



Figure 10-14 The carpus is placed through a range of motion. With the limb placed in a walking position, dorsal pressure is placed on the bottom of the foot to test for carpal hyperextension syndrome.



Figure 10-16 Simultaneous palpation of both elbows allows for the detection of subtle abnormalities, such as mild joint effusion. The placements of hands and fingers are essentially mirror images of each other on the right and left elbows. Effusion of the caudolateral compartment in a 6-month-old large-breed dog may indicate the presence of an ununited anconeal process, whereas effusion of the craniomedial joint compartment may indicate a fragmented medial coronoid process or osteochondritis dissecans of the medial condyle of the humerus.



Figure 10-18 Pain caused by extension of the shoulder joint in a skeletally immature large-breed dog is consistent with osteochondritis dissecans of the caudal head of the humerus.



Figure 10-19 Pain caused by shoulder flexion and simultaneous extension of the elbow is likely due to biceps tenosynovitis. Direct palpation of the region of the biceps tendon just medial to the greater tubercle of the proximal humerus may also be painful.

Comuni condizioni ortopediche degli arti anteriori

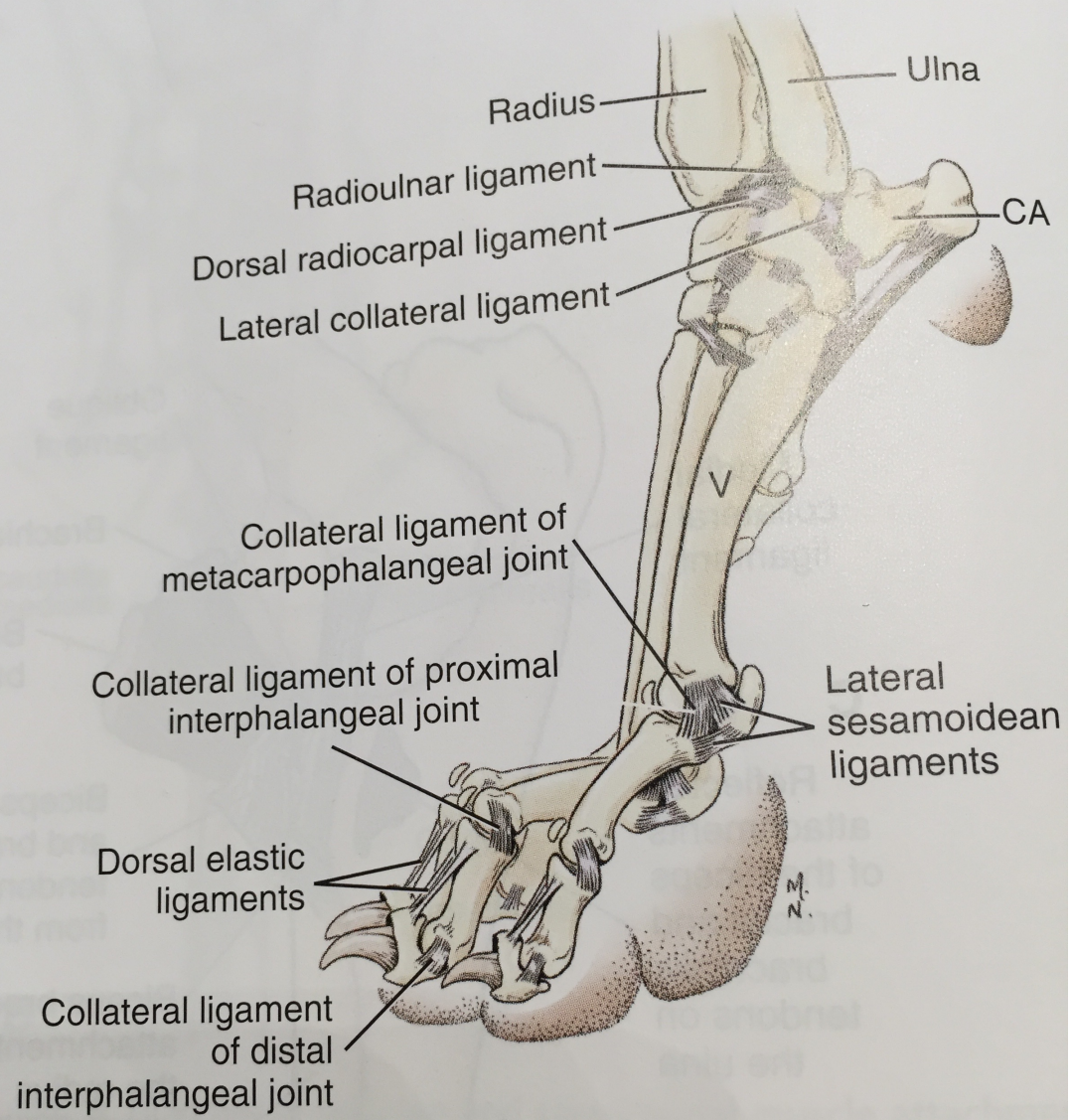
Dita:

- ✓ Lacerazioni interdigitali della pelle
- ✓ Lussazioni articolazioni interfalangee
- ✓ Lussazioni articolazione carpo-metacarpale
- ✓ Fratture falangi
- ✓ Fratture sesamoidi

Carpo

- ✓ Iperestensione del carpo
- ✓ Rottura del legamento collaterale
- ✓ Tendinite
- ✓ osteoartrite

B



C

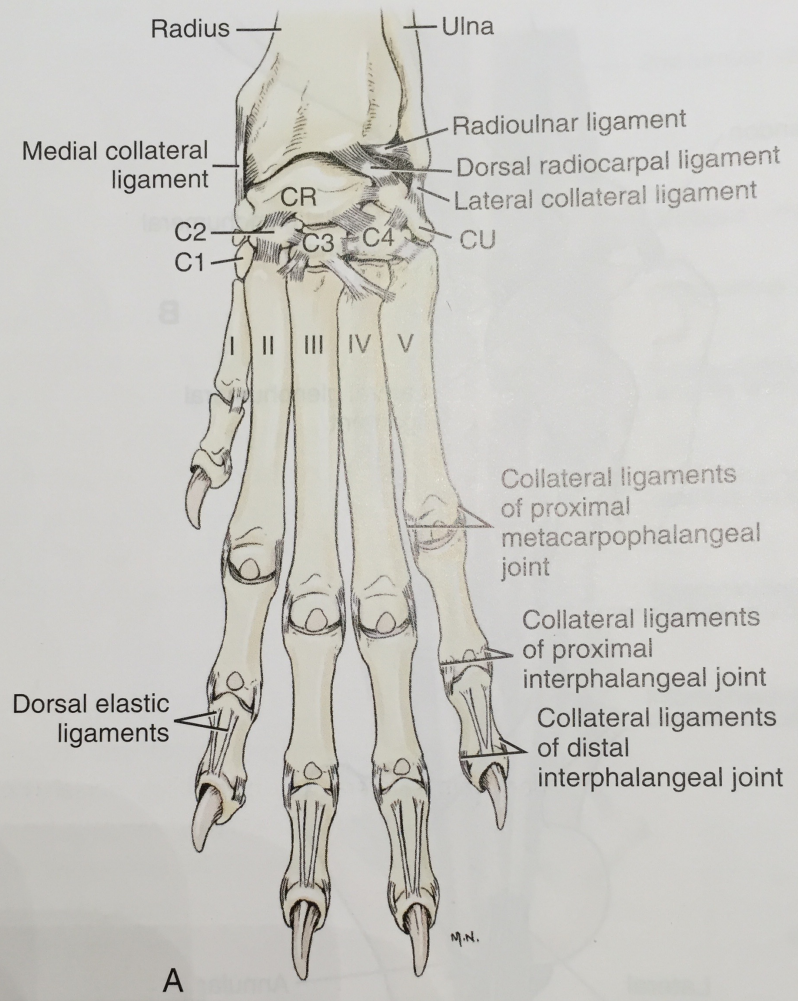
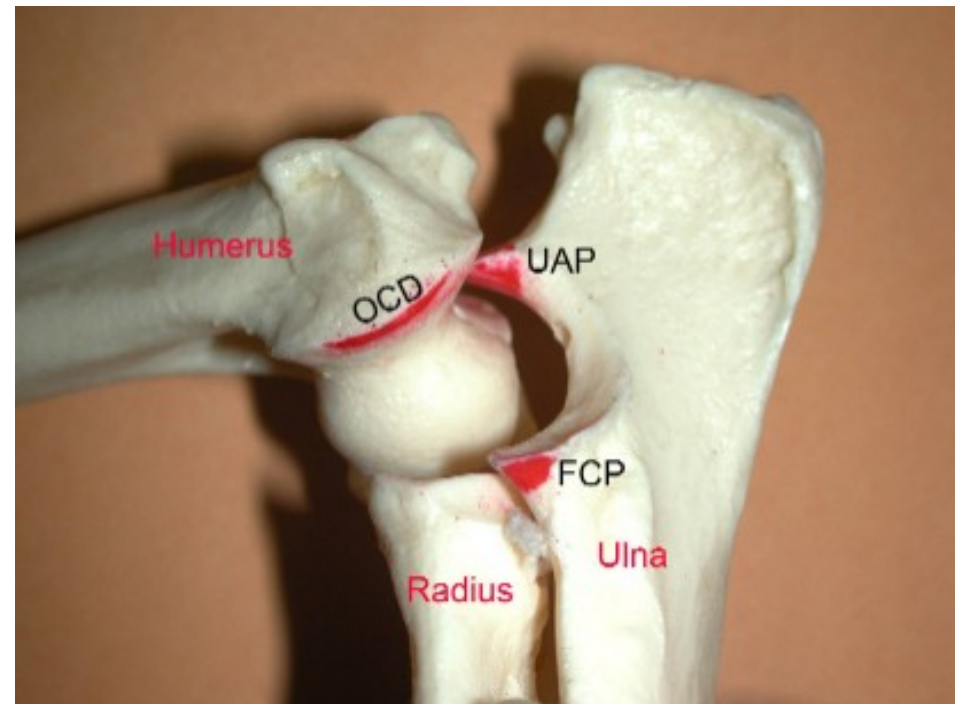


Figure 5-38 Ligaments of the dorsal aspect of the left forepaw (A), schematic section of the left carpus (B), and lateral aspect of the left forepaw (C) in the dog. (From Evans HE: *Miller's anatomy of the dog*, ed 4, Philadelphia, 2013, WB Saunders.)

Radio ulna gomito

- ✓ FCP frammentazione processo coronoideo
- ✓ OCD osteocondrite dissecante
- ✓ UAP non unione del processo anconeale
- ✓ Incongruità articolare
- ✓ Lussazione del gomito
- ✓ OA
- ✓ Frattura radio ulna



Omero e articolazione scapolo-omerale

- Frattura omero
- Osteosarcoma
- Tenosinovite bicipite
- Instabilità gleno-omerale
- Mineralizzazione del sopraspinato
- Contrattura infraspinato
- OA

Arti posteriori

- ✓ Lussazione articolazioni interfalangee
- ✓ Lacerazione interdigitali
- ✓ Lussazione tarso
- ✓ Fratture falangi
- ✓ Fratture lussazione tarso
- ✓ OA tarso
- ✓ Frattura tibia o fibula
- ✓ CCRL
- ✓ Lussazione rotula
- ✓ Assenza congenita rotula

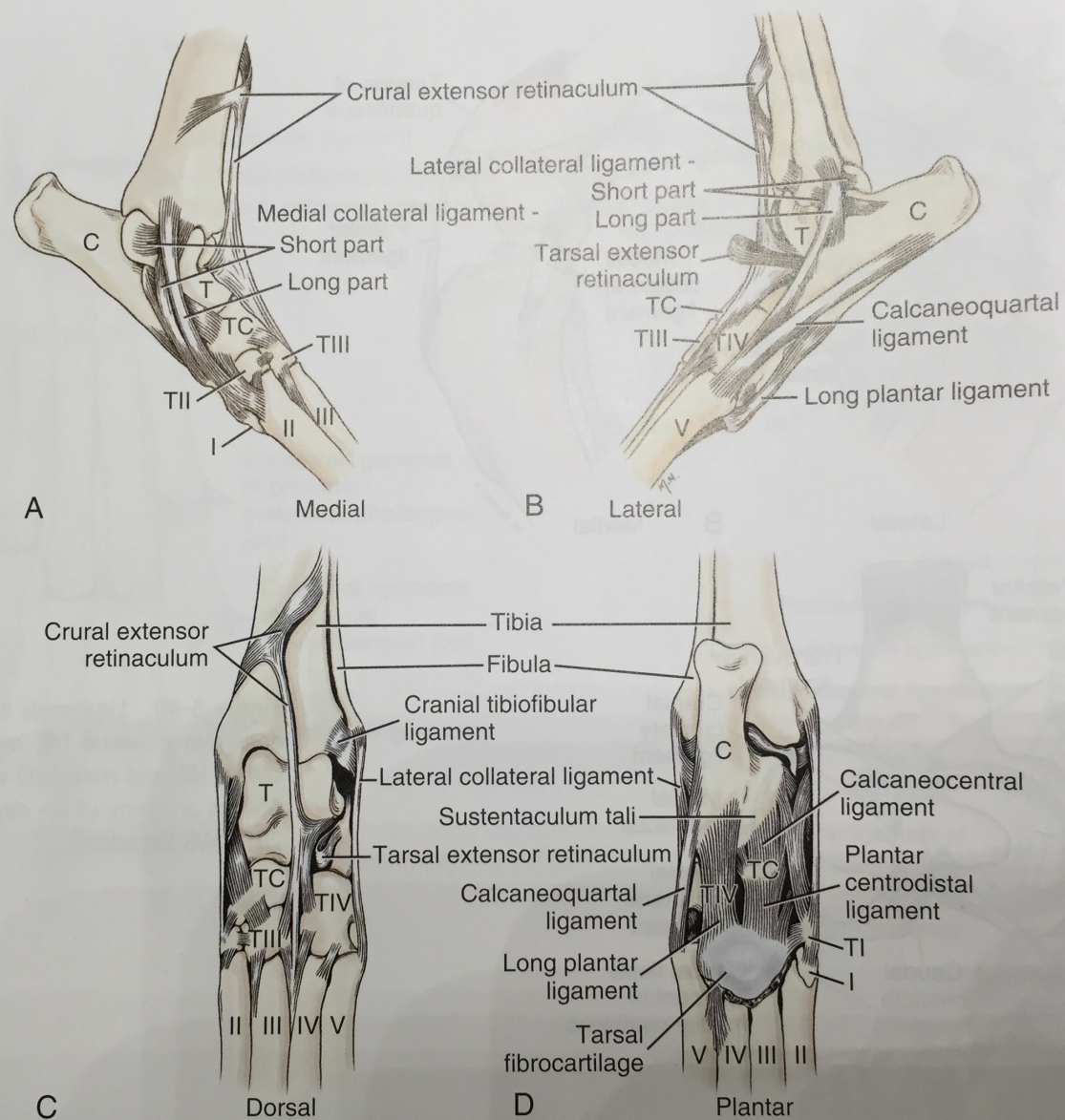
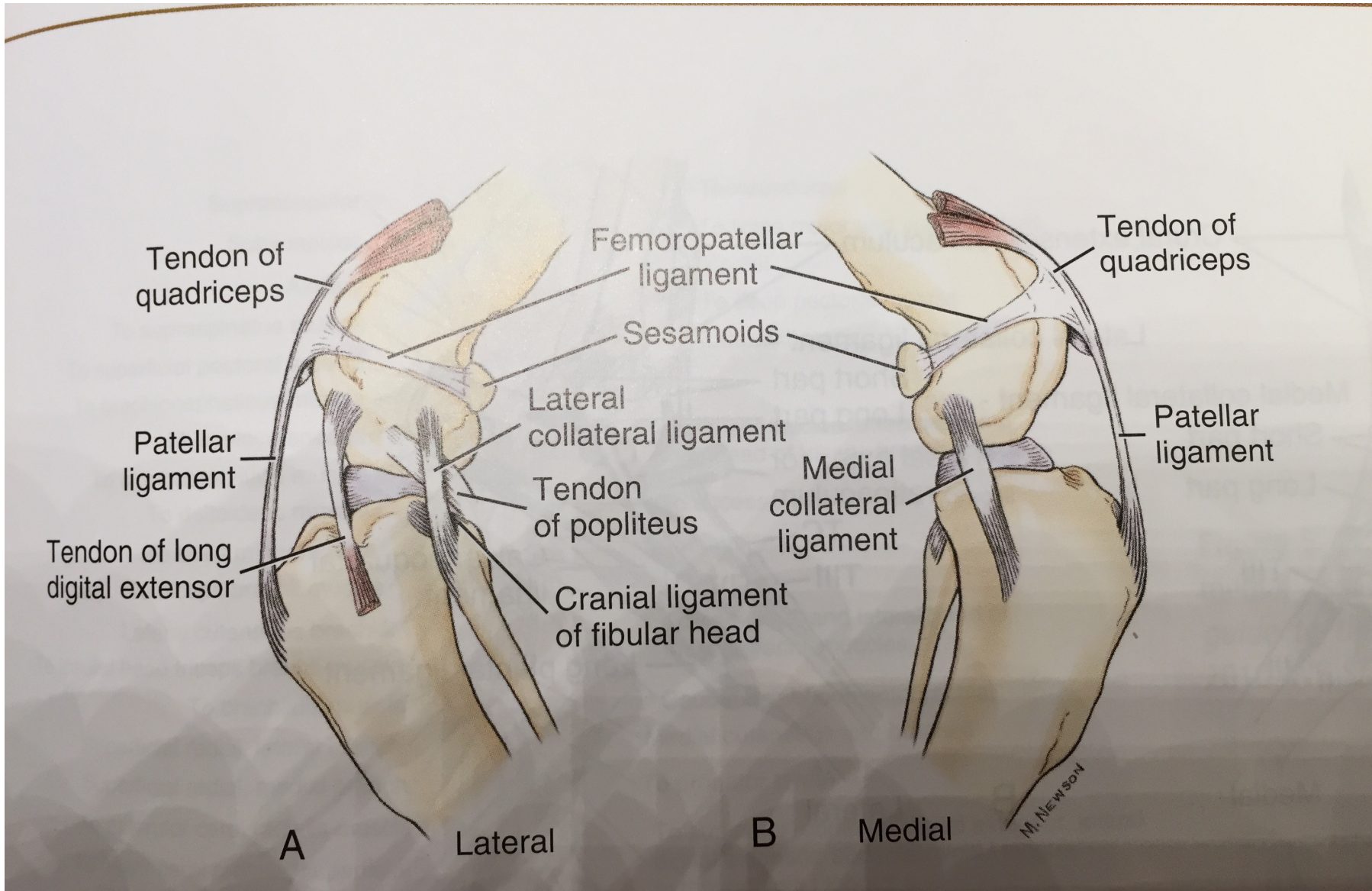


Figure 5-41 Ligaments of the left hindpaw in the dog from a medial (A), lateral (B), dorsal (C), and plantar (D) view. (From Evans HE: *Miller's anatomy of the dog*, ed 4, Philadelphia, 2013, WB Saunders.)

- ✓ Fratture e traumi ginocchio
- ✓ Displasia anca
- ✓ Frattura testa femore
- ✓ Frattura collo femore
- ✓ Lussazione traumatica anca
- ✓ OA



Tendon of quadriceps

Patellar ligament

Tendon of long digital extensor

Femoropatellar ligament

Sesamoids

Lateral collateral ligament

Tendon of popliteus

Cranial ligament of fibular head

Medial collateral ligament

Tendon of quadriceps

Patellar ligament

A

Lateral

B

Medial

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