The Sesamoid bones are developed along the course of tendons or in the joint capsules at points where there is increased pressure. This study was carried out to find out the radiographic and morphometric characteristics of proximal sesamoid bones in camel.20 digits of forelimb and hind limbs (right and left) of camel were collected from the Marvdast slaughter house. Standard radiographs of latero-medial, dorso-palmar or dorso-planar views were obtained from each specimens. Also each specimen was dissected and following the gross anatomical study of the position of sesamoid bones, the length and width of each sesamoid bone was measured. This study revealed that the proximal sesamoid bones were elliptical shape with high sagittal diameter and palmar or plantar convex surface and dorsal concave surface. These sesamoid bones were placed at the flexor side of the metacarpo-phalangeal joint. There was a significant difference in length and width of sesamoid bones of digits between left and right forelegs and hind limbs. But there was no significant difference in dimensions of these sesamoid bones in fore limbs in comparison to hind limbs. The proximal sesamoid bones in camel are similar to that of the cattle both radiographically and morphometrically.

**Occurrence of Onchocerca reticulata infection in the deep digital flexor tendon in a horse; a case report**

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*Onchocerca reticulata* is a parasite of horses, mules and donkeys. Adult worms are found in the connective tissue of flexor tendons and suspensory ligament of the fetlock, mostly in the forelimb. The prevalence of *Onchocerca* sp. infection in horses increased with age. In a survey ten percent of horses less than one year old were infected, 28% of horses one to five years old, 48% of horses six to 15 years old, and 90% of horses over 16 years old. The adults live and breed in subcutaneous fibroid nodules. The young (the microfilariae) are carried by the lymph and are found chiefly in the skin, subcutaneous connective tissues, and eyes. A research was conducted on 10 adult indigenous Iranian horses from both sexes. Tissue sections were processed routinely; for histopathological evaluation from deep digital flexor tendon of forelimb. Observation of the specimens revealed that in one of the DDFT there is some nematodes named *Onchocerca reticulata*. In horses, new infections with *O. reticulata* may cause swelling of the suspensory ligament, DDFT and SDFT, and a hot edematous swelling of the posterior part of the cannon which persists for 3-4 weeks. After the swelling subsides, the suspensory ligament remains thickened and small cascated or calcified nodules may be palpated. Affected animals are lame while the area is edematous and swollen, but many recover when the swelling disappears.

**Case report: Report of congenital syndactyly (mulefoot) in cattle**

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Syndactyly in cattle also known mulefoot is a rare malformation which is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait with variable penetrance in different cattle breeds. Mulefoot refers to the fusion or non-division of the two developed digits of the bovine foot. The variable expressed syndactyly phenotype in cattle is most often seen in the front feet, but all four feet underlying a right-left and front-rear gradient may be involved. The bovine syndactyly consists mainly of pairs of horizontally synostotic phalanges and adaptive structural changes develop proximal to the fused digits. A 7 days old Holstein female calf with clinical signs contain: stiffness during walking and weight bearing on toes, syndactyly was observed in all of its limbs. No other congenital malformation was observed and it had normal appearance. Radiograph in DFF, DFP and Lateral were taken and radiograph findings were included: absent proximal sesamoid bone, complete fusion in midline phalange, compact single pedal bone.

**Fluid analysis of distal sesamoid bursa and distal interphalangeal joint in fresh normal cadaver foot and comparison with normal alive in cattle**

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Synovial fluid analysis is a group of tests that examine joint (synovial) fluid. Physical, cellular and some of biochemical parameters of synovial fluid have