

# FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

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## **Radiographic procedure for the evaluation of the elbow dysplasia**

### **Lateral decubitus position**

#### **Forelimb in 45 ° bending**

The dog must be sedated. The Rx is taken separately for each elbow. The left or right elbow is marked with a score of lead. Rx beam should be focused on the central portion of the joint. The elbow to radiograph should be in contact with the chassis **without bucky.**

Hands protected with gloves, subject the Member to radiograph.

If the position of the dog is correct will see x-ray that

- Forelimb is bent at about 45 ° (Fig 1)
- Humerales cóndilos superimposed.
- The joint line clearly visible.
- Complete visualization of the process anconeus
- The radius proximal dorsal edge of perfectly visible.
- Left/right marker is clearly visible.

Films identified by the revealed

Register, Tatoo/M.chip, Date of birth, Date Rx.

### **Position 2:**

#### **Member in position former - posterior**

The dog in prone position, with the Member extended forward, and with slight internal rotation or pronation.

If the position is correct in the x-ray will see that

- The humerus is aligned with the ulna and radius. (Fig 2)
- The interlinea articulated perfectly visible
- Medial coronoides process and the medial portion of the humeral condyle perfectly identifiable.

Fig. 1 Fig 2



