

**Metric conversions for wire and suture material**

Actual Size (mm)	Metric Gauge	Synthetic Suture Materials (USP)	Surgical Gut (USP)	Brown and Sharpe Wire Gauge
0.02	0.2	10-0		
0.03	0.3	9-0		
0.04	0.4	8-0		
0.05	0.5	7-0	8-0	41
0.07	0.7	6-0	7-0	38-40
0.1	1	5-0	6-0	35
0.15	1.5	4-0	5-0	32-34
0.2	2	3-0	4-0	30
0.3	3	2-0	3-0	28
0.35	3.5	0	2-0	26
0.4	4	1	0	25
0.5	5	2	1	24
0.6	6	3, 4	2	22
0.7	7	5	3	20
0.8	8	6	4	19
0.9	9	7		18

**Table of conversion of US pin/wire sizes**

USP	Metric
1/16"	1.6 mm
5/64"	2.0 mm
3/32"	2.4 mm
7/64"	2.8 mm
1/8"	3.2 mm
9/64"	3.6 mm
5/32"	4.0 mm
3/16"	4.8 mm
15/64"	6.0 mm
1/4"	6.35 mm
5/16"	8.0 mm

**Convention for radiographic orientation.**

**1. Radiographs**

Lateral views of any part should be orientated with the cranial or rostral part to the viewer's left. Ventrodorsal or dorsoventral images should be viewed with the left side on the reader's right. Images of extremities should have the proximal portion of the limb at the top of the image. There is not a convention as to whether the lateral or medial aspect of the limb should be to the right or the left, but the orientation should be consistent within the manuscript.

**2. Ultrasound**

For abdominal imaging with the patient in dorsal recumbency sagittal images should be orientated with the ventral surface at the top of the image and the cranial aspect to the left. In the transverse plane the patient's right side should be

on the left of the image. If the transducer has been placed on the right side of the abdomen in a transverse plane ventral should be on the right of the image and dorsal on the left. For images obtained from the left side of the abdomen ventral should be on the left side of the image and dorsal on the right.

**3. Echocardiographic images**

These should be obtained in the recognised standard imaging planes and displayed in the same orientation (3)

**4. Cross-sectional imaging**

CT and MR images should be oriented in the following manner:

Head and spine:

Sagittal plane: cranial (rostral) to the left, dorsal at the top

Transverse plane: dorsal at top, left to the reader's right

Dorsal plane: cranial (rostral) at the top, left to the reader's right

Thorax and abdomen: images should be displayed as they were acquired.

**References**

1. Thrall DE. Textbook of Veterinary Diagnostic Imaging, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. Philadelphia, WB Saunders 1998; p. 26.
2. Nyland TG, Mattoon JS. Veterinary Diagnostic Ultrasound. Philadelphia, WB Saunders 1995; 11–12.
3. Thomas WP, Gaber CE, Jacobs GJ et al. Recommendations for standards in transthoracic two dimensional echocardiography in dogs and cats. J Vet Intern Med 1993; 7: 247–52.
4. Anon. Instructions to authors. Vet Radiol Ultrasound 2000; 41: 584.

**Variation in ages of growth plate fusion in the dog (G. Sumner-Smith. J Small Anim Pract 1966; 7: 303–11)**

	Forelimb		Hindlimb	
	Earliest Fused	Latest Unfused	Earliest Fused	Latest Unfused
Scapular tuberosity	12w	5m	Great trochanter	6m
Proximal humerus	10m	10m	Proximal femur	6m
Distal humerus	5m	8m	Lesser trochanter	9m
Proximal ulna	5m	8m	Distal femur	6m
Proximal radius	5m	8m	Proximal tibia	6m
Distal radius	6m	9m	Proximal fibula	6m
Distal ulna	6m	8m	Distal tibia	5m
Accessory carpal	10w	5m	Distal fibula	5m
Metacarpal	5m	7m	Tuber calcis	11w
Proximal phalanx	16w	5m	Metatarsal	5m
Middle phalanx	16w	5m	Proximal phalanx	16w
			Middle phalanx	16w