Equine: Supraglenoid Tubercle Fracture

Hunter/Jumper (MC)
Appendix | 12 years old

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Presentation

Owner	Subtle intermittent lameness, decreased performance. Three previous lameness exams, which included two radiographic studies of the knee and fetlock and an MRI of the cervical spine, were performed over the past four weeks with no significant findings or results.
Lameness exam	Intermittent Grade 1 lameness of right forelimb. Digital palpation, flexion tests of both the carpus and fetlock, and hoof testers were all negative.

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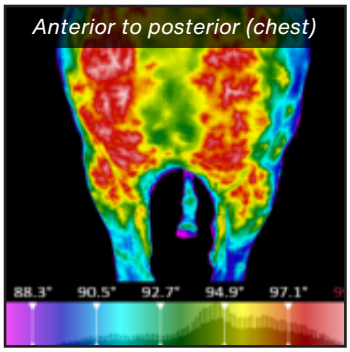
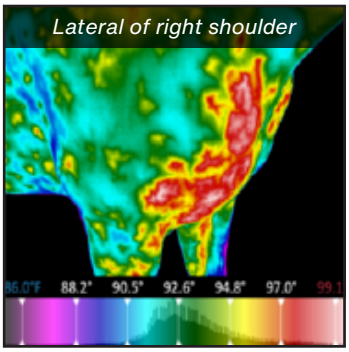
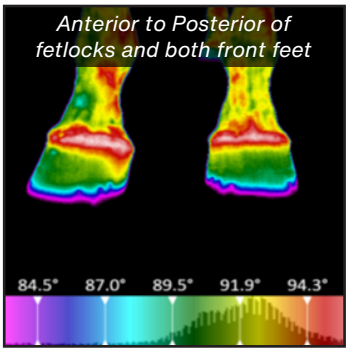
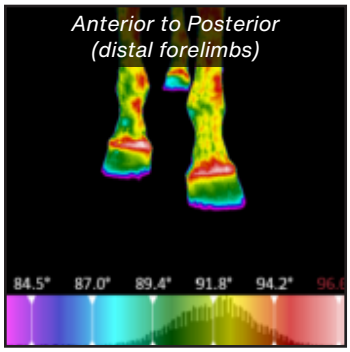








Hyperthermia (Hot)	
Finding	The AP, Lat., and APLMO views of the right shoulder depict areas of increased temperature emissions from the craniodorsal muscles of the scapula descending distally to include the scapulohumeral joint distally to the proximal cranial aspect of the humerus.
Impression	Inflammation involving the scapulohumeral joint and/or its surrounding soft tissue structures.
Finding	Asymmetrical areas of hyperthermia throughout the medial aspect of the RF carpus and descending distally through the medial soft tissue structures of the fetlock, pastern, coronary band, and the medial quarter of the hoof.
Impression	Increased perfusion of these structures, possibly resulting from inflammation arising from the compensatory strain from unbalanced placement of the foot during locomotion.

Question	**Who benefited more: the Patient or the Practice?**

Better Care for Equine Athletes

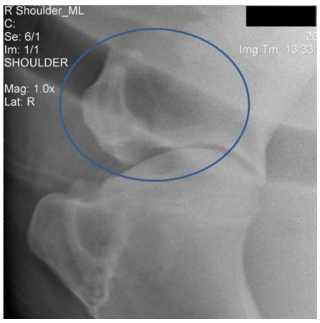
Intervention Based on Findings

Further Diagnostics

- Radiographic study of the right scapulohumeral joint.

Findings

- Fracture of the supraglenoid tubercle of the scapula.



Patient Benefits

- The client was able to visualize the involvement of the shoulder structures and complied with the radiographic study.
- Objective baseline temperature data for comparison on future re-evaluations.

Practice Benefits

- This patient was presented after three lameness exams at other equine practices over the past 30 days; two radiographic studies and an MRI of the cervical area were unable to identify the lameness issue.
- IRTI provided a screening tool that resulted in a definitive diagnosis.
- The IRTI exam provided visual baseline temperature data, allowing objective monitoring of the healing process.
- IRTI saved valuable time while performing the lameness exam.

Take-Aways

1. The IRTIs of this patient identified the area causing the primary lameness issue and allowed visualization of the compensatory stress being placed on the medial aspect of the distal right forelimb.
2. Incorporating IRTI into a lameness exam aids in the identification of all structures that would benefit from further examinations and diagnostic procedures.

Multi Radiance Veterinary

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