Computed tomographic and radiographic imaging of stifle joint of camel (Camelus dromedarius)

Computed radiography and computed tomographic scanning of normal stifle joint of camel obtained from cadaver was studied and compared. The radiography revealed only the bony structures involved in the joint whereas CT scan revealed both bony and soft tissues. Lateral, cranio-caudal and caudo-cranial radiographs were taken which revealed all bones and articular surfaces of stifle joint, CT scan studies were done on 3D, transverse and sagittal sections. Medial patellar ligament was not evidenced, however the medial femoropatellar ligament was distinguishable. Other important anatomical structures evidenced were cranial and caudal cruciate ligament, medial collateral ligament, lateral patellar retinaculum, middle patellar ligament, attachments of lateral and medial menisci and most of the associated muscles around stifle joint. CT scan also revealed the bony structures of the joint i.e. femoral trochlea, femoral condyles, tibial condyles, intercondylar tubercles, patella, tibial tuberosity etc. The purpose of this study was to provide a detailed computed tomographic anatomic reference for the dromedary stifle joint.

Biography

Amit Sangwan working at Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, India. His research interests reflect in his wide range of publications in various national and international journals.

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