



Inspiritus Equine, Inc.
Patient Report Form
Full Interpretation

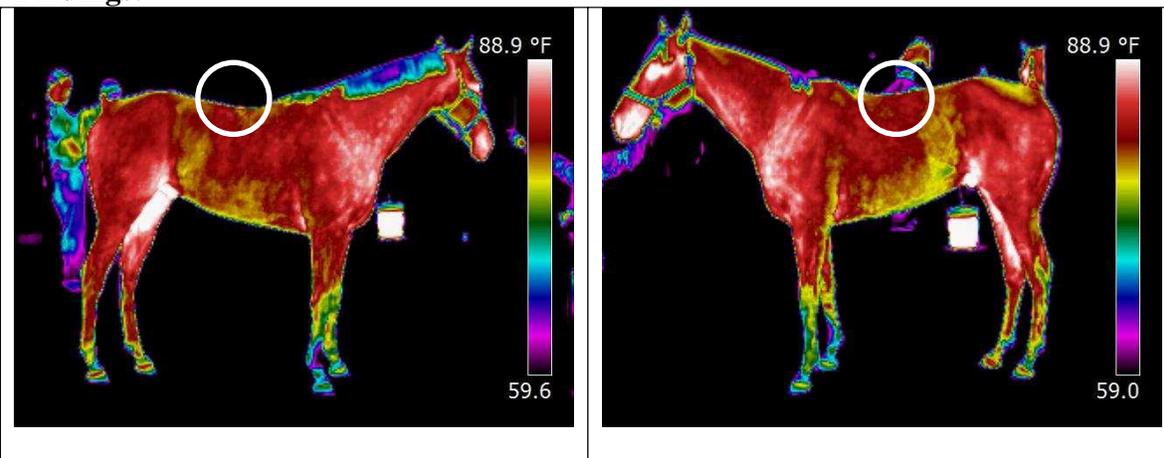
Date _____ October 9, 2009 _____
Imaging Technician _____
Veterinarian _____ Joanna Robson _____
Location _____ Cyberspace, CA _____
Client _____ John Doe _____
Patient _____ Sample Horse _____



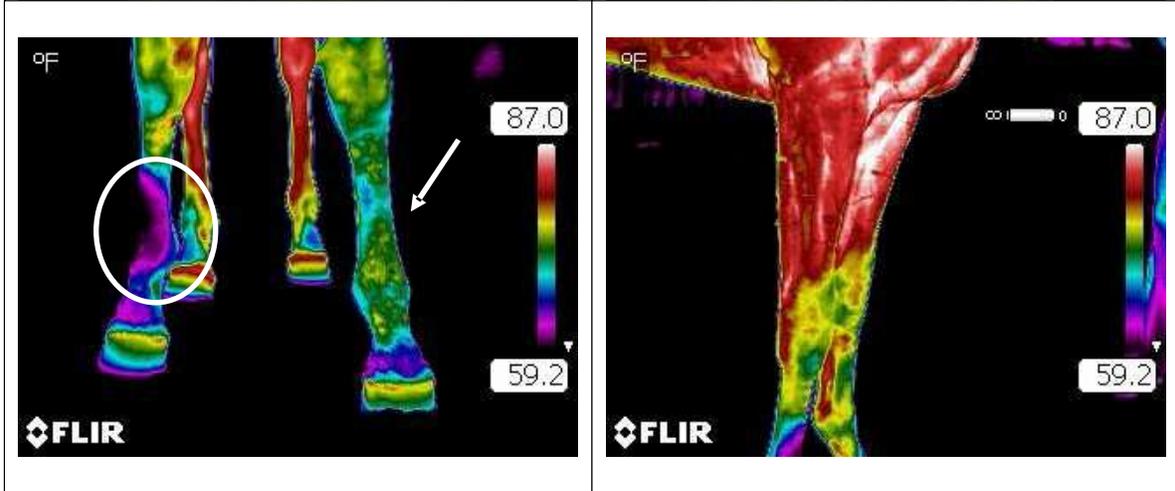
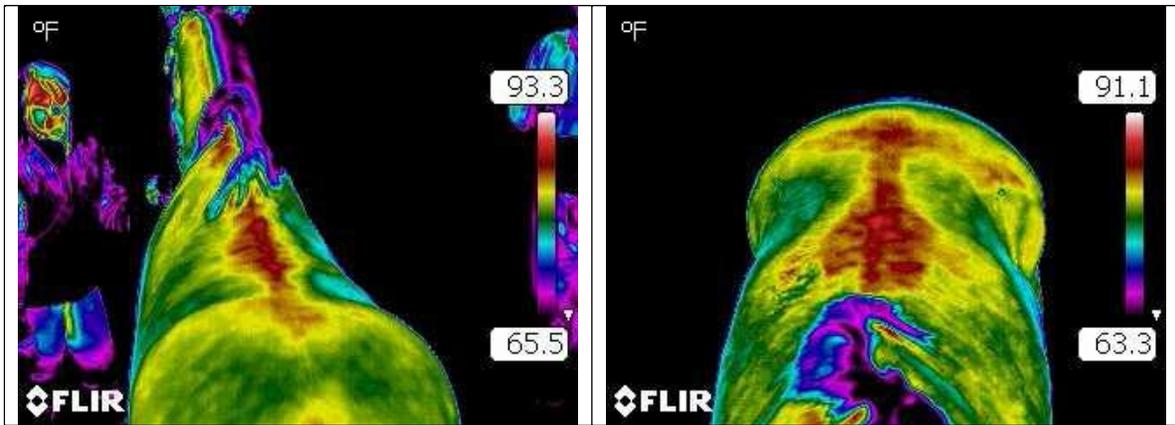
American
Association
of Equine
Practitioners

Note to our Clients: The following is a Veterinarian's interpretation based solely on thermal images taken and presented in the technician's photo report. Thermography is a diagnostic tool that measures heat emitted from the surface of the patient. The thermal imaging camera converts infrared waves into an image visible with the human eye. Emitted heat is related to circulation; as such, the thermal camera can help detect areas inflammation as well as decreased circulation. However, correct patient preparation and environment are vital to correct thermal imaging. Thermal imaging is a physiologic modality and should not be relied upon as a sole diagnostic tool. A complete clinical examination is always recommended for the best diagnosis and follow-up treatment.

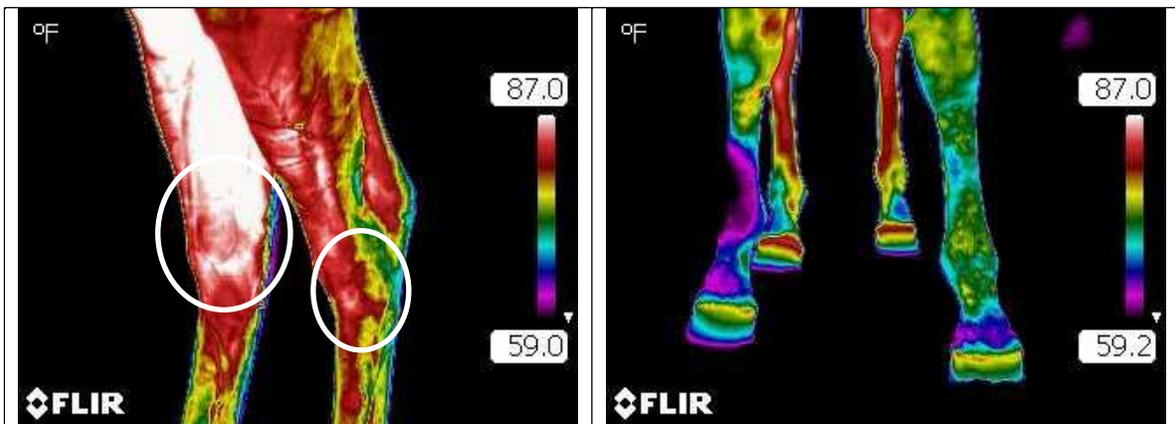
Findings:



Left and Right lateral whole images show increased heat at the thoracic spine and paraspinals. Dorsal images below show spinal heat at thoracic vertebrae. These findings may represent saddle damage, chiropractic, or traumatic musculoskeletal issues.



Asymmetries in distal limbs are represented. The right fore distal cannon bone and fetlock shows significant reduction in circulation, and the left front also shows abnormal patterning. Nerve involvement is typical for these lesions. Asymmetrical patterning in the coronary bands and hooves may be related to changes in stance to accommodate for these forelimb lesions, or the lesions in the back and hocks.



Both hocks show increased heat in the distal hock joints consistent with tarsitis. This is visible on both the lateral and AP views.

Recommended plan: Full examination warranted. Lesions in the back may be secondary to saddle-fit problems, or primary vertebral lesions (kissing spine, rotations/subluxations, DJD). Radiographs of both hocks may help highlight areas of DJD and determine treatment options such as Adequan or hock injections. The right front distal limb shows possible nerve involvement that may be primary, or secondary to a lower cervical or brachial lesion. A veterinary examination and veterinary-chiropractic evaluation would be helpful to determine which lesions are readily resolved, and which may require a more aggressive work-up and treatment plan. Saddle-fitting by an experienced certified saddler is also suggested.

RX's: none at this time.

REVIEWING VETERINARIAN	Joanna Robson, DVM, CVSMT, CMP, CVA, SFT	DATE:	
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