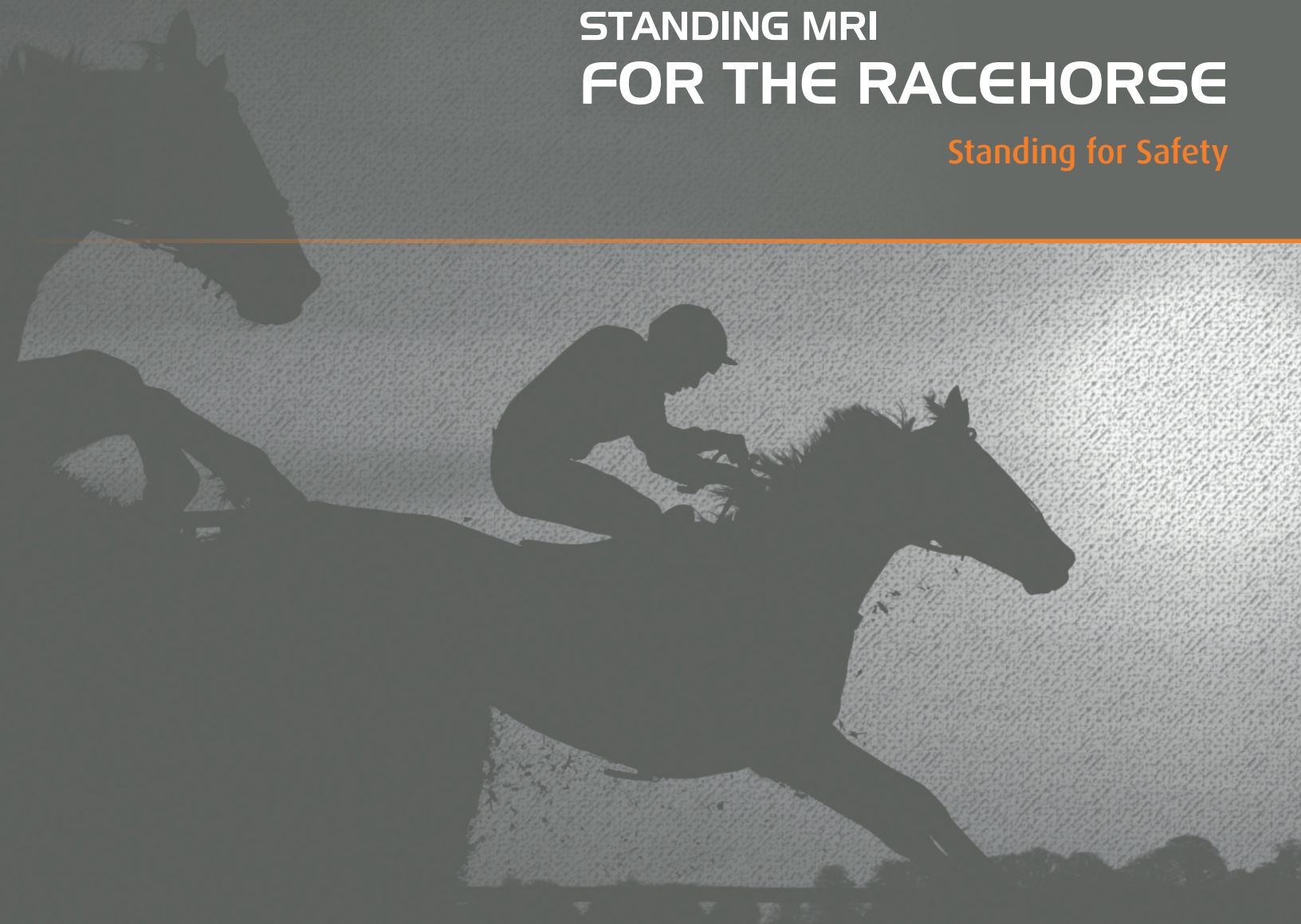


Hallmarq
Standing Equine MRI

**STANDING MRI
FOR THE RACEHORSE**

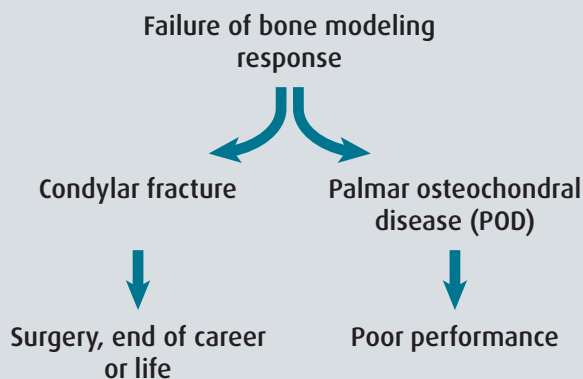
Standing for Safety



WHY?

WHY DO RACEHORSES GET FETLOCK BONE DISEASE?

When bone remodeling in the distal metacarpal condyles fails, or becomes excessive, the bone is less able to resist the stresses placed upon it. This can result in either sudden, catastrophic failure or chronic, performance-limiting disease.



WHY IS MRI THE GOLD STANDARD FOR FETLOCK IMAGING?

MRI finds the problem

MRI is the only modality that can detect both the cardinal changes in racehorse fetlock bone disease;

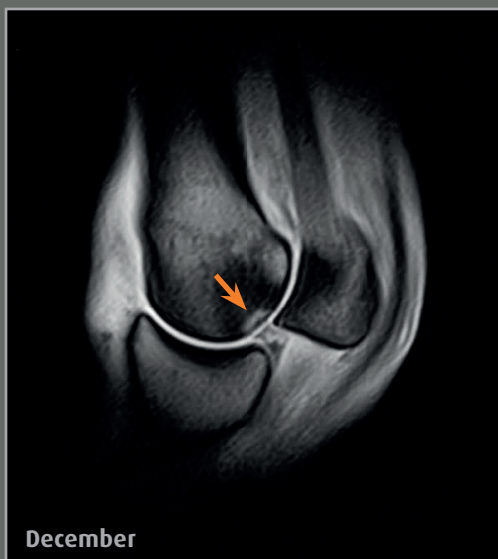
- sclerosis (increased bone density)
- bone edema (abnormal fluid in the bone)

Standing MRI avoids the risk

Standing MRI (sMRI) has advanced radically in the last few years. It now offers an equivalent diagnostic rate (>90%) to high field MRI while retaining the cost and safety benefits of avoiding general anesthesia. Perfect for the racehorse in training.

IMPROVE PERFORMANCE

CASE STUDY



PREVENT INJURIES



CASE STUDY



1. The fetlock radiograph from a horse exhibiting mild signs of fetlock pain appears normal but the sMRI taken on the same day tells a different story.

2. sMRI shows marked fluid signal increase along a potential condylar fracture line. This fetlock is at immediate risk of fracture. However, it may be treated with rest alone, or with bone screws to support the line of weakness.

**No anesthetic means no anesthetic risk...
perfect for the racehorse in training.**



August

December - 4 y.o. Thoroughbred racehorse with fetlock distension and poor racing performance.

A POD lesion (arrow) identified in a racehorse in training with joint swelling, mild lameness and poor performance. Fortunately, the disease has not progressed too far and is still reversible.

February - After two months rest...

The horse is no longer lame, and the joint swelling is significantly reduced. There is improvement in the previous signal increase, but it is still present.

April - After four months rest...

The horse remains sound and the joint swelling has resolved.

The signal is now markedly improved in the medial condyle (not shown) and completely resolved in the lateral condyle.

August - After eight months rest...

The area of high signal has completely resolved and the sclerosis in the palmar condyle is markedly reduced.

“For some time now Standing MRI using the Hallmarq scanner has forced the equine foot to give up its long held secrets. The fetlock has since become the natural ‘next frontier’.

Increasingly in Thoroughbred practice, MRI can be used to rule in or rule out the presence of assumed pre-fracture pathology with the aim of preventing catastrophic fracture of the fetlock joint.”

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