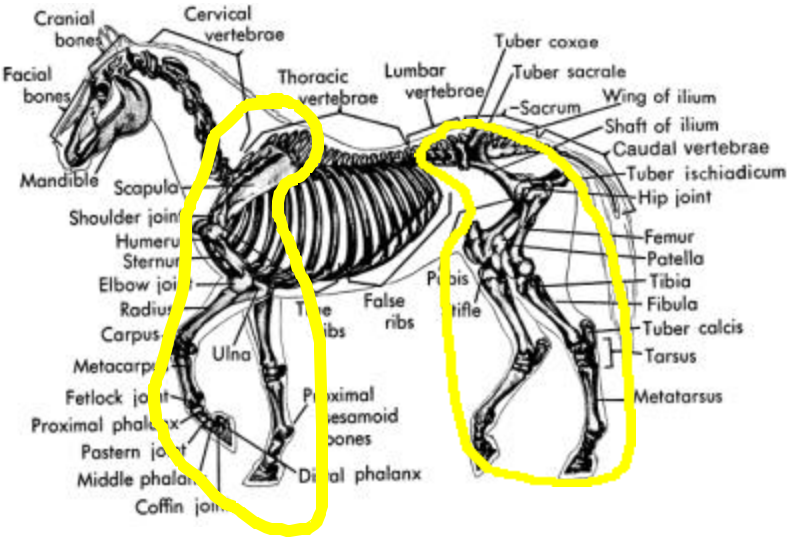
Appendicular Skeleton
Bones of the forelimb, hindlimb and pelvis



Forelimb

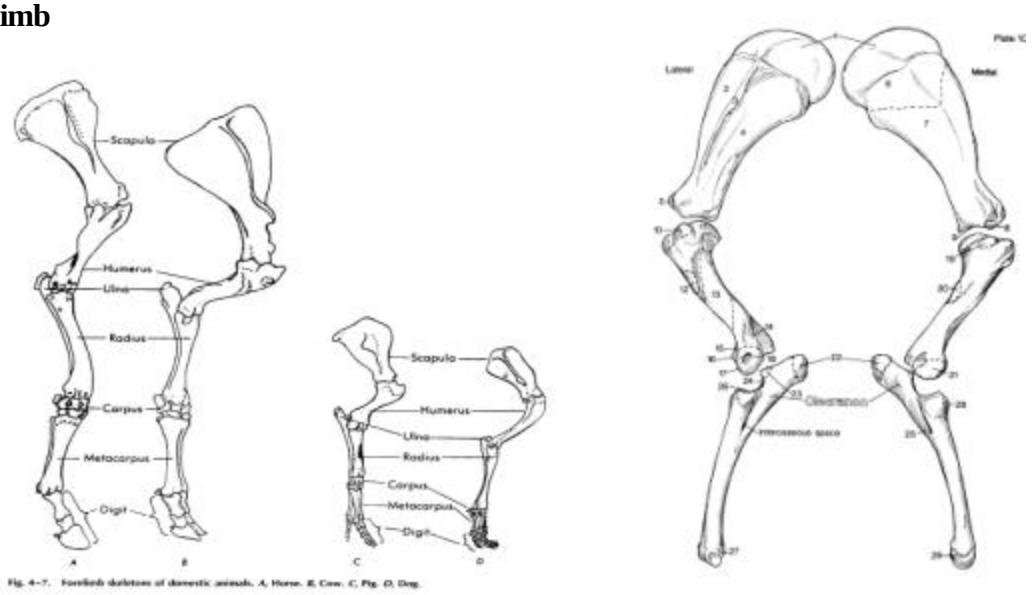


Fig. 4–7. Forelimb skeletons of domestic animals. A, Horse. B, Cow. C, Pig. D, Dog.

Lateral and Medial views of the scapula, humerus and fused ulna and radius. The bones are slightly disarticulated.

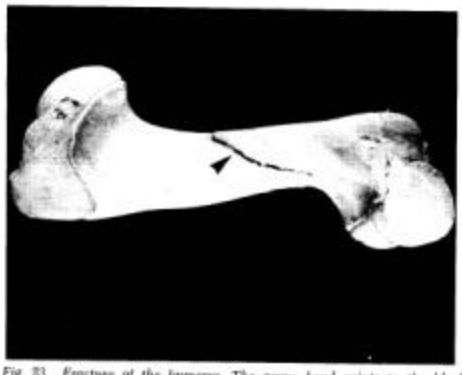
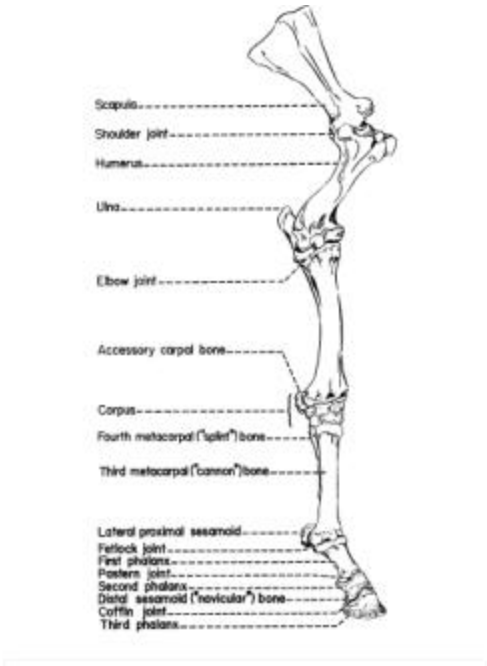
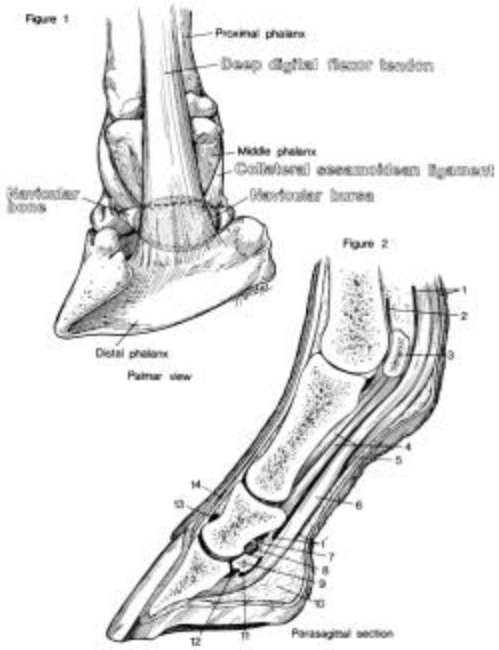


Fig. 33. Fracture of the humerus. The arrow head points to the black line, indicating the spiral fracture.

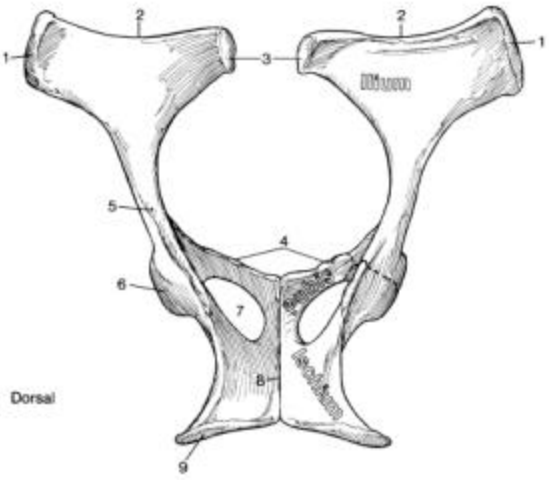


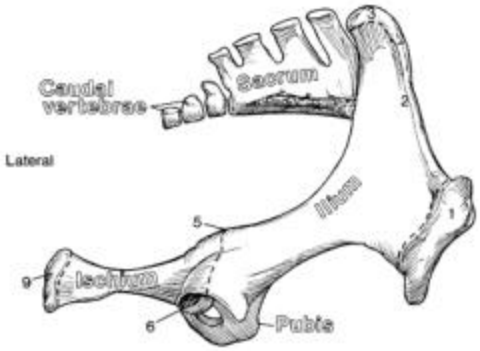
- Alignment of bones is important in evaluating the conformation of the limb.
- The proximal and distal sesamoid bones serve as pulleys that change the direction of the deep digital flexor tendon.
- Although the proximal sesamoid bones are deeply embedded in and supported by ligaments, they are subject to fractures.
- The navicular bone articulates with both the middle and distal phalanges.
- Progressive degeneration of the navicular bone results in navicular disease
- Sidebone is the complete ossification of the cartilages of the distal phalanx



Pelvic Gidle

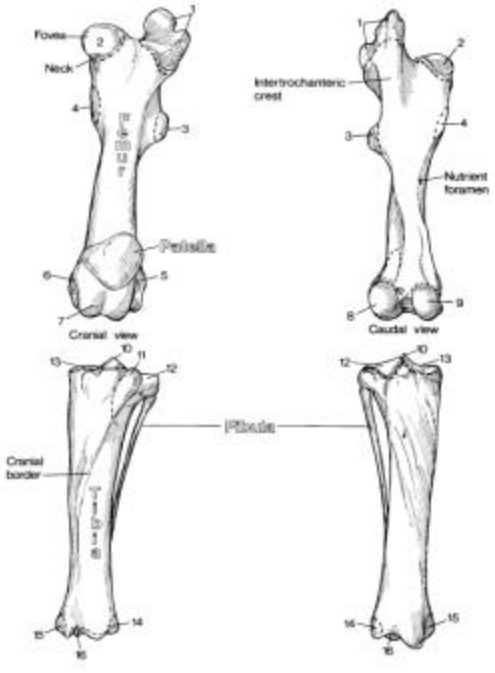
- bones of the pelvic girdle:
    - coxal tuber 1
    - crest of ilium 2
    - sacral tuber 3
    - pubic tubercles 4
    - ischiadic sping 5
    - acetabulum 6
    - obturator foramen 7
    - symphysis pelvis 8
    - ischiadic tuber 9





Bones of the thigh and leg

- Femur
- Patella
- Tibia
- Fibula



Bones of the Hock