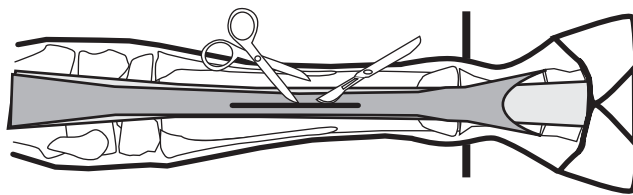
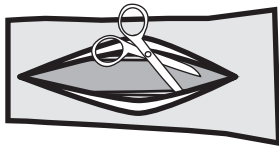


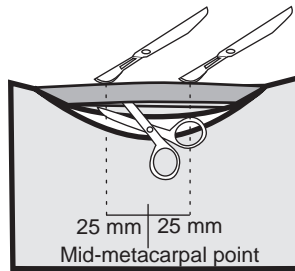
A. Medial View; selected underlying structures shown



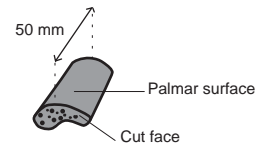
B. Palmar View; selected underlying structures shown



C. Palmar View



D. Medial View



E. Isolated 50 mm segment of SDFT, perspective view

With carpus and digit in full flexion, the carpometacarpal and metacarpophalangeal joint spaces were palpated (A). The proximal and distal extent of metacarpal III (MC III) were found, and noted. The distance between these points was measured to the nearest mm, and halved to give the mid-metacarpal point. A nick corresponding to this point was made with a scalpel in the medial aspect of the skin overlying MC III. The carpus and digit were fully extended by letting the fetlock hang over the edge of the bench and by holding the radius against the bench. A skin incision extending approximately 75 mm proximal and distal to the mid-metacarpal point was made in the palmar midline over the SDFT (B). The SDFT within its paratenon was exposed by reflecting the skin by sharp and blunt dissection (C). The SDFT was freed from paratenon and the underlying DDFT by sharp and blunt dissection (D). Transverse levels 25 mm proximal and distal to the mid-metacarpal point were found, and marked in the SDFT with two light scalpel incisions. These incisions were extended by strong scalpel cuts through the entire SDFT in the transverse plane. The 50 mm segment of SDFT was freed from adhering paratenon to complete the excision (E).

Figure 2.3 SDFT Segment Dissection