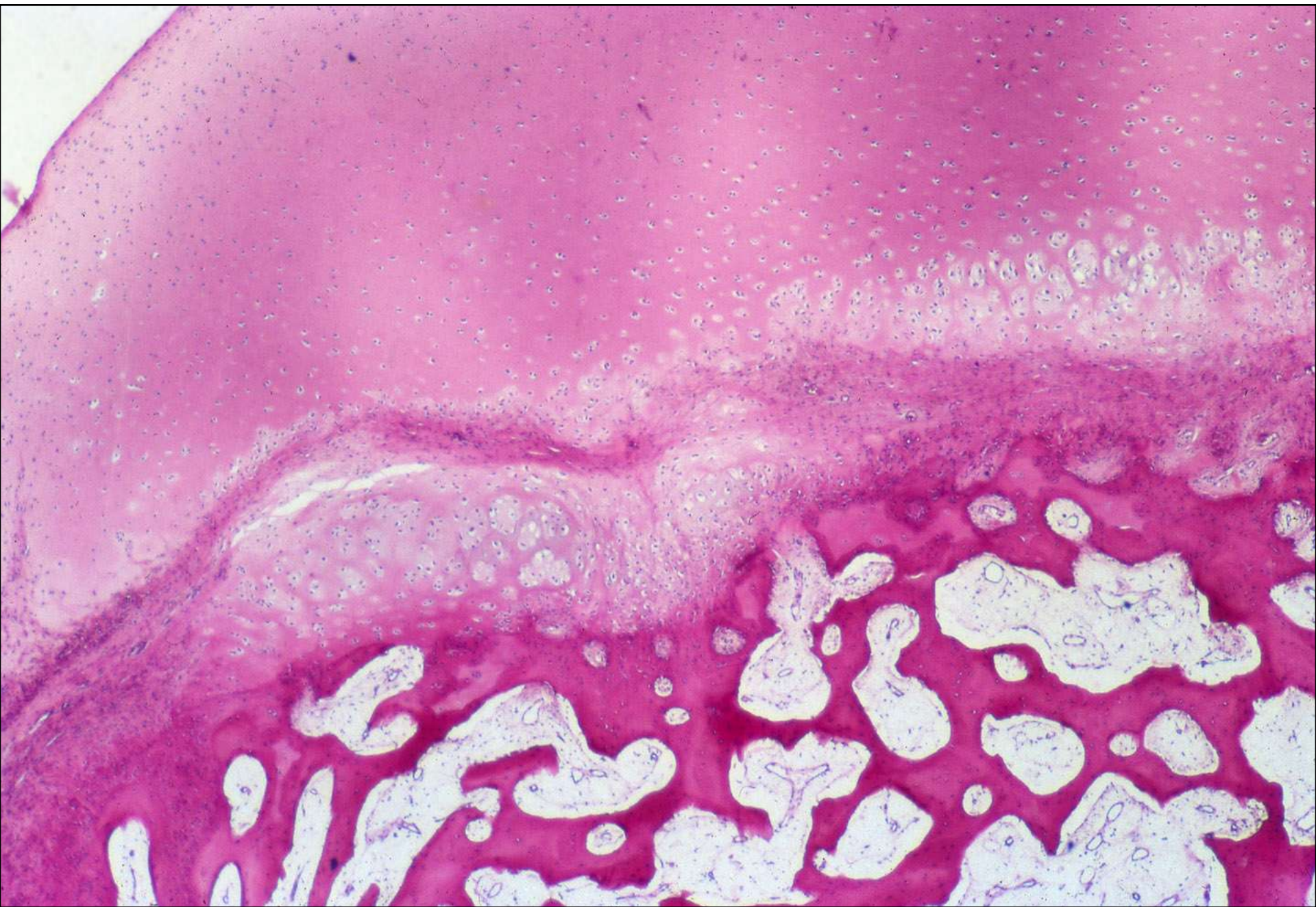






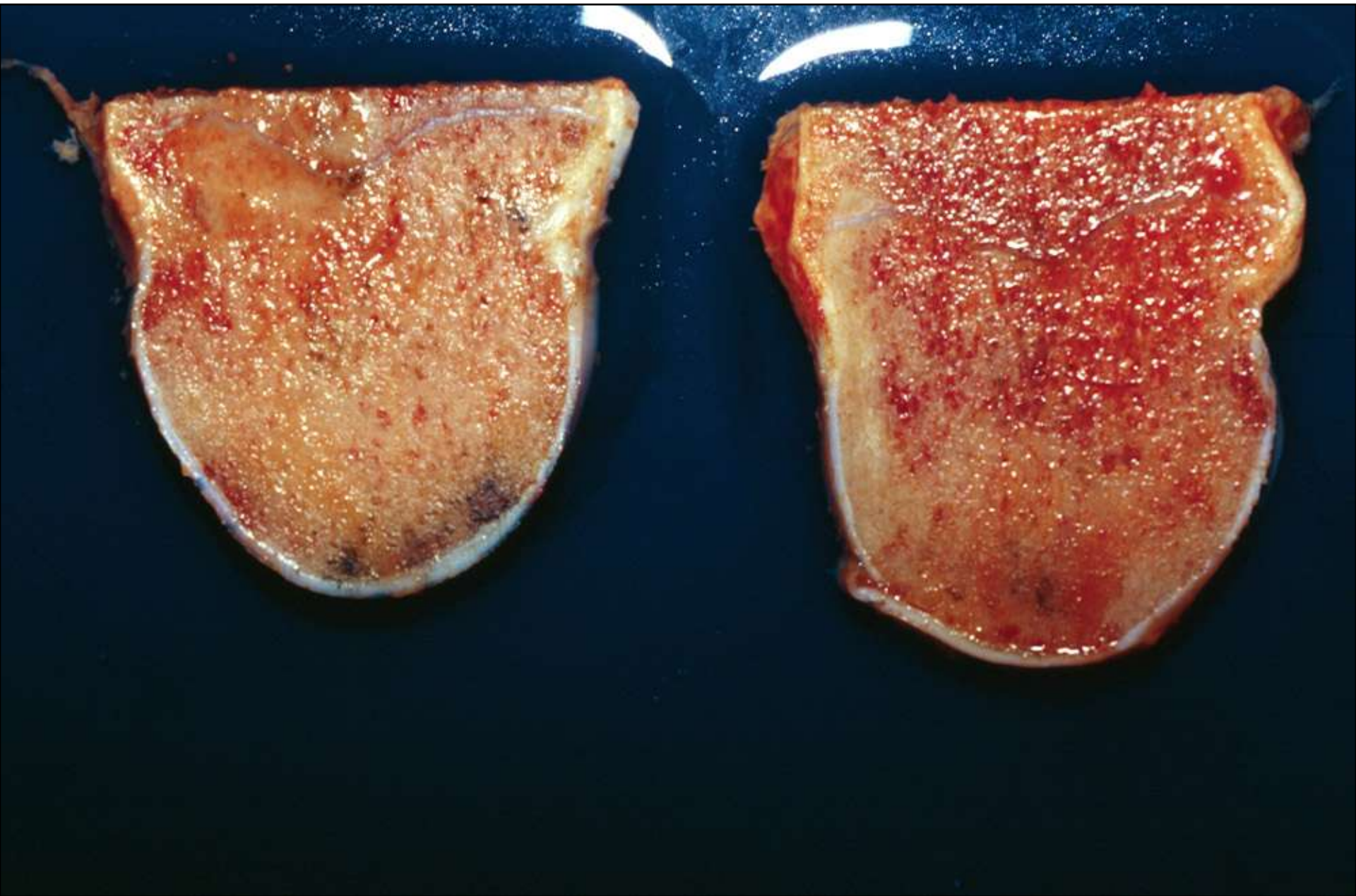
Early AE complex dysplasia at
lateral trochlear ridge

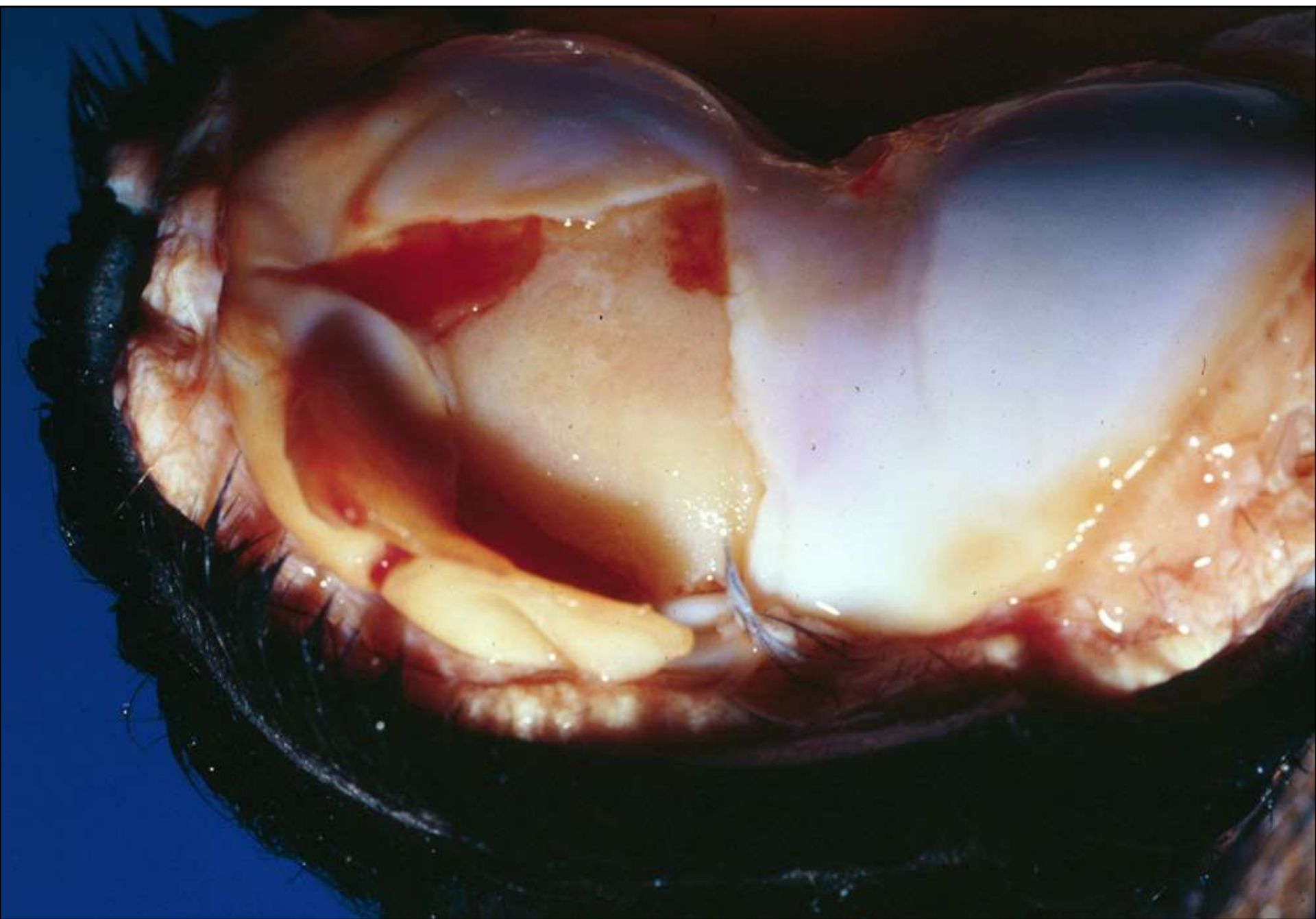


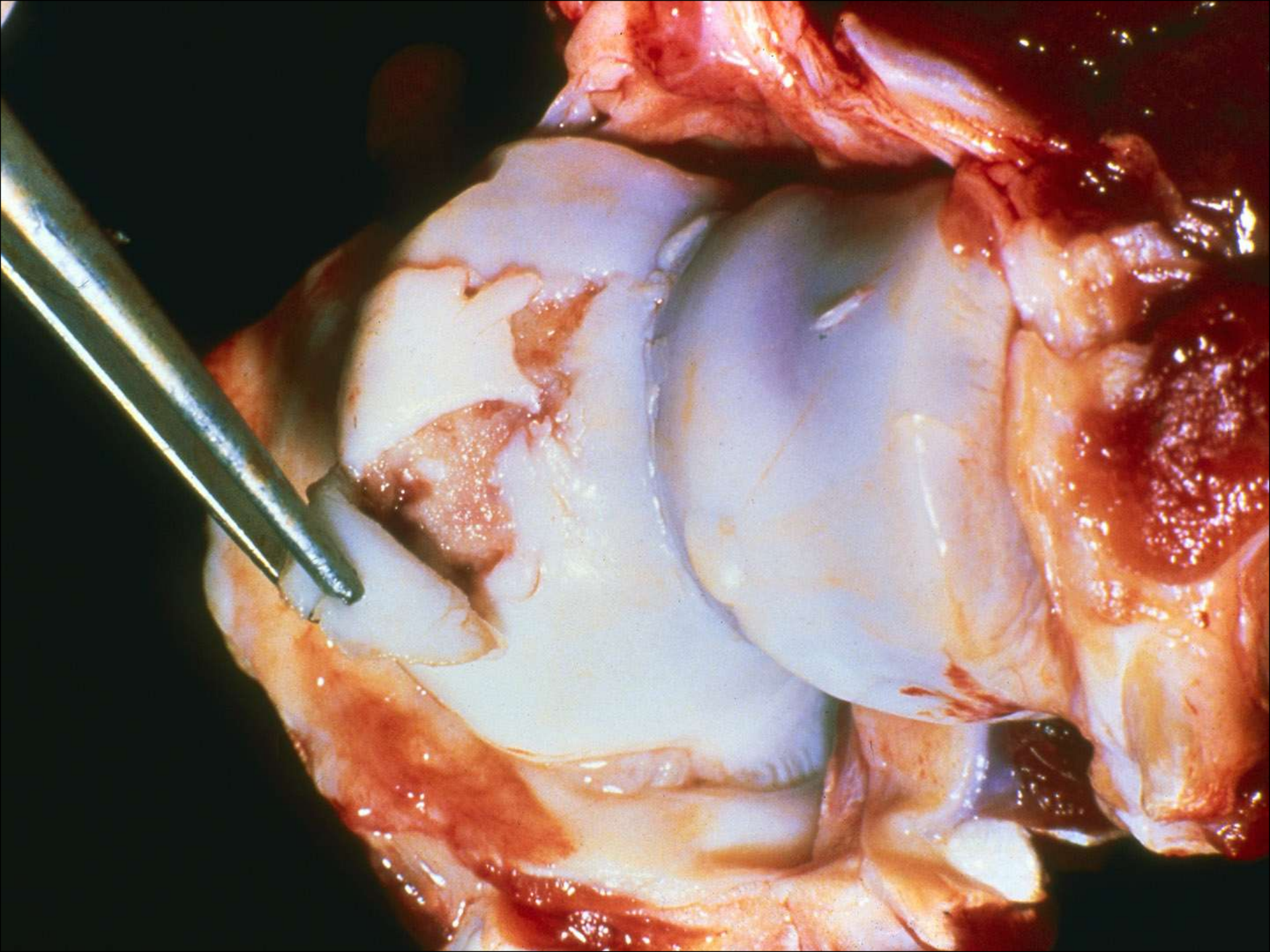


Osteochondritis Dissecans

Foal – zinc toxicity





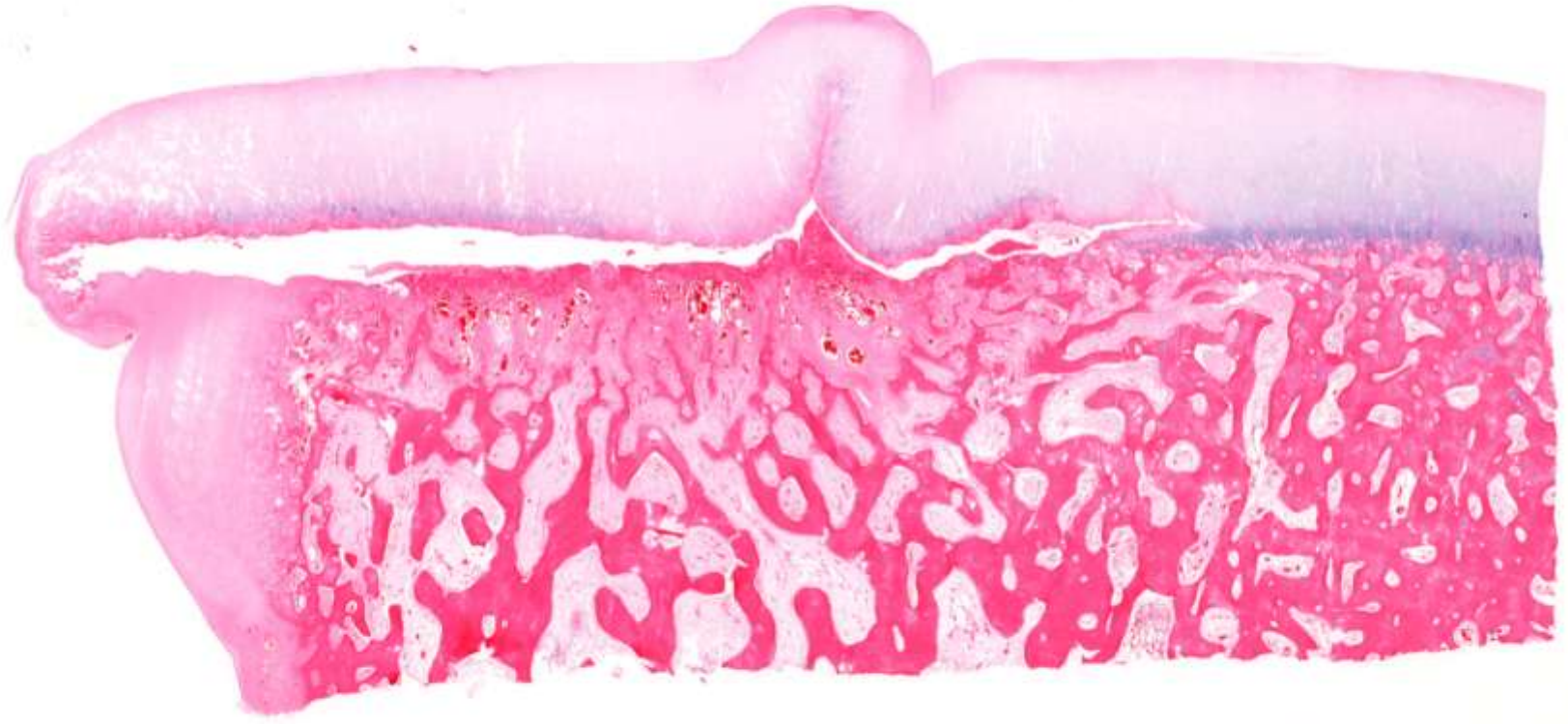


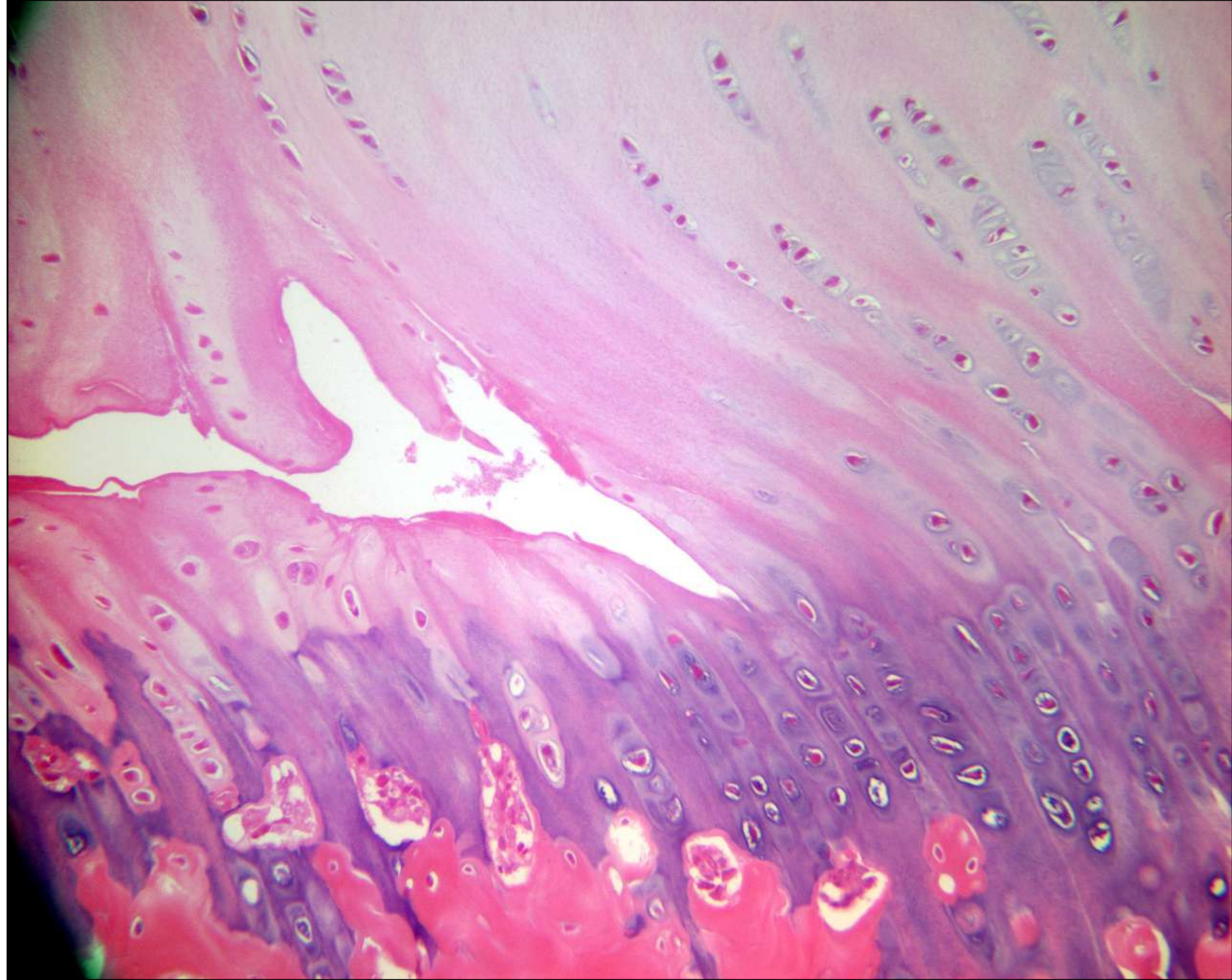
Osteochondral lesions in cervical facets of horses

Often such lesions are subclinical

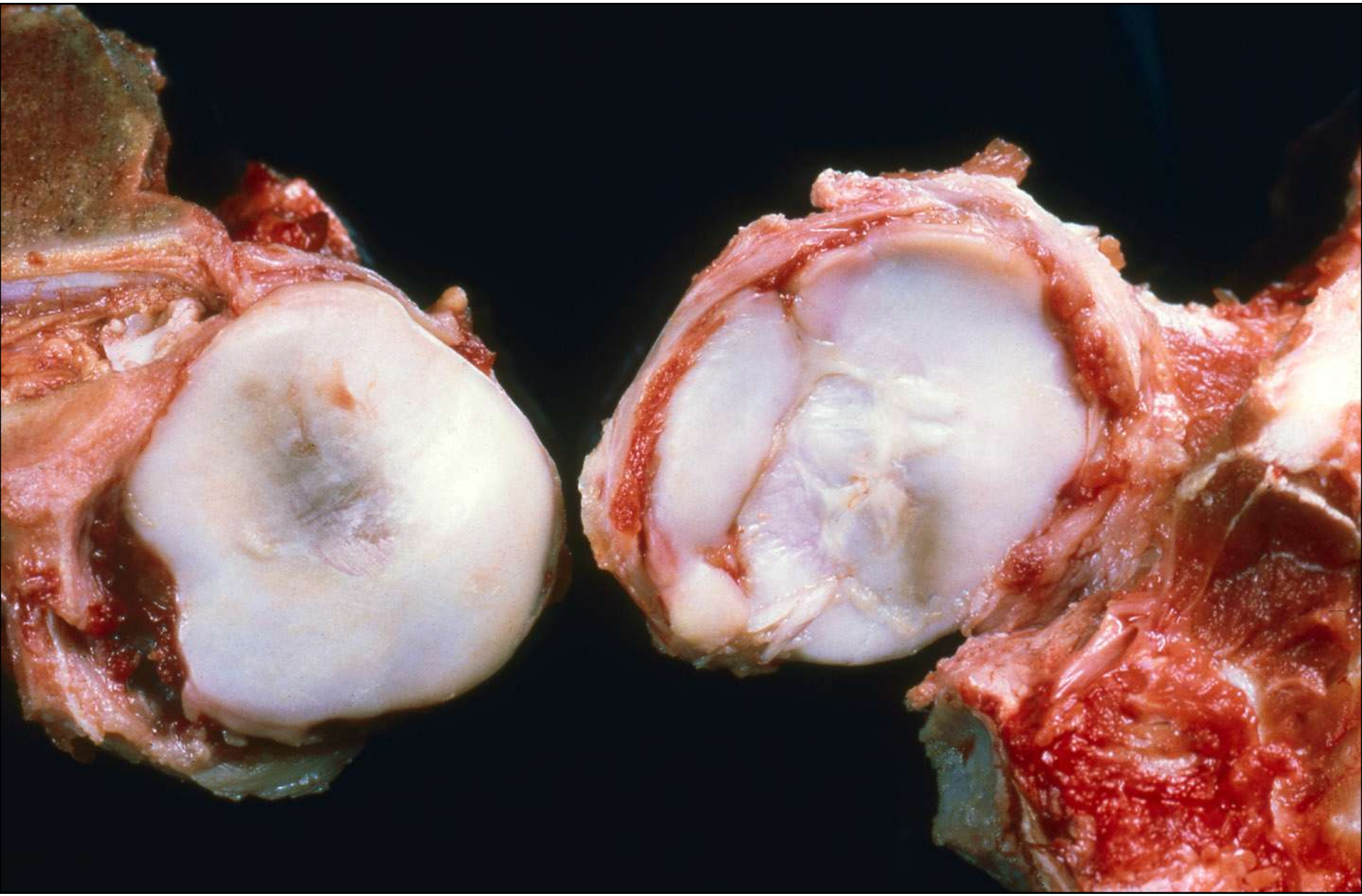
Osteochondritis dissecans-like
without dysplasia







Cartilage Invaginations



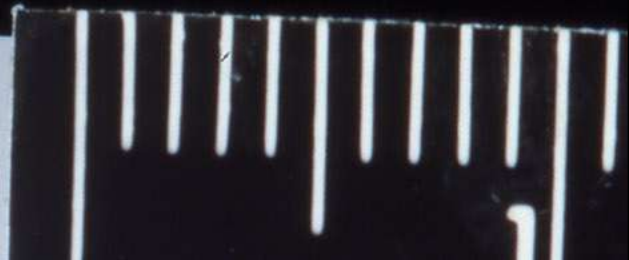


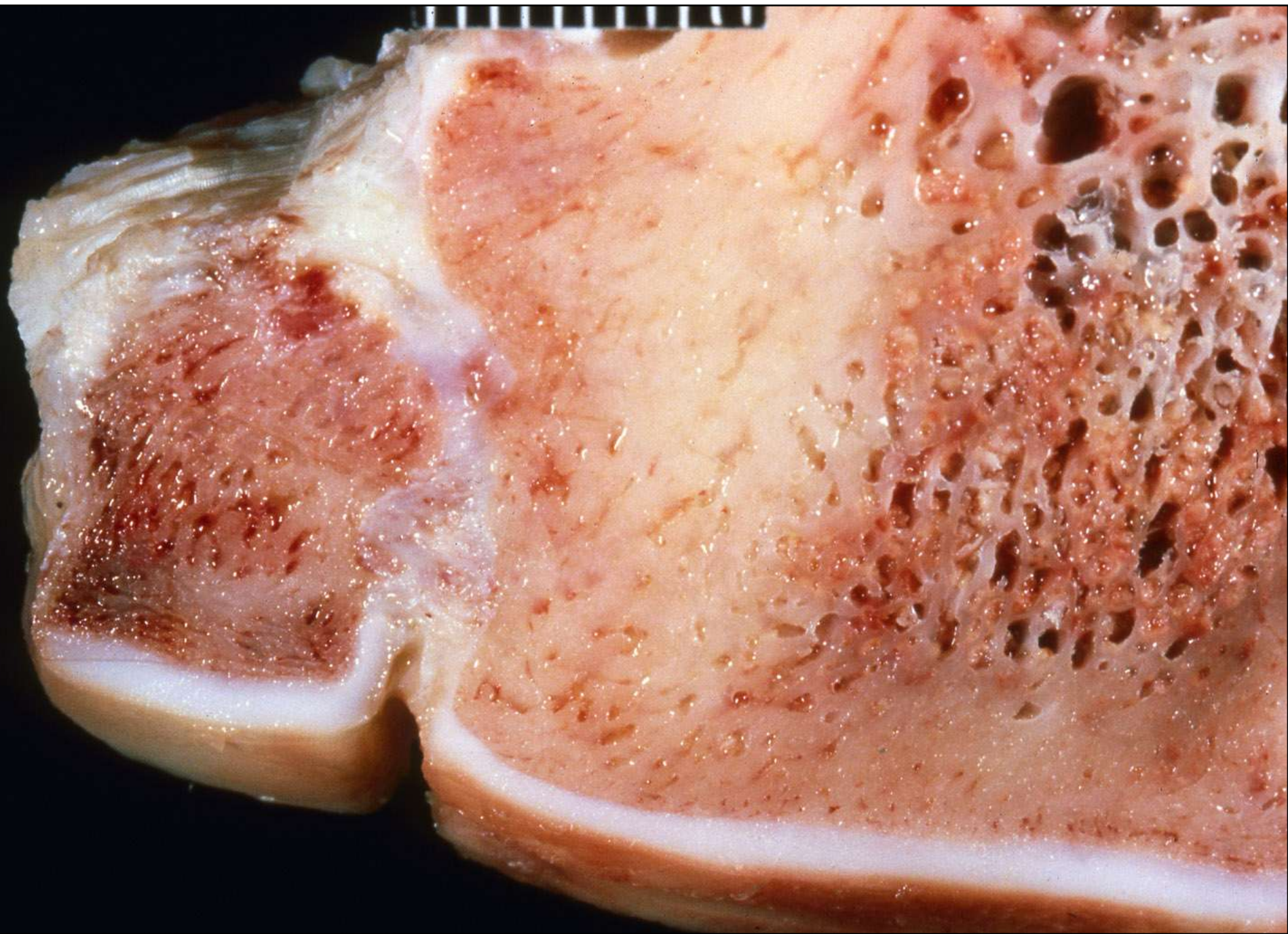
88-2099 RPC3



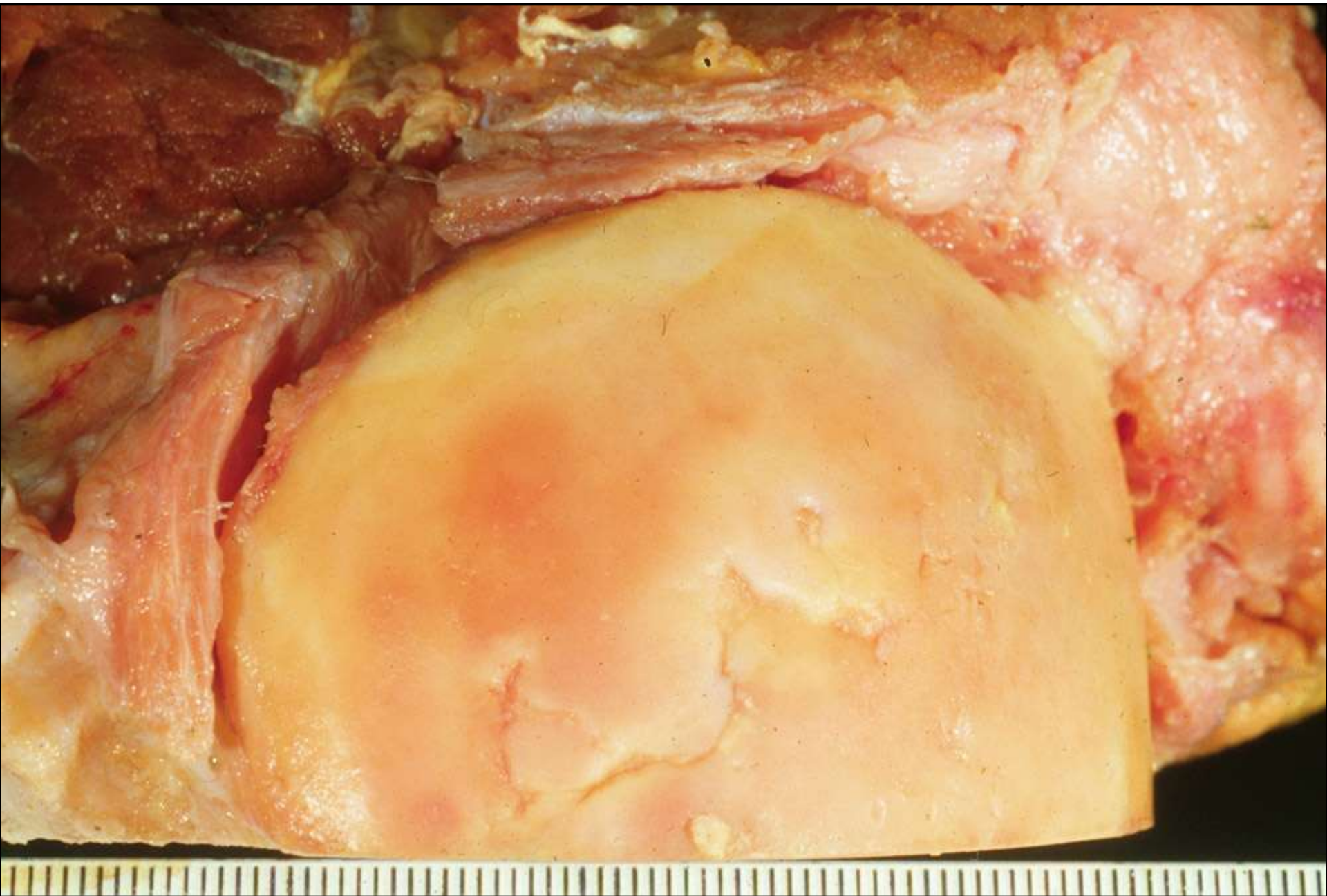
88-2099

RPC3





Cyst formation as sequela to
AE complex dysplasia







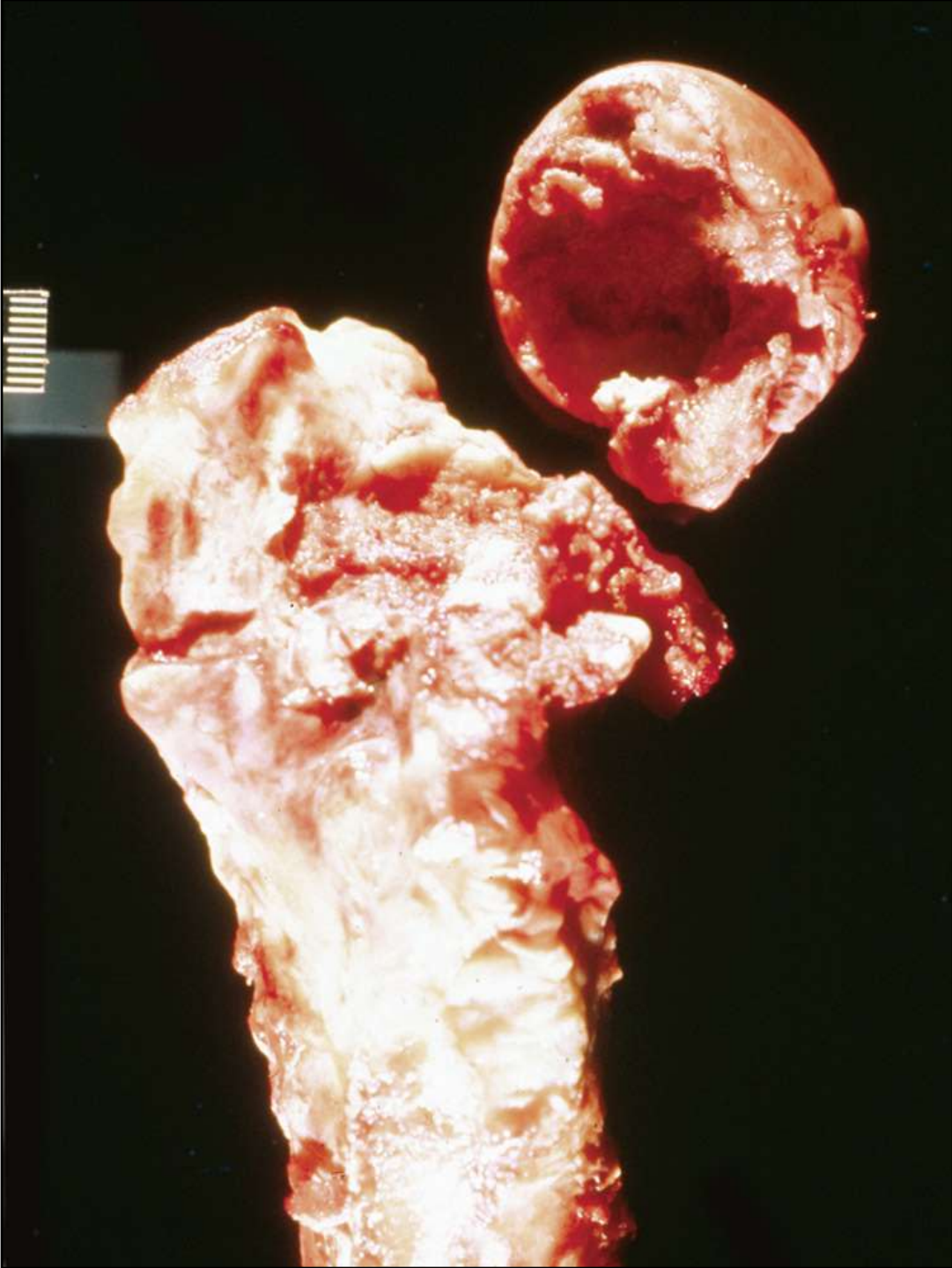
Epiphysiolyis

Uninited anconeal process of dog



Epiphysiolyisis

Luxation of femoral head of pig



Elbow Dysplasia of Dogs

- Osteochondritis dissecans of medial humeral condyle
- Epiphysiolysis of the anconeal process (“united” anconeal process)
- Fragmentation of the medial coronoid process (subchondral bone microcracks with secondary degenerative joint disease – can progress to fracture [fragmentation])

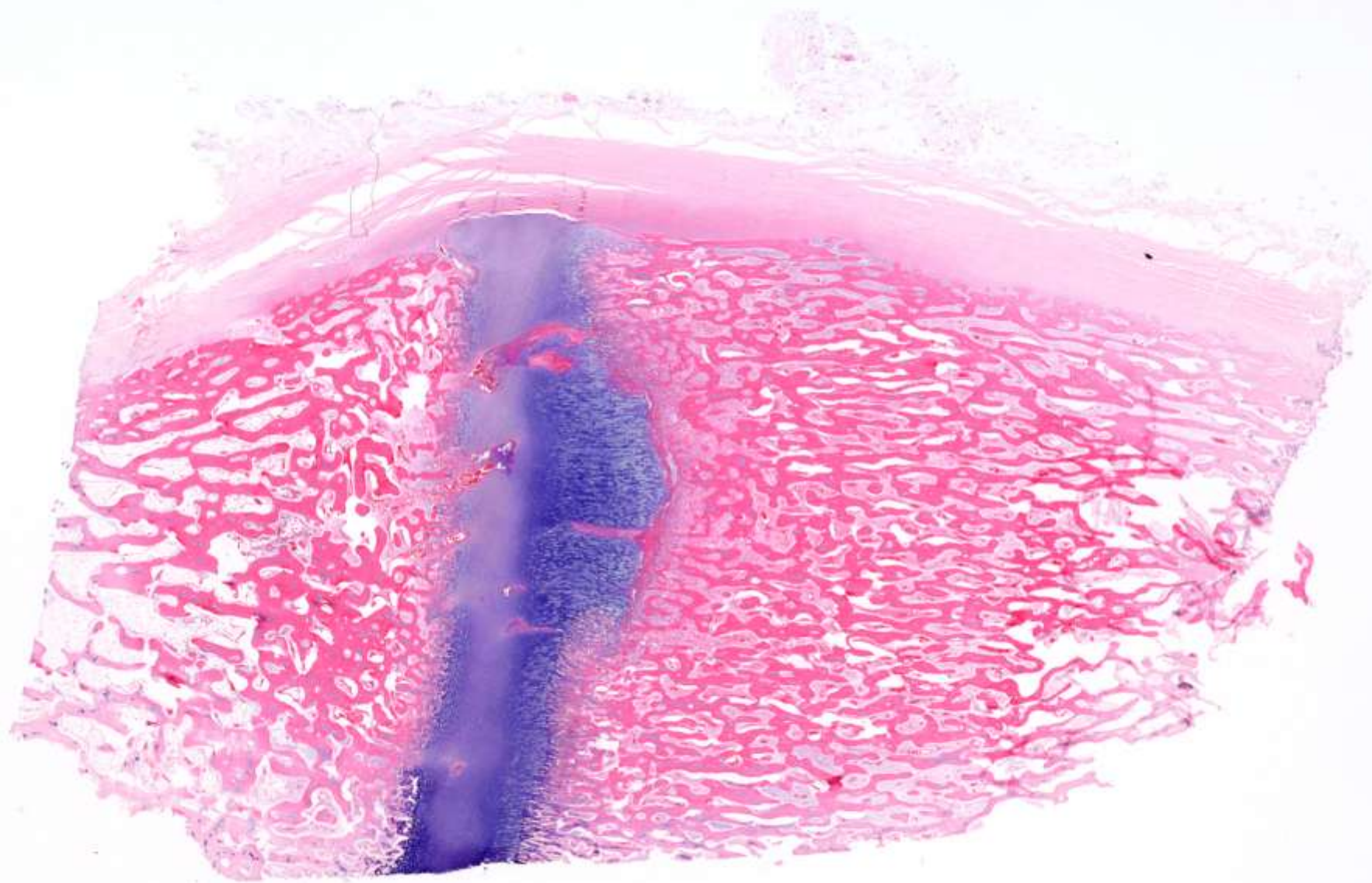
Osteochondrosis-like lesions

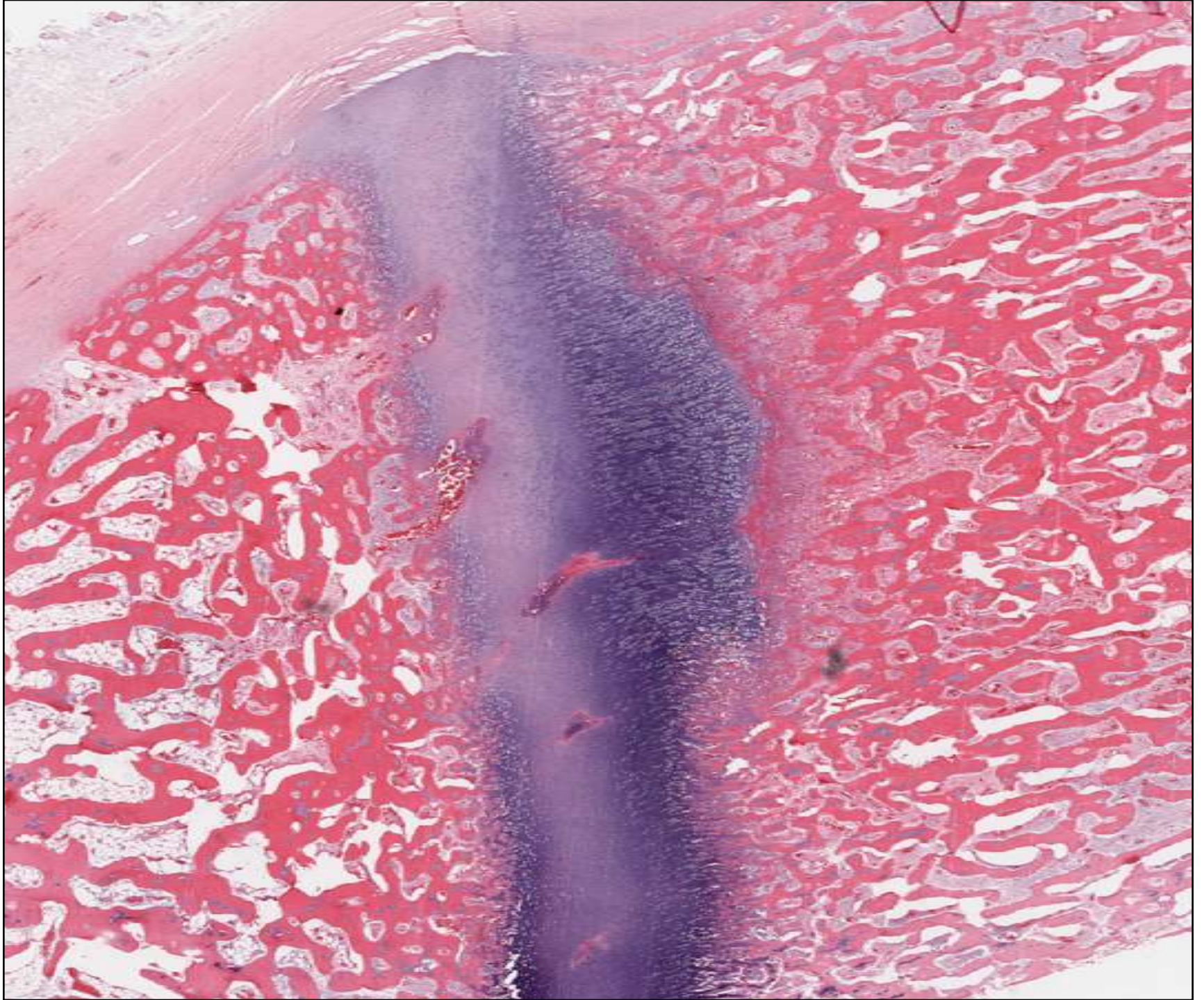
Retained physeal cartilage
secondary to bacterial
osteomyelitis in a foal

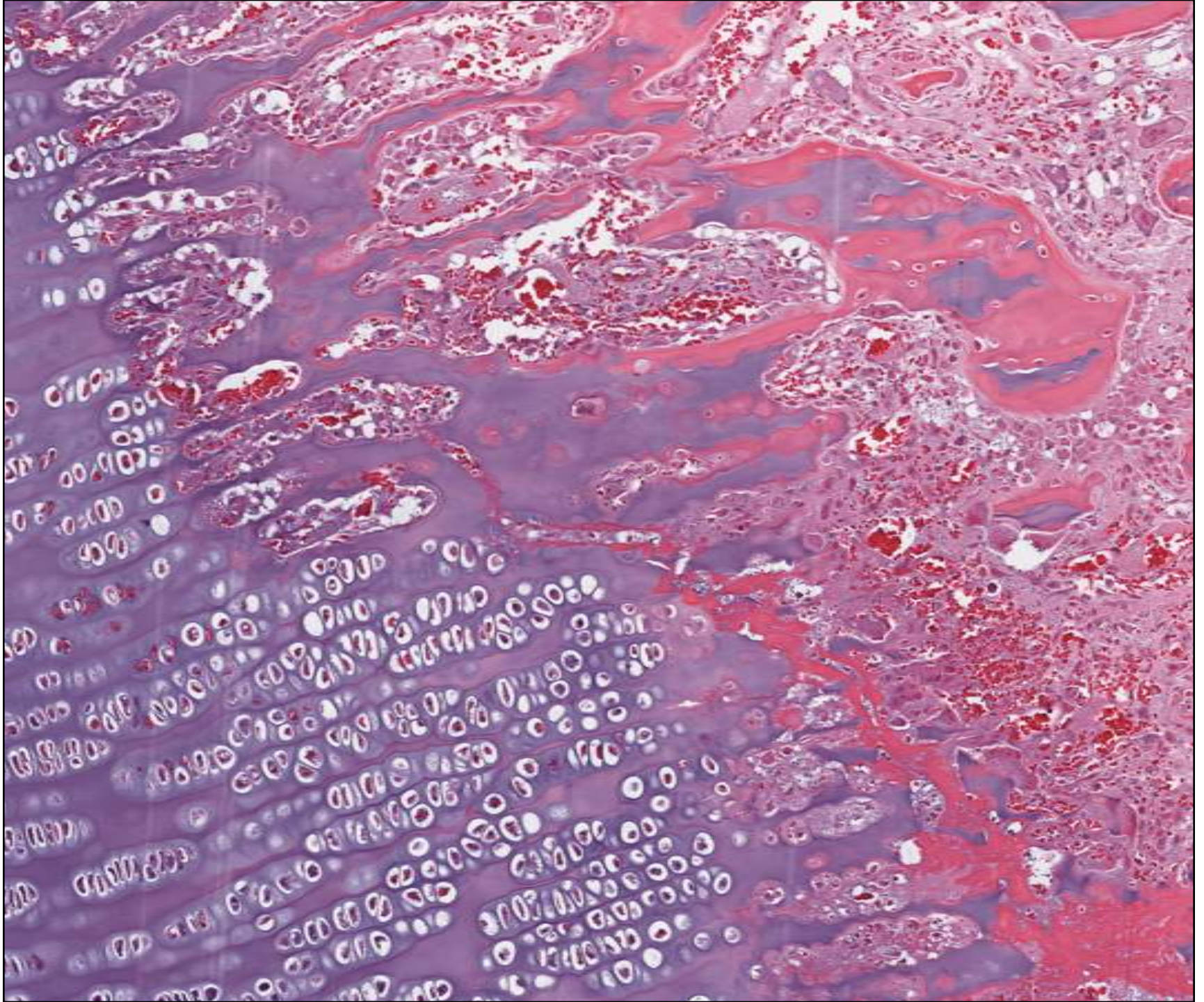


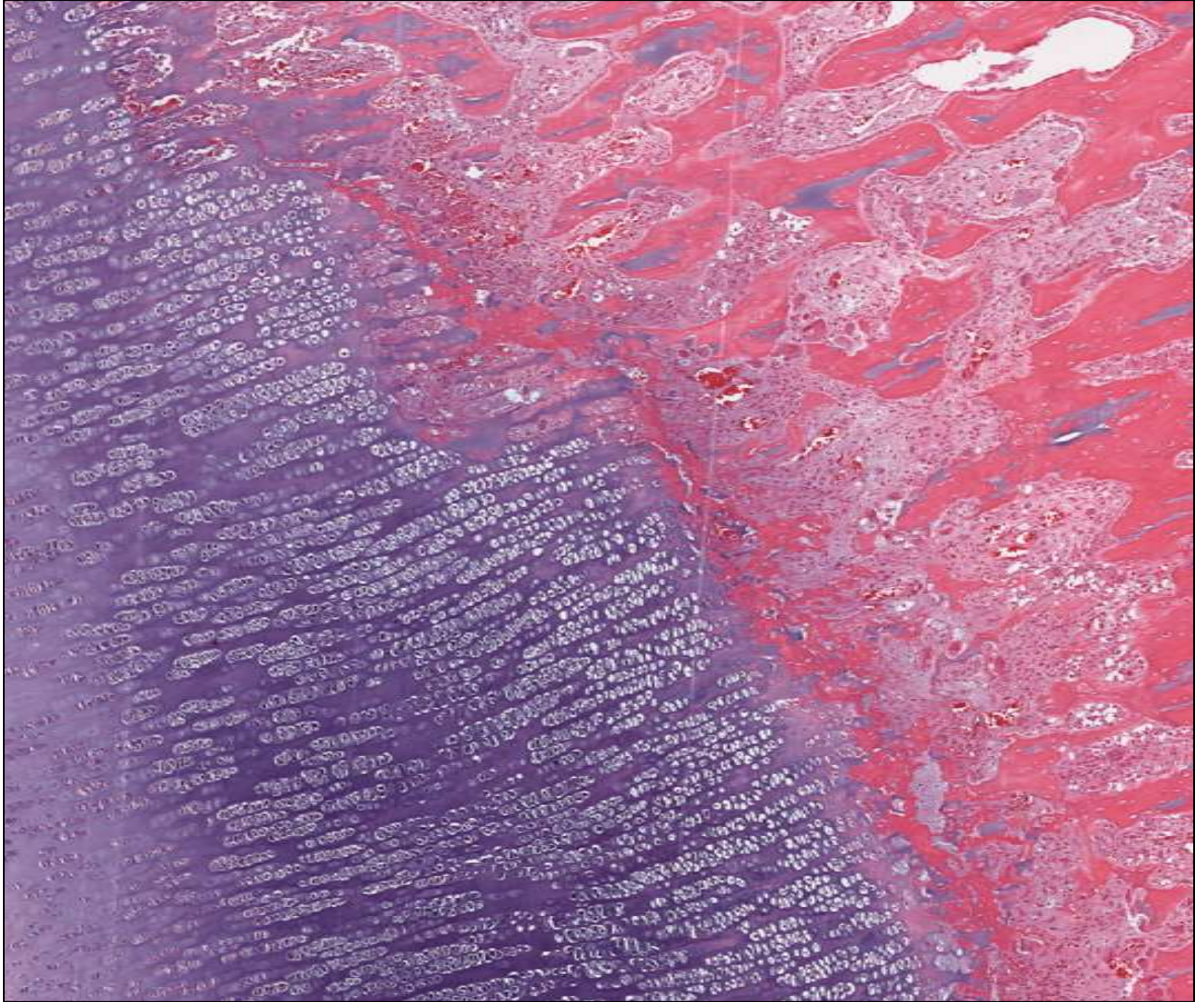
111

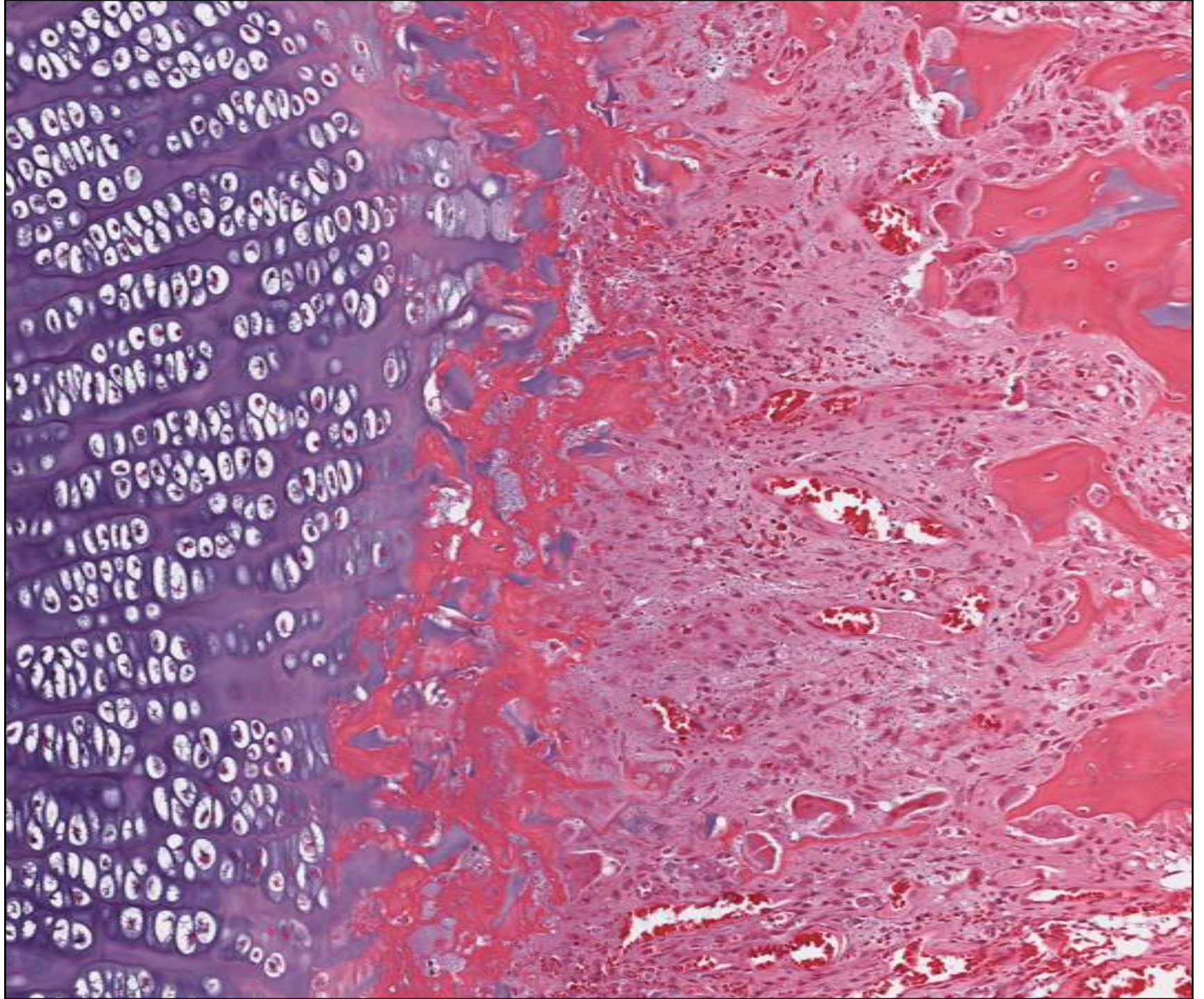
‘Traumatic physitis’ in a foal

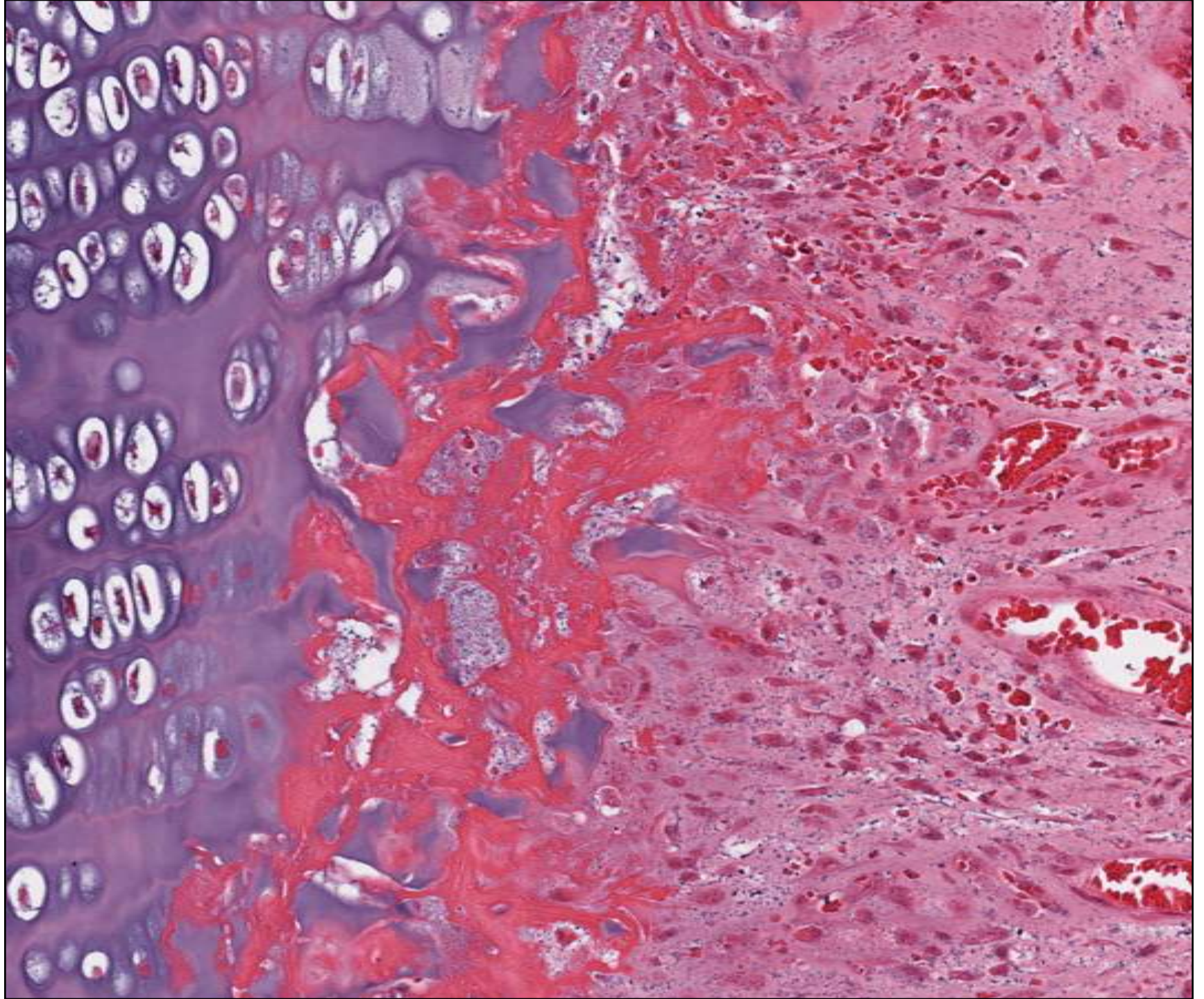


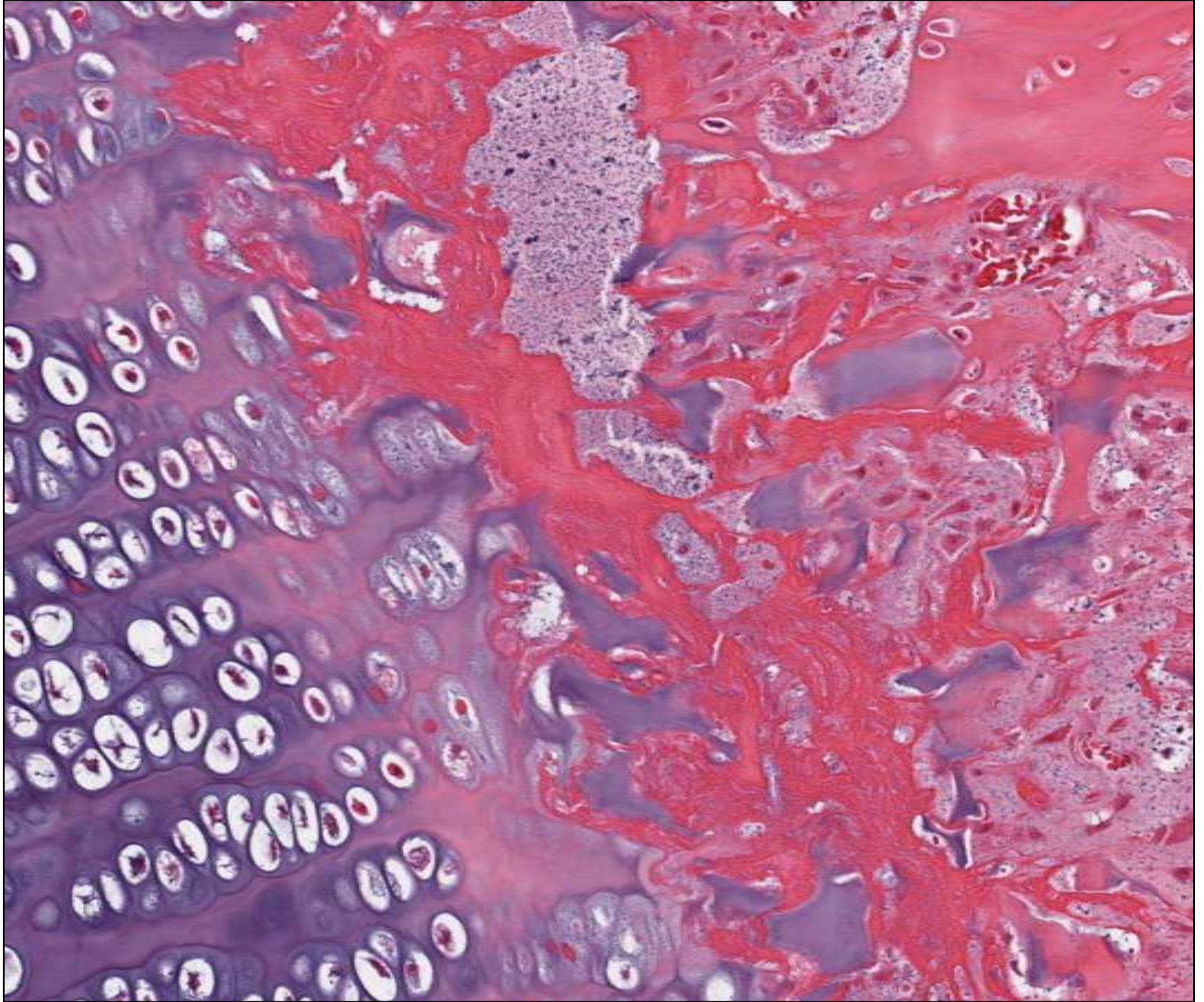




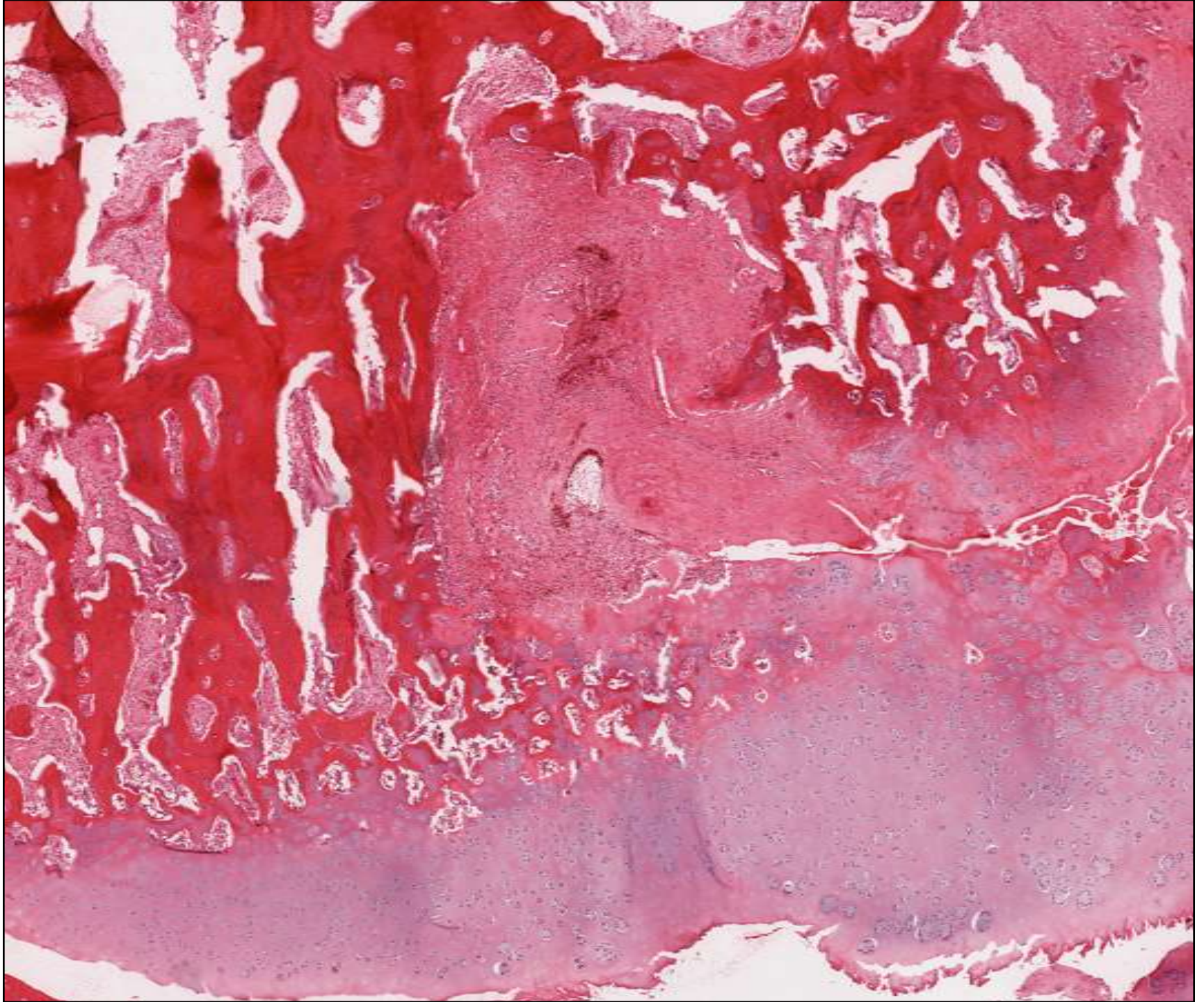


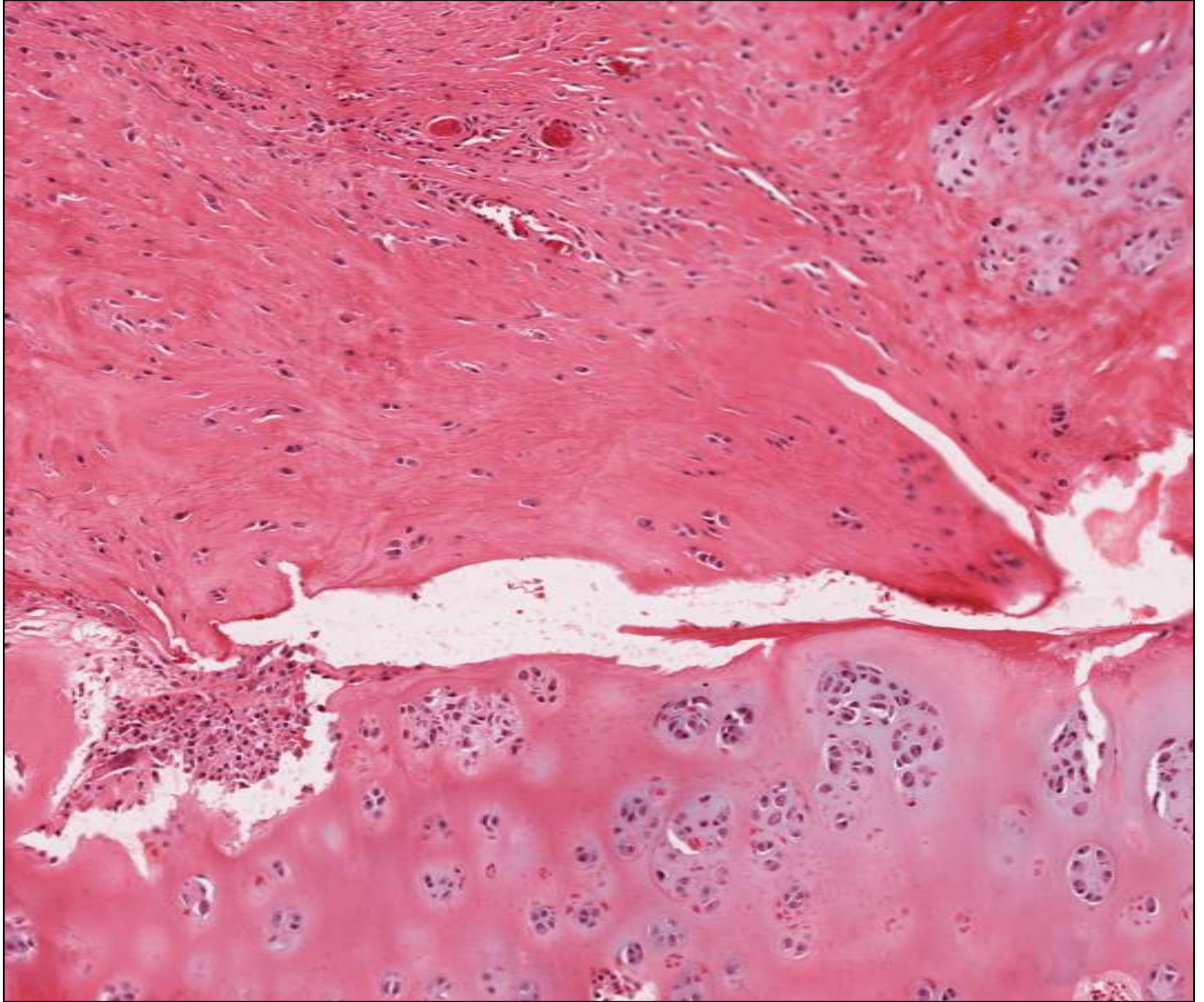






Base of OCD lesion to compare
with traumatic physisitis





Experimental fluoroquinolone toxicity in a puppy

