

# Rood & Riddle Equine Hospital



## ***MRI INTERPRETATION***

**NAME:** Karma  
**BREED:** WB  
**AGE:** 13 years  
**SEX:** Female

**DATE:** January 9, 2012  
**OWNER:** Kanak  
**RDVM:** Morrison

### **ANATOMIC AREA IMAGED:** L/RF feet

**HISTORY:** LF lameness since 2008 which improves with PD or distal interphalangeal joint anesthesia. RF lameness was present after LF blocked in 2008, but not currently lame RF. MRI was performed at the University of Illinois in 2008 and 2009 with a diagnosis of injury to the medial collateral ligament of the distal interphalangeal joint and impar ligament insertion injury. Striations of the deep digital flexor tendon at the level of the navicular bone were also seen. Current radiographs show roughening of the flexor surface of the navicular bone with decreased corticomedullary definition and osteoarthritis of the proximal interphalangeal joint.

### **MRI FINDINGS:**

#### LF

The suspensory ligament of the navicular bone is markedly thickened with extensive adhesions to the deep digital flexor tendon in the proximal navicular bursa region. The dorsal border of the deep digital flexor tendon is markedly fibrillated in the region of the proximal navicular bursa with a focal dorsal border defect in the lateral lobe. In the pastern region, there is a focal region of high signal on the lateral and palmarolateral borders of the deep digital flexor tendon. The distal navicular bone has focally increased signal on STIR images. The flexor cortex of the navicular bone has multiple areas of full thickness cartilage loss with adhesion to the deep digital flexor tendon. A small osteophyte is present on dorsoproximal PII. There is a small, faint area of increased signal in the medial collateral ligament of the distal interphalangeal joint. There is moderate synovial thickening in the distal interphalangeal joint with moderate magnetic susceptibility artifact.

#### RF

Mild-moderate effusion of the distal interphalangeal joint is present. There is focally increased signal in the distal navicular bone on STIR images. The suspensory ligament of the navicular bone is mildly thickened.

**PRIMARY FINDINGS:**

LF:

- Deep digital flexor tendon lesions with adhesions to the suspensory ligament of the navicular bone and navicular bone
- Navicular bone flexor cortex erosion

*Katherine S. Garrett, DVM*