

## Mid-Field Magnetic Resonance Imaging and Cross-Sectional Anatomy of the Yearling Chinese Equine Distal Forelimb

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**Abstract:** The objective of this study is to perform mid-field (0.4T) Magnetic Resonant Imaging (MRI) on a distal forelimb of a healthy Mongolian yearling horse and obtain a detailed cross-sectional comparison between the MRI and anatomy images. T1-weighted, T2-weighted, PD-weighted and STIR sequence were performed to acquire images of the horse distal limb on the transverse plane. After imaging, the limb was frozen and cut into slices to get anatomy photos. Comparisons between the MR images and corresponding frozen cross-sections of the horse limb were made to identify the anatomic details of the horse limb. The results of this study indicate that mid-field MRI can be used to diagnose lesions in the equine distal forelimb at an early stage of lameness. Besides, this study also provides an atlas of gross anatomy of the carpus and fetlock in mid-field MRI which may benefit veterinary clinical evaluation and medical research.

**Key words:** Mid-field MRI, equine, distal limb, anatomy, forlimb, horse

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### INTRODUCTION

Lameness localized in the carpus and fetlock region has been the most frequently identified chronic, low-grade lesions on forelimb in sport horses (Blaik *et al.*, 2000). A major difficulty encountered in equine lameness diagnosis lies in the complex anatomy of the distal horse limb, especially the carpus with its multiple small bones, numerous soft tissue structures and synovia. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) has been increasingly used in the diagnosis of equine lameness recently. It offers a higher soft-tissue contrast and permits a more direct evaluation of articular cartilage, tendons, ligaments, joint capsules and synovium and bone than other medical imaging techniques (Mair and Kinns, 2005; Bureau *et al.*, 1995; Buckwalter, 1996; Widmer *et al.*, 1999).

There have been many reports about the identification of lameness on equines using low-field and high-field MRI (Dyson and Murray, 2007; Murray *et al.*, 2007; Branch *et al.*, 2007; Straaten and Collins, 1995; Dyson and Murray, 2007). Low-field MRI image scanners with a magnetic field of <0.3 T are popular for equine imaging due to their low cost and open bore design. However, they usually suffer from a low signal to

noise ratio and are therefore of limited clinical significance. High-field MRI scanners with a magnetic field of >1 T, acquire images with better image quality within a shorter time in comparison to low-field MRI. They are particularly good at identifying early signs at the onset of the disease within the equine foot (Murray *et al.*, 2004; Whitton *et al.*, 1998; Parizel *et al.*, 1995; Choquet *et al.*, 2000).

However, high-field MRI systems are usually expensive and require high-level maintenance. Furthermore, most of the high-field hardware systems bear a bore super-conducting design which requires additional specific instruments for the fixation and movement of the equine limbs.

Mid-field MRI with a magnet filed between low and high filed MRI has been an alternative solution considering a compromise between the contrast to noise ratio and maintenance cost (Rutt and Lee, 1996). However, reports about the mid-field MRI used in equine studies have been scarce.

In this study, researchers investigated the performance of mid-field MRI in examining the cross-sectional anatomy of the equine distal limb in transverse planes by using Proton Density (PD), Short Inversion

Recovery (STIR), T1-weighted and T2-weighted imaging sequences. The aim of the study is to evaluate the potential of the mid-field MRI in lameness diagnosis through a comparison between the anatomical cross-sectional slices of the whole equine distal forelimb and their MR images.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

One distal forelimb from a healthy Chinese Mongolian female yearling horse (1 year old) was studied. The limb was scanned 8 h after death. Before scanning, the limb was cut into four main parts: knee, cannon bone, fetlock and foot.

Each part was placed in an extended position within a specifically built homemade quadrature volume RF coil and imaged with a 0.4 T scanner (Taijie MRI, Beijing). Images were obtained in 3 planes with T1-weighted, T2-weighted, Proton Density (PD) and Short Tau Inversion Recovery (STIR) sequences. The parameters of each sequence are shown in Table 1.

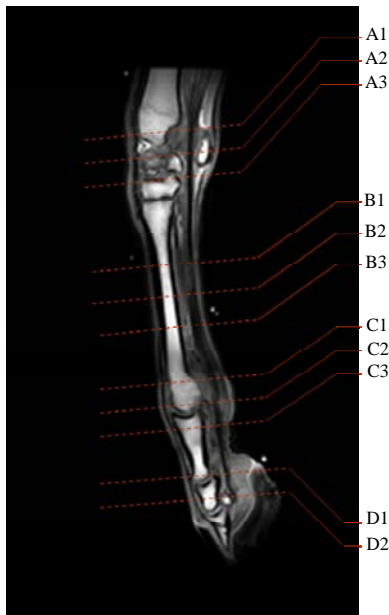


Fig. 1: The positions of slices in the forelimb

Table 1: Parameters of MRI sequence used for imaging

Sequences	Parameters			Slice thickness (mm) <sup>d</sup>
	TR <sup>a</sup>	TE <sup>b</sup>	Flip angle <sup>c</sup>	
T1-weighted (SE)	440	14.5	90	7
T2-weighted (FSE)	4200	120.0	90	8
PD (FSE)	3000	21.0	90	7
STIR (FSE)	4800	84.0	90	7

<sup>a</sup>TR: Repetition Time; <sup>b</sup>TE: Echo delay Time; <sup>c</sup>PD: Proton Density; <sup>d</sup>STIR: Short Tau Inversion Recovery

In order to make an accurate correlation between the anatomical structures and MRI images, glycerin capsule markers (5 mm in diameter and 20 mm in length) were attached to each limb joint before imaging which also acted as reference points for gross sectioning. After imaging, the limb was frozen at -15°C in refrigerating room for 10 h and was then axially sectioned into slices of 5 mm thickness. The cross section of each slice was photographed with a digital camera (SONY, DSC-w220, 1536×2048) for comparison with its corresponding MR image.

The positions of slices are shown in Fig. 1 on the sagittal view of the forelimb which was generated by splicing the T1-weighted plane images of four parts vertically without overlap (Photoshop 7.0, Corp. Adobe). A1-A3 represents the positions of the four slices in carpus; B1-B3 label the three slices in cannon; C1-C3 indicate the three slices in fetlock; D1-D2 point to the three slices in hoof.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The findings of this study are organized as sequential pairs of anatomic slices and their corresponding MR images in transverse plane. Clinically relevant anatomic structures are identified and marked on both figures (MR image and anatomic section photograph). The T1-weighted images, T2-weighted images, PD images and STIR images of carpus, cannon bone, fetlock and hoof are shown in Fig. 2-12.

In the study, T1 and PD weighted images clearly presented the anatomical details of equine forelimb. Bony structures, especially these of the smaller tarsal bones and soft tissue structures surrounding joints are well visualized in transverse plane. Tendons including the associated sheaths and their linkage with osseous structures, are clearly identified. In T1-weighted images, the deep digital flexor tendon are of low signal intensity and are coded in black or dark gray whereas the surrounding ligament, tendon, muscle and cartilage appear in bright white due to high signal intensities. The coded colors of normal tissues imaged with different sequence are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Coded colors of normal tissues imaged with different sequence

Tissue	T1 <sup>a</sup>	T2 <sup>b</sup>	PD <sup>c</sup>	STIR <sup>d</sup>
Articular cartilage	White	Gray	White	White
Cortical bone	Black	Black	Black	Black
Bone marrow	White	White	White	Gray
Muscle	Dark gray to black	Black	Black	Black
Fat	White	White	Gray white	Gray black
Synovium	Gray	White	Gray white	White
Vessel	Gray	White	Gray	White
Ligament/tendon	Dark gray to black	Black	Dark gray to black	Black

<sup>a</sup>T1: T1-weighted; <sup>b</sup>T2: T2-weighted; <sup>c</sup>PD: Proton Density; <sup>d</sup>STIR: Short Tau Inversion Recovery

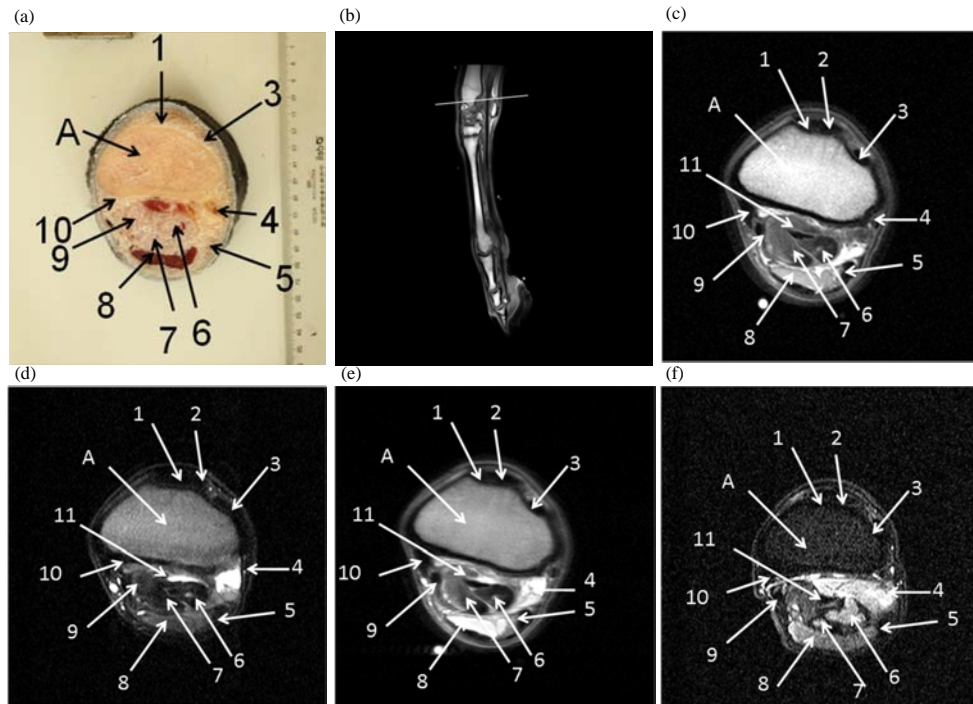


Fig. 2: a) The anatomic slice of carpus; b) The position of the slice in the forelimb; c) T1-weighted image in transverse plane; d) T2-weighted image in transverse plane; e) PD image in transverse plane and f) STIR image in transverse plane. A: Radius, 1: Extensor carpi radialis muscle, 2: Oblique carpal extensor muscle, 3: Common digital extensor muscle, 4: Lateral digital extensor muscle, 5: Ulnaris lateralis muscle, 6: Deep digital flexor tendon, 7: Superficial digital flexor tendon, 8: Flexor carpi ulnaris muscle, 9: Flexor carpi radialis muscle, 10: Medial collateral ligament of carpus joint, 11: Radial head of the deep digital flexor muscle

For equine lameness diagnosis in distal limbs, a significant advantage of MRI over other conventional imaging techniques is that it offers a simultaneous imaging of both bone and soft tissues with a high contrast. In addition, MRI allows the assessment of a variety of physiological differences between normal and abnormal tissues by employing a range of corresponding imaging sequences. For instance, the diagnosis of early stage chronic carpal arthritis such as osteoarthritis, synovitis and articular capsulitis by using X-ray or ultrasonograph is usually inconvenient due to the complicated structure of carpus (Fig. 2-4). Suspensory ligament, ligament inflammation, chronic tendonitis and accessory ligament of the deep digital flexor tendon which usually occurs in cannon bone or in the internals of bones are difficult to locate with routine examinations (Fig. 5-7). In these areas, MRI can not only provide a clear separation between the bone and soft tissue but also has the potential to noninvasively pinpoint the location of the lesion point with a precision in mm. The MR scanner we used should be categorized as a mid-field MRI, according

to Rutt and Lee (1996) and Marti-Bonmati and Kormanó (1997). Compared with high-field MRI, mid-field MRI with a permanent magnet design requires lower initial cost, lower operating costs and no cryogenics. The limited fringe field also fits the anesthetic equipments in the scanning room. Besides, with the development of the hardware design of the MRI techniques and mid-field MRI could be easily designed in a moveable U-style or upside down U-style mode.

Therefore, the open design of the mid-field MRI is especially suitable for *in vivo* diagnosis of the distal limb of large standing animals like horses. Compared with low-field MRI, mid-field MRI provides a better Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) in T1-weighted, T2-weighted and PD-weighted images acquired within a shorter time.

The successful implementation of the STIR sequence on the equine fore limb is another advantage of this mid-field study. This application may benefit the clinical equine diagnosis and also provide a suitable method for diagnosing contusion located in limbs of equine.

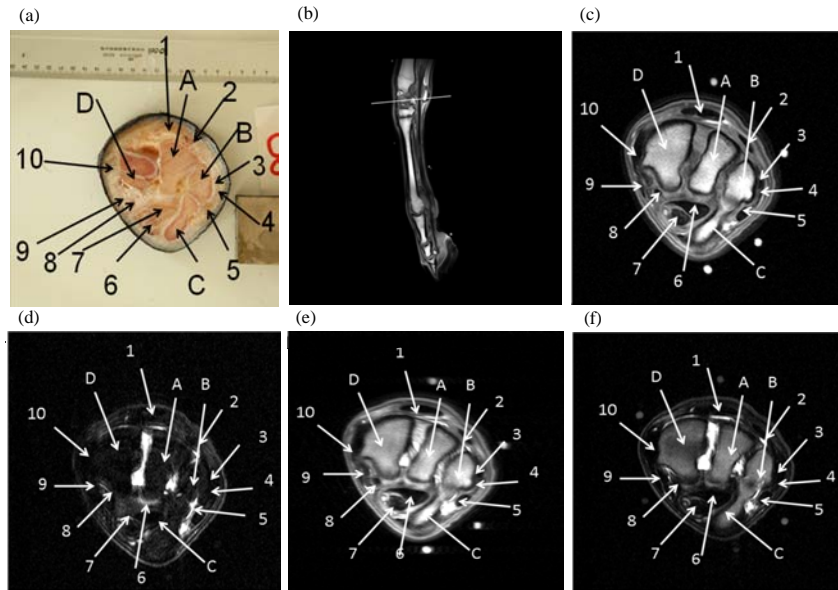


Fig. 3: a) The anatomic slice of carpus; b) The position of slice in the forelimb; c) T1-weighted image in transverse plane; d) T2-weighted image in transverse plane; e) PD image in transverse plane and f) STIR image in transverse plane. A: Intermediate carpal bone; B: Ulnar carpal bone; C: Pisiform bone; D: Radial carpal bone. 1: Extensor carpi radialis muscle; 2: Common digital extensor muscle; 3: Lateral digital extensor muscle; 4: Lateral collateral ligament of carpus; 5: Tendon of ulnaris lateralis; 6: Deep digital flexor tendon; 7: Superficial digital flexor tendon; 8: Flexor carpi radialis muscle; 9: Carpal flexor retinaculum; 10: Medial collateral ligament of carpus

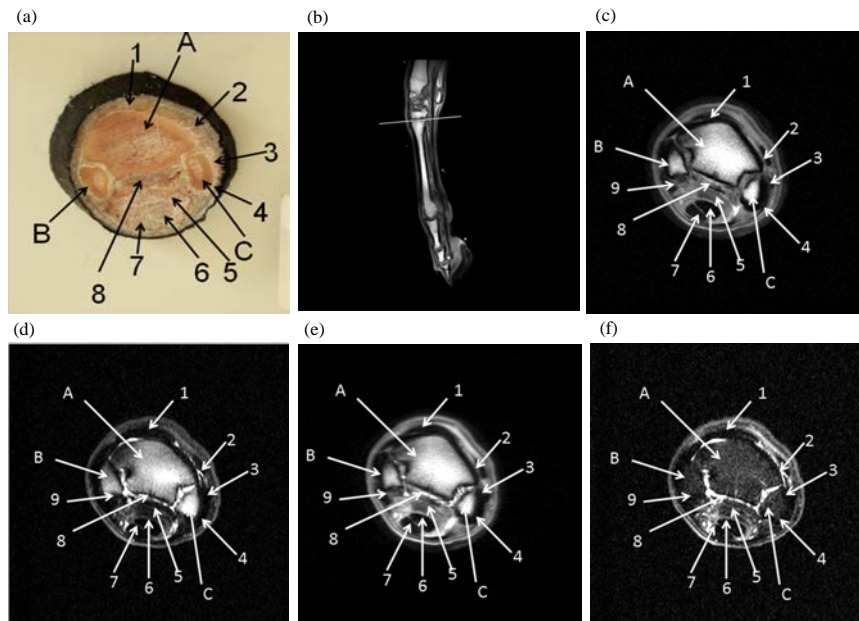


Fig. 4: a) Gross anatomic slice of carpus; b) the position of slice in the forelimb; c) T1-weighted image in transverse plane; d) T2-weighted image in transverse plane; e) PD image in transverse plane and f) STIR image in transverse plane. A: Cannon bone; B: Medial split bone; C: Lateral split bone; 1: Extensor carpi radialis muscle; 2: Common digital extensor muscle; 3: Lateral digital extensor muscle; 4: Lateral collateral ligament of carpus joint; 5: Distal check ligament; 6: Deep digital flexor tendon; 7: Superficial digital flexor tendon; 8: Inter osseous muscle; 9: Flexor carpi radialis muscle

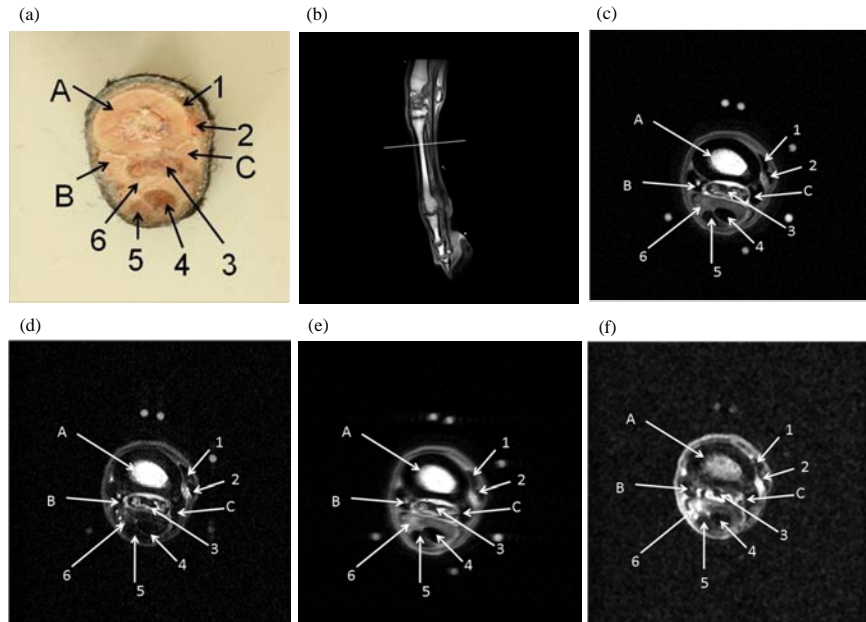


Fig. 5: a) Gross anatomic slice of cannon; b) the position of slice in the forelimb; c) T1-weighted image in transverse plane; d) T2-weighted image in transverse plane; e) PD image in transverse plane and f) STIR image in transverse plane. A: Cannon bone; B: Medial split bone; C: Lateral split bone; 1: Common digital extensor muscle; 2: Lateral digital extensor muscle; 3: Interosseous muscle; 4: Deep digital flexor tendon; 5: Superficial digital flexor tendon; 6: Distal check ligament

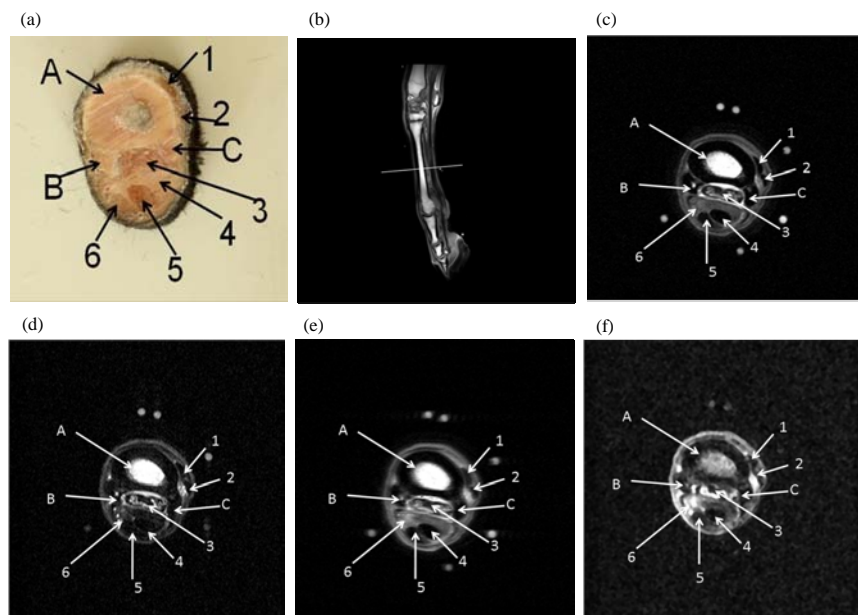


Fig. 6: a) Gross anatomic slice of cannon; b) the position of slice in the forelimb; c) T1-weighted image in transverse plane; d) T2-weighted image in transverse plane; e) PD image in transverse plane and f) STIR image in transverse plane. A: Cannon bone; B: Medial split bone; C: Lateral split bone. 1: Common digital extensor muscle; 2: lateral digital extensor muscle; 3: Interosseous muscle; 4: Distal check ligament; 5: Deep digital flexor tendon; 6: Superficial digital flexor tendon

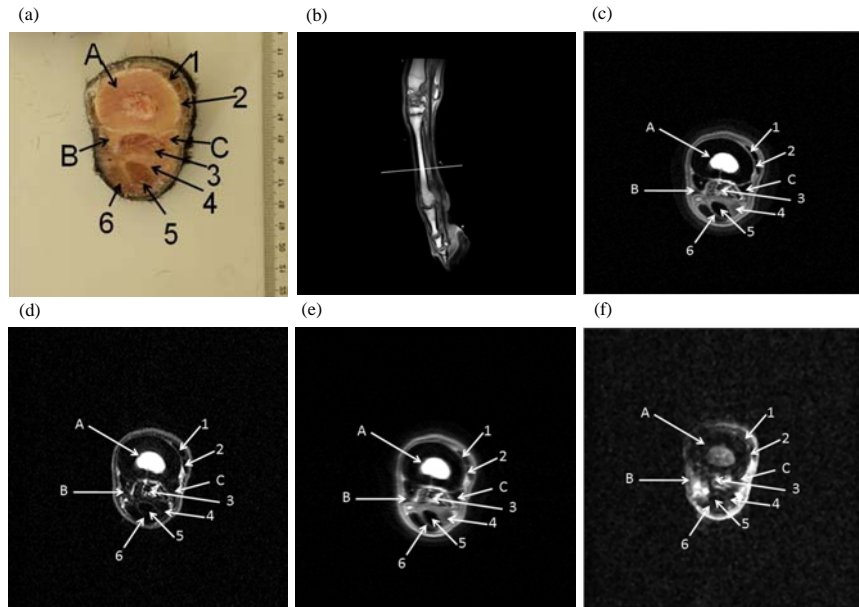


Fig. 7: a) Anatomic slice of cannon; b) the position of slice in the forelimb; c) T1-weighted image in transverse plane; d) T2-weighted image in transverse plane; e) PD image in transverse plane and f) STIR image in transverse plane. A: Cannon bone; B: Medial split bone; C: Lateral split bone. 1: Common digital extensor muscle; 2: lateral digital extensor muscle; 3: Interosseous muscle; 4: Distal check ligament; 5: Deep digital flexor tendon; 6: Superficial digital flexor tendon

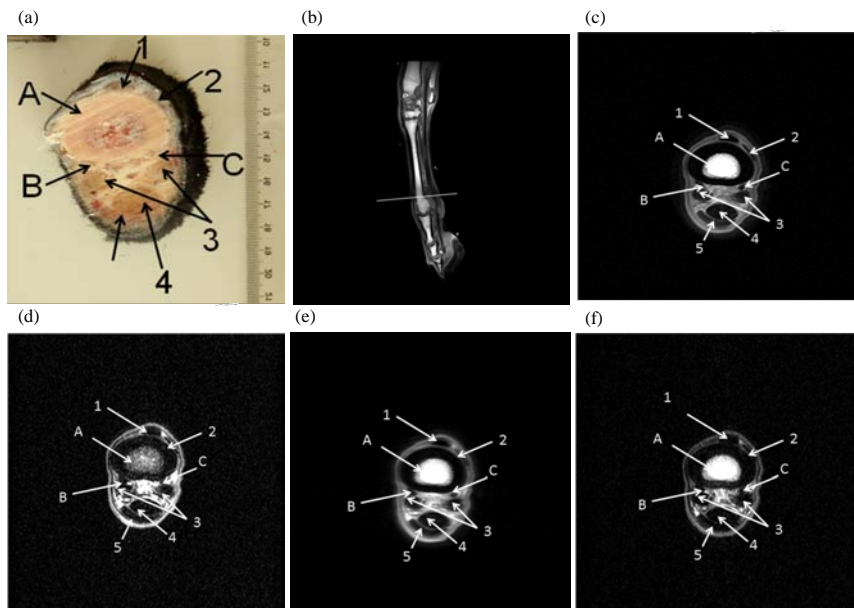


Fig. 8: a) Gross anatomic slice of fetlock; b) the position of slice in the forelimb; c) T1-weighted image in transverse plane; d) T2-weighted image in transverse plane; e) PD image in transverse plane and f) STIR image in transverse plane. A: Cannon bone; B: Medial split bone; C: Lateral split bone. 1: Common digital extensor muscle; 2: Lateral digital extensor muscle; 3: Branch of suspensory jointing extensor tendon; 4: Deep digital flexor tendon; 5: Superficial digital flexor tendon

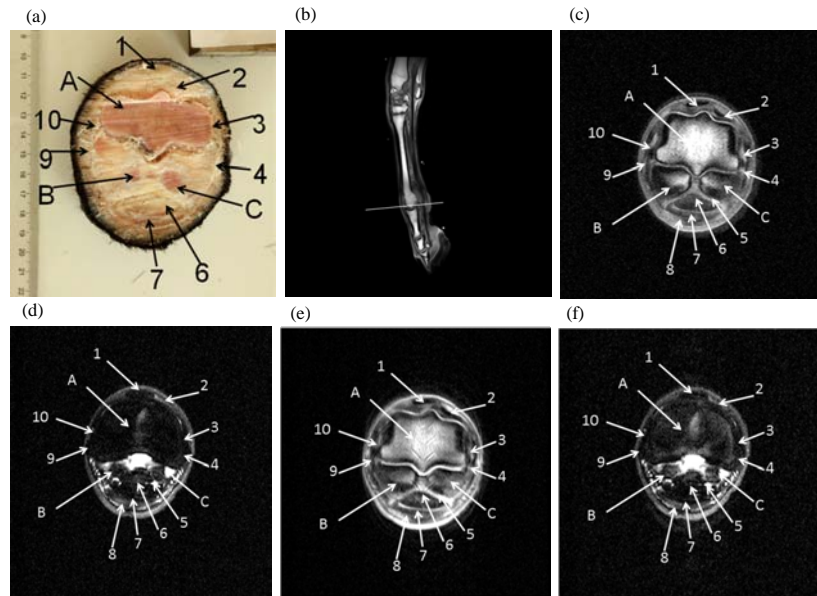


Fig. 9: a) The anatomic slice of fetlock; b) the position of slice in the forelimb; c) T1-weighted image in transverse plane; d) T2-weighted image in transverse plane; e) PD image in transverse plane and f) STIR image in transverse plane. A: Cannon bone B: Medial proximal sesamoid bone C: Lateral proximal sesamoid bone 1: Common digital extensor muscle; 2: Lateral digital extensor muscle; 3: Lateral collateral ligament of fetlock joint; 4: Lateral branch of suspensory jointing extensor tendon; 5 Digital flexor tendon sheath; 6: Deep digital flexor tendon; 7: Superficial digital flexor tendon; 8: Palmar annular ligament; 9: Medial branch of suspensory jointing extensor tendon; 10: Medial collateral ligament of fetlock joint

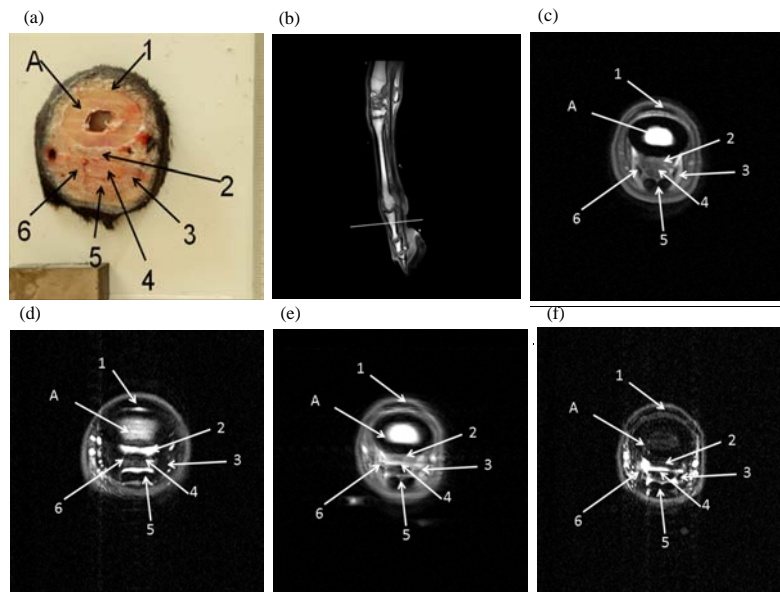


Fig. 10: a) Gross anatomic slice of fetlock; b) the position of slice in the forelimb; c) T1-weighted image in transverse plane; d) T2-weighted image in transverse plane; e) PD image in transverse plane and f) STIR image in transverse plane. A: Long pastern bone 1: Common digital extensor muscle; 2: Oblique sesamoid ligament; 3: Lateral aspect of superficial digital flexor; 4: Straight sesamoid ligament; 5: Deep digital flexor tendon; 6: Medial aspect of superficial digital flexor

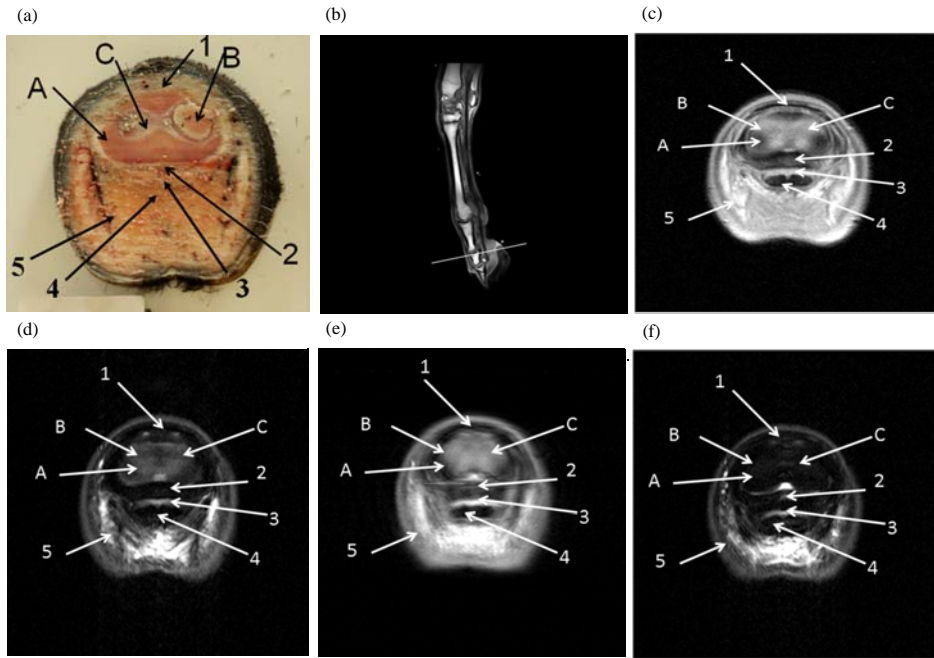


Fig. 11: a) Gross anatomic slice of hoof; b) the position of slice in the forelimb; c) T1-weighted image in transverse plane; d) T2-weighted image in transverse plane; e) PD image in transverse plane and f) STIR image in transverse plane. A: Long pastern bone; B: Pastern joint; C: Short pastern bone; 1: Common digital extensor tendon; 2: Oblique sesamoid ligament; 3: Straight sesamoid ligament; 4: Deep digital flexor tendon; 5: Lateral cartilage

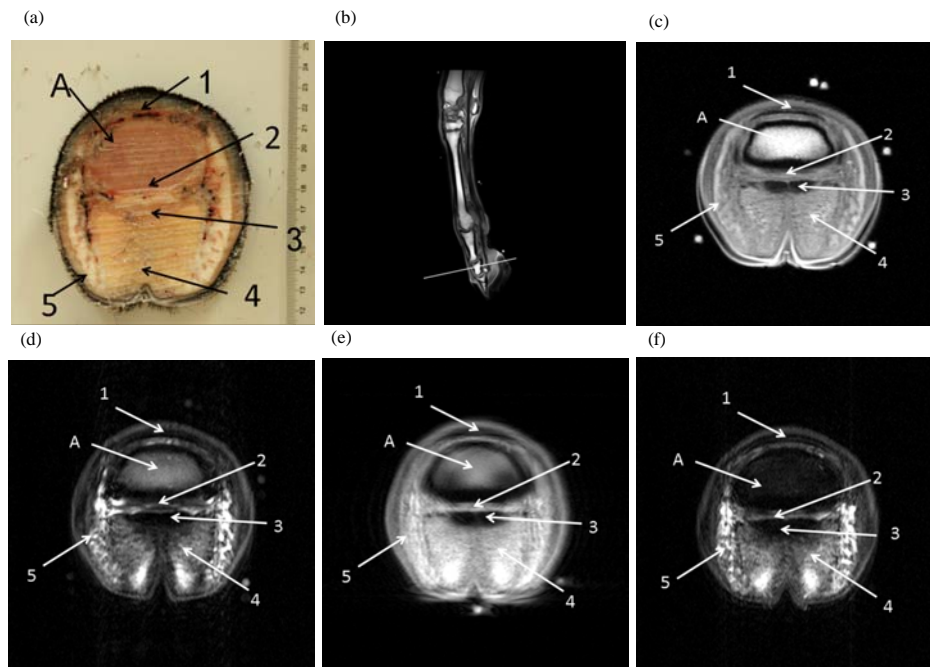


Fig. 12: a) Gross anatomic slice of hoof; b) the position of slice in the forelimb; c) T1-weighted image in transverse plane; d) T2-weighted image in transverse plane; e) PD image in transverse plane and f) STIR image in transverse plane. A: Short pastern bone; 1: Common digital extensor tendon; 2: Straight sesamoid ligament; 3: Deep digital flexor tendon; 4: Digital cushion; 5: Lateral cartilage



In this study, the transverse plane images is chosen mainly based on two consideration. Firstly, as only one fore limb was studied during the slicing stage of the cadaver limb, it's imposible to make the 3-plane antomy slices simutanously and the transverse plane is the best choice on the safe side. Secondly, the axial image also havs its unique advantage. The lateral and medial tendons and ligaments were not clear on the sagittal images which are only fully displayed through the transverse images.

The horse studied in this study was a Chinese Mongolian yearling horse which is one of the most widely kept indigenouse horse breeds of China. However, very few researches regarding the anatomical information imaged with MRI or other tomography were found. This fact might be attributable to three reasons: horse racing is yet to be a popular sport in China and the industry of sporting horse care has not gain as much attention as that in western countries.

A large scale modern veterinary medication system has not been established in China. High field MRI which has been widely adopted in veterinary medical examinations in Western countries is not practical to be applied in Chinese rural areas at current stage based on its high cost and maintenance standards. However, with the rapid development of the economy and the growing popularity of the horse racing sport in China, it is reasonable to foresee that an improved racing horse care system and ancillary veterinary services are urgently required. In this situation, this study aims to provide a limitations for the research of the Chinese horse illness.

However, there are limitations regarding this research. Although, researchers obtained PD and T1 weighted images with a high SNR, the images of STIR and T2 sequences still bear a low SNR for the mid-field MRI which is due to the long TR used for T2 and the inversion strategy for STIR sequence. In STIR sequence, the spin echo sequence is completed by a previous 180° inversion pulse. Fat has a short TI. Hence, by choosing a short TI of 140 msec, the fat signal can be suppressed which also would lead to a lower SNR for the whole image. On the contrary, signals from tissues with long T1 and T2 relaxation times such as edema and inflammatory tissue can be enhanced.

Another problem of this study is that only one healthy horse limb was studied. Compared with previous research, like Dyson *et al.* (2003) studied the MRI used for equine feet with 15 horses and Murray *et al.* (2004) studied the performance for MRI used in limbs: with 64 horses, researchers may need more objects to examine so that some accidental abnormalities could be identified.

## CONCLUSION

In this study, a quadrature knee coil and a 0.4 Tesla mid-field MRI scanner were used to obtain the T1-weighted, T2-weighted, PD and STIR magnetic resonance images of a forelimb on an equine cadaver. The bony structures and soft tissue structures were revealed clearly on the images. Correlations between the images and gross anatomic sections were made. The results indicate that mid-field MRI contains the comparative SNR of T1 and PD weighted image with high field MRI which promise the mid-field MRI a broader application for equine diagnosis with a lower price and maintenance fee. Besides, the successful implementation of STIR sequence may also provide a valuable tool for diagnosis for the lameness in equine clinical.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

In the future study, with further research and experience, more subjects with lameness will be examined with a better-designed U-style mid-field MRI.

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