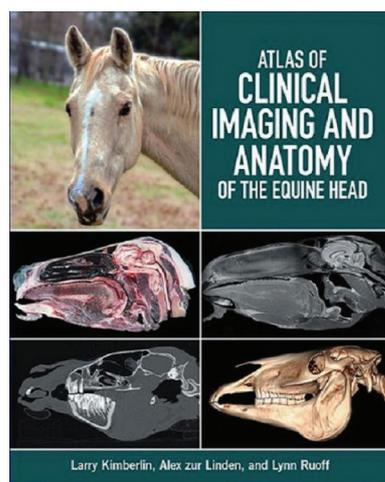


# Atlas Of Clinical Imaging And Anatomy Of The Equine Head

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This book is an in depth look into imaging of the horse head. In the mere six pages of written content, the authors discuss what computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) are and how they work. The also discuss why a CT scan may be performed over an MRI, however radiographic imaging is not discussed in this edition.

Three chapters cover the different aspects of imaging, with the first one covering the transverse sections of the head, working from the lips right back to the poll. This chapter comprises 37 images in total with dissection photos, and are numbered and labelled with the corresponding anatomy. The next chapter covers the sagittal

planes, working from left to right across the head. There are 13 images in this chapter, again numbered and labelled. The last chapter covers the dorsal sections of the head, working from the front/ top of the head to the bottom. There are 13 images in this chapter all numbered and labelled. The included glossary is very handy to refer to in regards to the directional, anatomical and imaging terms used. The images are of high quality making it easy to identify all the anatomical points referred to.

I found this textbook interesting and it gave me a better understanding of the anatomy of the horse's head. Not much reading per se but there is plenty of information on the images and this is a must in an equine clinic's library.

I would recommend this book to veterinary nurses who work in equine practice or have an interest in diagnostic imaging of horses and want to learn more about their anatomy.

## Increase your word power

All definitions are from the Dictionary of Veterinary Nursing (2nd edition), D.R. Lane and S. Guthrie

### **Agglutination**

Grouping together or clumping of cells, widely used in antibody-antigen measurements and blood typing

### **Haemoglobinuria**

Colouration of the urine caused by the presence of haemoglobin; indicates severe blood haemolysis

### **Hypocalcaemia**

Low level of blood calcium, most likely to occur in the nursing animal

### **Hyperglycaemia**

Raised blood sugar level, one possible sign of diabetes

### **Hypokalaemia**

Abnormally low levels of potassium in the blood, often associated with renal disease and polyuria

### **Hypomagnesaemia**

Low magnesium levels in the blood, causes muscle twitching and tetany

### **Rhabdomyolysis**

Condition found in racing greyhounds and other dogs with vigorous activity. The signs after exercise are of painful back muscles and dark yellow to brown urine