

Regional differences of densitometric and geometric parameters of the third metacarpal bone in coldblood horses – pQCT study

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Abstract

Introduction: The aim of the study was to analyse selected densitometric and geometric parameters in the third metacarpal bone along the long axis in horses. The densitometric parameters included the cortical and trabecular bone mineral density, while the geometric parameters included the cortical, trabecular, and total areas, strength strain index X, strength strain index Y, and the polar strength strain index. **Material and Methods:** The parameters were analysed using eight sections from 10% to 80% of the length of the bone. Peripheral quantitative computed tomography was used in the study. Statistical analysis was carried out using the Friedman analysis of variance and *post-hoc* tests. **Results:** The proximal metaphyseal region showed the highest predicted resistance to bone fractures in the transverse (back-front) plane, the distal metaphyseal region had the highest predicted resistance to transverse and torsional fractures in the transverse (side-side) plane. The cross-sectional area and the shape of the cross-section of the cortical bone of the MCIII had the highest coefficient of variation. The density of the cortical bone was least variable. **Conclusions:** The cortical area and cortical bone mineral density assumed the highest values in the diaphyseal region, while the highest total area, trabecular area and trabecular bone mineral density values were obtained in the metaphyseal proximal and distal region.

Keywords: horses, bone parameters, pQCT, third metacarpal bone.

Introduction

Numerous attempts have been made to differentiate densitometric and geometric parameters of long bones. Initially, studies focused on differentiating the parameters based on the limb section – the shoulder girdle, epiphysis of the humerus and femur, zeugopodium, and autopodium (3, 25, 26, 27). Those studies showed that the parameters from the distal limb segments differed significantly from the parameters from the proximal limb segments. In the limb bones in cursorial mammals, there is a gradual decrease in the bone mineral content from the proximal bones (humerus) to the distal bones (phalanges), where the

bone mineral content (BMC) value is the lowest (24, 26, 27). A similar study was carried out in the Rocky Mountain mule deer and showed that the osteon population density (no./mm²) gradually increased in the direction of the peripheral bone segments and was the highest in the phalanges, where the values were up to five times higher than in the humerus (24). The same authors found that new remodelling events were most often found in proximal bone segments. Bones undergoing intense remodelling were found to be less resistant to forces than bones with a physiological osteon arrangement. There is little cortical remodelling and secondary osteonal bone in the distal limb segments, and the relative amount of remodelled cortex increases

proximally. Since the distal limb segments are more prone to microfractures, they adapt in order to increase the fatigue life (24).

Bone parameters have been differentiated based on limb segments. This is due to the fact that bones in individual segments show a certain adaptation to improve the material and structural properties of the limb segments subjected to different types of forces (3). Long bones in mammals have variable parameters depending on the limb segment they are located in. Furthermore, there may be characteristic differences in the geometric and densitometric parameters within one bone. This variation depends on the place where the measurements are taken (8, 13, 14).

The densitometric and geometric properties of a bone are characteristic at various levels. Such information may be utilised practically, for example during surgical procedures. Given the structural and densitometric properties of a given bone at a particular location, it is possible to predict and monitor the likelihood of injury in a given individual. The current state of knowledge concerning the differentiation of long bone parameters depending on the site of the measurement in humans has been used in several areas, for example, to determine the optimal location of osteosynthesis. Therefore, the data concerning the distribution of the densitometric and geometric parameters in limb bones may be applied during surgical procedures (7, 16, 20).

There are very few studies concerning the diversity of the densitometric and geometric bone properties in horses depending on the measurement location. Such studies were carried out on the radius and tibia (10, 17) and hock (4, 5). The third metacarpal bone in horses was also subjected to a densitometric analysis (30).

Due to the limitations of the densitometric analysis, which are caused by the inability to assess the bone tissue microstructure, we carried out an analysis to differentiate densitometric and geometric parameters in the third metacarpal bone (MCIII) in horses depending on the site of measurement using peripheral quantitative computed tomography (pQCT). The advantage of the pQCT method is that it enables performing not only densitometric measurements, but also measurements of actual bone density and 3D measurements, known as geometric parameters, which determine the strength of the bone. The bones were analysed in eight sections along their long axes between 10% and 80% of their length. The study was carried out on the MCIII bones as these bones are considered to be the horse bones most susceptible to injury (18, 19).

Material and Methods

The study was performed on the left MCIII bone of 21 coldblood horses from Poland, mainly used as draft horses (6). The animals came from private farms and were slaughtered in the Rawicz abattoir for reasons unrelated to musculoskeletal disease. Their mean body

mass was 520 ± 75 kg, and the animals were from 3 to 27 years of age. The limbs and metacarpal bones were obtained from randomly selected horses.

The bones were stripped of soft tissues leaving the periosteum. They were then tightly packed in plastic bags, labelled, and stored at -22°C . The length of the MCIII measured from the proximal end to the articular surface, omitting the crest-like ridge, was determined using a digital calliper. During the CT analysis, the III metacarpal bone was placed so that the crest was positioned vertically, and the dorsal surface of the bone was directed upwards.

The analysis of the densitometric and geometric parameters of the bones was carried out using a single-row Stratec XCT 2000L peripheral CT scanner (Stratec Medizintechnik, Germany). The measurements were obtained during a five-month period. During this time, the scanner underwent quality control in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The measurement error was calculated using a phantom model and amounted to 0.22% for the density of the entire bone section, 0.29% for the trabecular density, and 0.24% for the compact bone density. The following densitometric parameters were analysed: cortical bone mineral density (CRT_BMD) mg/cm^3 – the mineral density of the cortical bone at the site of measurement, the trabecular bone mineral density (TRAB_BMD) mg/cm^3 – the mineral density of the trabecular bone at the measurement site, and the following geometric parameters: cortical bone area (CRT_A) mm^2 – the surface area of the cortical bone at the measurement site, the trabecular bone area (TRAB_A) mm^2 – the surface area of the trabecular bone at the measurement site, the total area (TOT_A) mm^2 – the total area of the bone at the measurement site. The section modulus was calculated for three types of fractures. The strength strain index X (SSI_X) mm^3 – a parameter of the fracture resistance of bones in the transverse (forward-backward) plane, strength strain index Y (SSI_Y) mm^3 – a parameter of the fracture resistance of bones in the transverse (side-side) plane and the polar strength strain index (SSI_P) mm^3 – a parameter of the expected fracture resistance of bones to torsional fractures.

The tomographic analysis of the III metacarpal bone was carried out at 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, and 80% of the length of the bone to determine CRT_A, CRT_BMD, SSI_X, SSI_Y, SSI_P, TOT_A, and at 10%, 20%, 60%, 70%, and 80% for the parameters of the trabecular bone. The survey studies revealed that there was no trabecular bone at the 30%, 40%, and 50% sections. A 0.575 mm^3 voxel was used, and measurements were taken using a scanning speed of 30 mm/s. The algorithm threshold, which differentiated cortical and trabecular bone, was set at $711 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^3$ for all the parameters, except for SSI_X, SSI_Y, SSI_P, where the threshold was set at $480 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^3$.

The normality of data distribution was assessed using the Shapiro-Wilk test. The parameters were not distributed normally, and the Friedman analysis of variance (ANOVA) and *post-hoc* tests were carried out.

The statistically significant differences between parameters at the different measurement sites in the left MCIII are presented in Table 1 and box-plots. The whiskers represent the minimal and maximal values of each parameter. The size of the box represents the variability, which occurred in 50% of the animals (25%–75% range). All calculations were performed using the Statistica 10 PL (StatSoft, USA) software. The significance level was set at $P < 0.05$.

Results

The values of the measured densitometric and geometric parameters of the left III metacarpal bones in cold-blooded horses, analysed at sections from 10% to 80% of the length of the bone, are presented in Figs 1–10. The results of the ANOVA analysis are presented in Figures and Table 1. The figures illustrate the values of the parameters depending on the measurement site. The differences between parameters and ANOVA *p*-values for selected groups (*post-hoc* tests) are presented in Table 1.

The CRT_A (mm^2) values did not show any statistically significant differences at 10% and 20% of the length of the III metacarpal bone. At 30% of the bone length, the parameter increased significantly compared to the value obtained at the 20% bone length. The difference in the CRT_A (mm^2) values obtained at 30% and 10% was significant. CRT_A reached the highest values at 30%, 40%, and 50% of the diaphyseal length, and these values were significantly different from the values obtained at the remaining sites (Table 1, Fig. 1). The CRT_A values did not differ significantly between the 30% and 50% diaphyseal length sites. At the 60% diaphyseal length, the CRT_A value was significantly lower than the values obtained at 30% and 40% of the bone length. This parameter was significantly lower at 70% and 80% of the diaphyseal length compared to the maximal values obtained between 30% and 50% of the bone length. There were no statistical differences in the CRT_A values obtained at 70% and 80% of the bone length. The highest CRT_A values were obtained between 30% and 50% of the bone length (Fig. 1). The highest median value for this parameter was recorded at 50% of the bone length, and it equalled 758.8 mm^2 . The lowest median value (525.0 mm^2) was recorded at 80% of the bone length. The highest interquartile ranges were noted at 50%, 40%, and 30% (145.7 mm^2 , 131.2 mm^2 and 118.5 mm^2 , respectively).

The CRT_BMD (mg/cm^3) value at 10% of the bone length of the III metacarpal bone was significantly lower than the value obtained at 20%. The median values were $1120.0 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^3$ and $1193.9 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^3$, respectively. The value of CRT_BMD was significantly lower at 10% of the bone length compared to the values recorded at the remaining sites except 80%. At 80% of the diaphyseal length, the median value decreased to $1047.9 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^3$. The highest CRT_BMD values, which were $1217.70 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^3$, $1222.3 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^3$, $1231.2 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^3$ and

were obtained at 40%, 50%, and 60% of the diaphyseal length respectively, did not differ significantly among one another (Table 1, Fig. 2). The CRT_BMD value decreased significantly at 70% of the bone length and was significantly smaller than the highest obtained values. The CRT_BMD value obtained at 80% of the bone length was significantly lower than the values obtained from 30% to 60% of the bone length (Fig. 2). The highest interquartile ranges were recorded at 20% and 80% and amounted to $45.7 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^3$ and $45.9 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^3$, respectively.

The highest SSI_X (mm^3) median (3386.1 mm^3) was recorded at 10% of the bone length. This value was significantly greater than the values obtained at the remaining sites in the III metacarpal bone. The SSI_X values obtained from 20% to 70% of the bone length did not differ among one another, while the value (2673.5 mm^3) recorded at 80% of the bone length was the lowest of all the recorded values (Table 1, Fig. 3). The highest interquartile ranges were obtained at 10%, 60%, and 70% and amounted to 1209.3 mm^3 , 1296.7 mm^3 and 1205.5 mm^3 .

The SSI_Y (mm^3) values obtained at sites from 10% to 60% of the length of the left III metacarpal bone differed significantly. The median value gradually increased until 70% of the bone length (5010.4 mm^3). The highest SSI_Y median value, which was 5192.2 mm^3 , was noted at 80% of the bone length. This value was significantly higher than the value obtained at all the remaining sites apart from 70% of the bone length (Table 1, Fig. 4).

The highest quartiles, which were 27.02 mm^3 , 27.23 mm^3 , and 28.46 mm^3 , were obtained at 40%, 50%, and 80% of the bone length, respectively. The SSI_P (mm^3) median values at 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, and 80% of the bone length did not differ statistically among one another and ranged from 6461.7 mm^3 to 6616.4 mm^3 . The highest SSI_P value was obtained at 70% of the bone length 6914.6 mm^3 (Table 1, Fig. 5).

The highest quartiles were recorded at 60% and 80% of the bone length and amounted to 2653.5 mm^3 and 2748.3 mm^3 . The III left metacarpal bones had the highest TOT_A mm^2 values, at 10%, 70%, and 80% of the diaphyseal length, which were 1199.0 mm^2 , 1047.8 mm^2 , and 1121.8 mm^2 , respectively. These values did not differ significantly. The TOT_A values obtained from 20% to 60% of the diaphyseal length were significantly lower than the highest values. The lowest TOT_A median value was obtained at 40% of the diaphyseal length 909.0 mm^2 (Table 1, Fig. 6). The highest TOT_A (mm^2) quartiles were recorded at 10% and 80% and amounted to 244.2 mm^2 and 272.2 mm^2 .

Similarly to TOT_A mm^2 results, the highest third left metacarpal bone TRAB_A mm^2 median values were obtained at 10%, 70%, and 80% of the bone length. The values were 377.0 mm^2 , 295.8 mm^2 , and 364.5 mm^2 , respectively. These values were statistically higher than those obtained between 20% and 60% of the bone length. The highest TRAB_A interquartile ranges were obtained at 10% and 80% and amounted to 135.2 mm^2 and 144.2 mm^2 (Table 1, Fig. 7).

Table 1. The *post-hoc* analysis of densitometric and geometric parameters values of the left third metacarpal bone (n = 21) depending on the measurement section with statistically significant differences

Densitometric and geometric parameters (%)		Measurement section of bone (%)						
		20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Cortical bone area (CRT_A)	10	NS	**	**	**	NS	NS	NS
	20	-	*	*	NS	NS	NS	**
	30		-	NS	NS	*	**	**
	40			-	NS	*	**	**
	50				-	NS	**	**
	60					-	NS	**
	70						-	NS
	80							-
Cortical bone mineral density (CRT_BMD)	10	*	**	**	**	**	**	NS
	20	-	NS	**	**	**	NS	NS
	30		-	NS	NS	NS	NS	**
	40			-	NS	NS	*	**
	50				-	NS	**	**
	60					-	*	**
	70						-	NS
	80							-
Strength strain index X (SSI_X)	10	**	**	**	*	**	**	**
	20	-	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	*
	30		-	NS	NS	NS	NS	*
	40			-	NS	NS	NS	**
	50				-	NS	NS	**
	60					-	NS	**
	70						-	*
	80							-
Strength strain index Y (SSI_Y)	10	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	**
	20	-	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	**
	30		-	NS	NS	NS	NS	**
	40			-	NS	NS	*	**
	50				-	NS	NS	**
	60					-	NS	**
	70						-	NS
	80							-
Polar strength strain index (SSI_P)	10	NS	NS	NS	*	NS	NS	NS
	20	-	NS	NS	**	**	*	NS
	30		-	NS	**	NS	NS	NS
	40			-	NS	NS	NS	NS
	50				-	NS	NS	**
	60					-	NS	NS
	70						-	NS
	80							-
Total area (TOT_A)	10	**	**	**	**	**	NS	NS
	20	-	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	*
	30		-	NS	NS	NS	**	**
	40			-	NS	NS	**	**
	50				-	NS	**	**
	60					-	NS	**
	70						-	NS
	80							-
Trabecular bone area (TRAB_A)	10	**				**	NS	NS
	20	-				NS	*	**
	60					-	**	**
	70						-	NS
	80							-
Trabecular bone mineral density (TRAB_BMD)	10	**				**	NS	NS
	20	-				NS	**	**
	60					-	NS	**
	70						-	**
	80							-

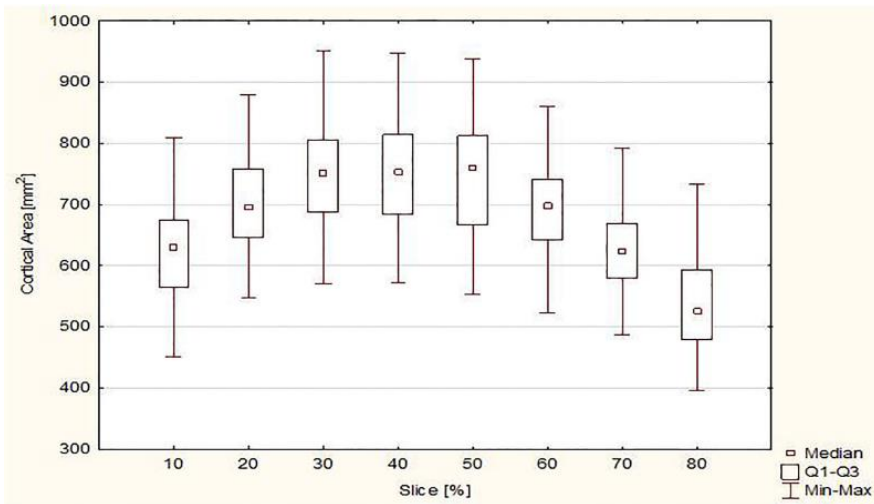


Fig. 1. The cortical bone area (CRT_A) values of the left third metacarpal bone (n = 21) in coldblood horses from Poland depending on the measurement section along the long axis (%). Friedman’s ANOVA (overall P < 0.0001)

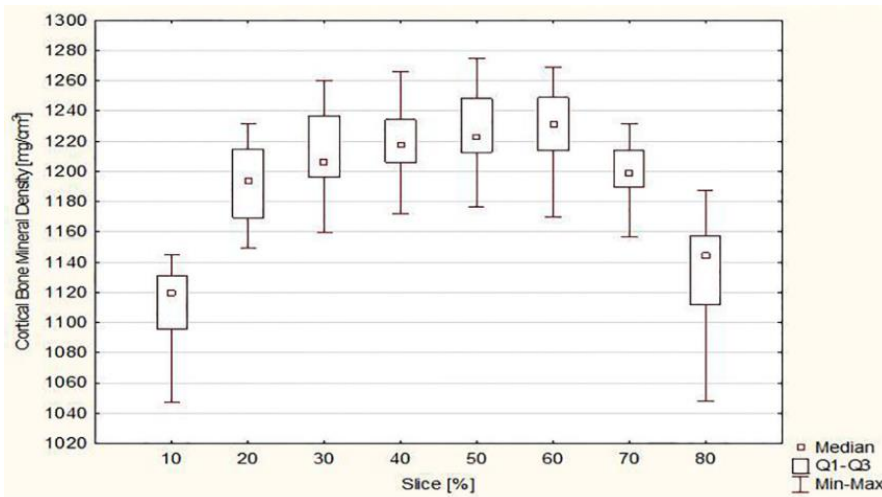


Fig. 2. The cortical bone mineral density (CRT_BMD) values of the left third metacarpal bone (n = 21) in coldblood horses from Poland depending on the measurement section along the long axis (%). Friedman’s ANOVA (overall P < 0.0001)

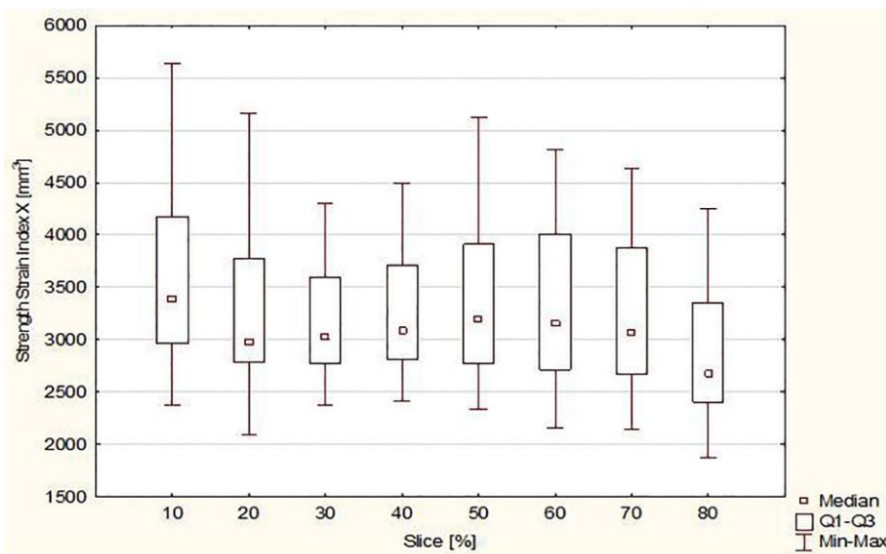


Fig. 3. The strength strain index X (SSI_X) values of the left third metacarpal bone (n = 21) in coldblood horses from Poland depending on the measurement section along the long axis (%). Friedman’s ANOVA (overall P < 0.0001)

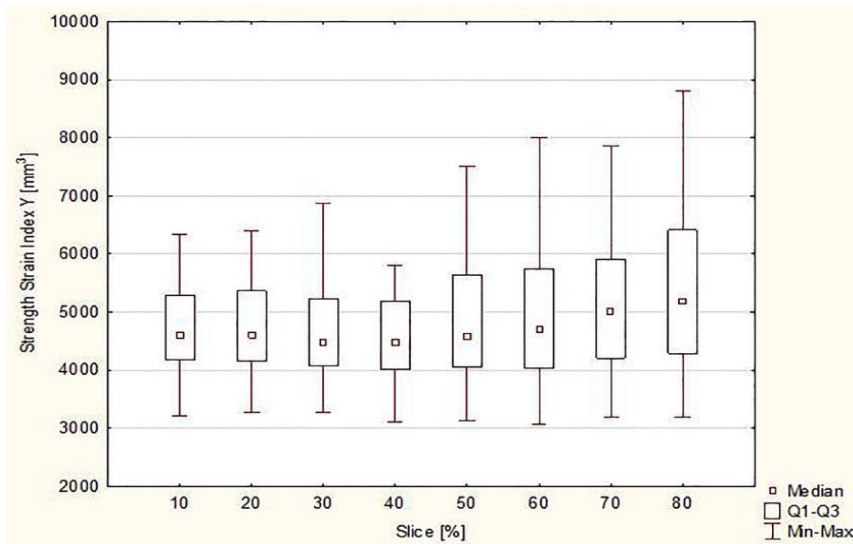


Fig. 4. The strength strain index Y (SSI_Y) values of the left third metacarpal (n = 21) in coldblood horses from Poland depending on the measurement section along the long axis (%). Friedman’s ANOVA (overall P < 0.0001)

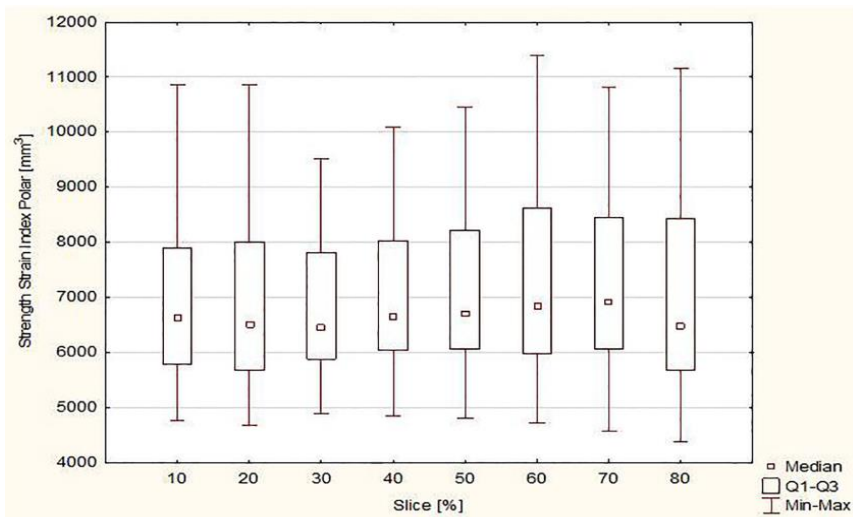


Fig. 5. The polar strength strain index (SSI_P) values of the left third metacarpal bone (n = 21) in coldblood horses from Poland depending on the measurement section along the long axis (%). Friedman’s ANOVA (overall P < 0.0001)

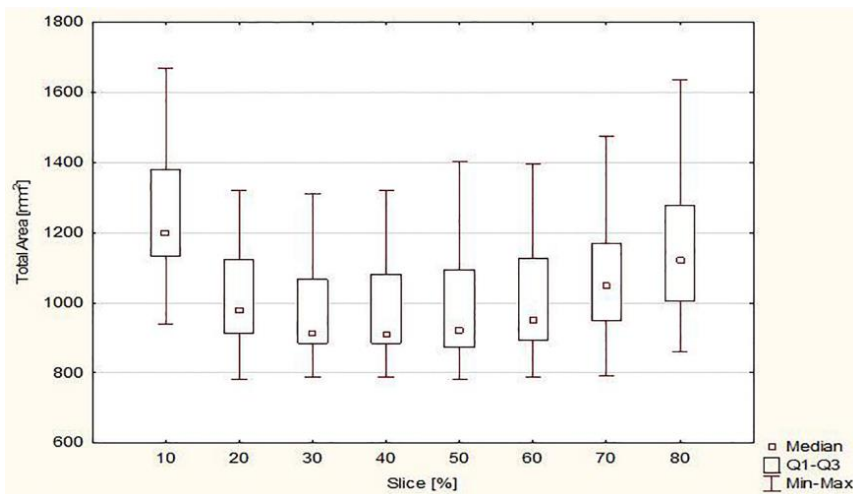


Fig. 6. The total area (TOT_A) values of the left third metacarpal bone in (n = 21) in coldblood horses from Poland depending on the measurement section along the long axis (%). Friedman’s ANOVA (overall P < 0.0001)

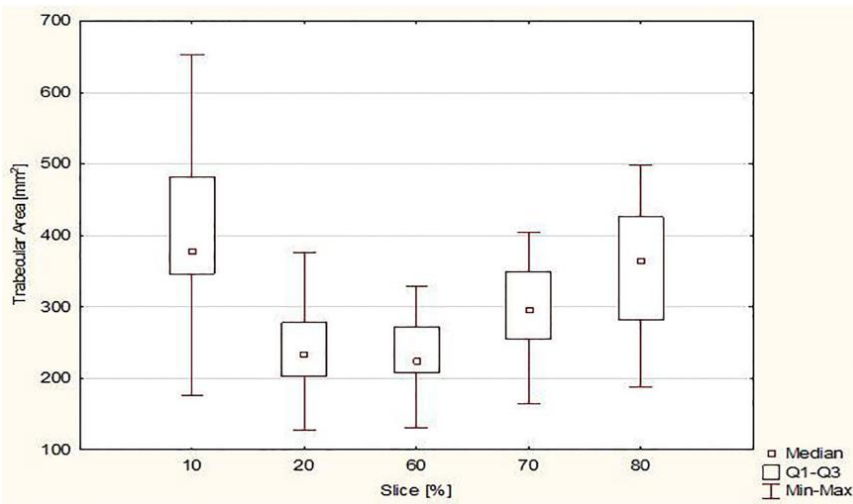


Fig. 7. The trabecular bone area (TRAB_A) values of the left third metacarpal bone in (n = 21) in coldblood horses from Poland depending on the measurement section along the long axis (%). Friedman's ANOVA (overall P < 0.0001)

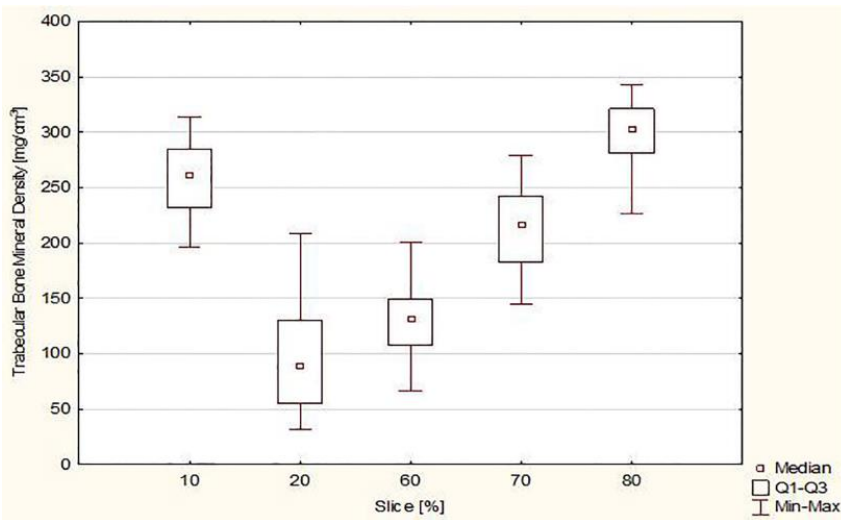


Fig. 8. The trabecular bone mineral density (TRAB_BMD) values of the left third metacarpal bone (n = 21) in coldblood horses from Poland depending on the measurement section along the long axis (%). Friedman's ANOVA (overall P < 0.0001)

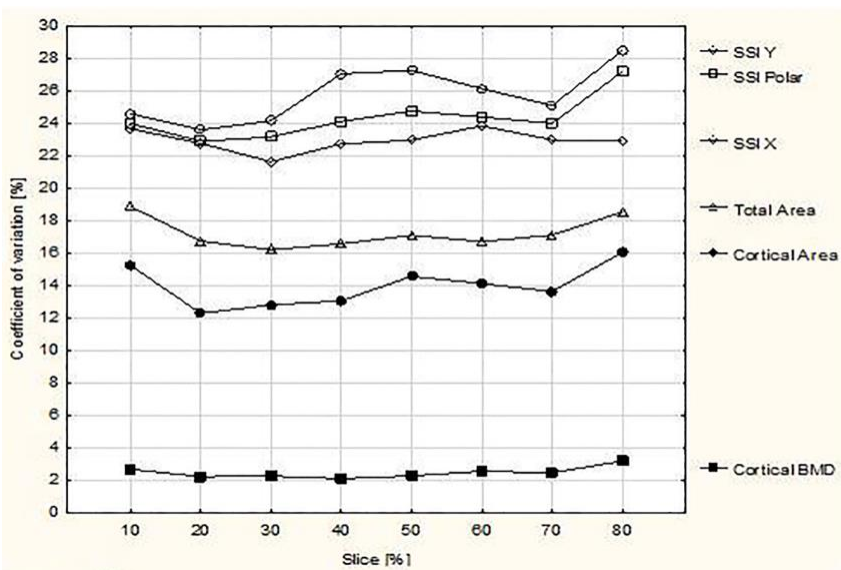


Fig. 9. The coefficients of variation CV for SSI_Y, SSI_P, SSI_X, TOT_A, CRT_A, and CRT_BMD (%)

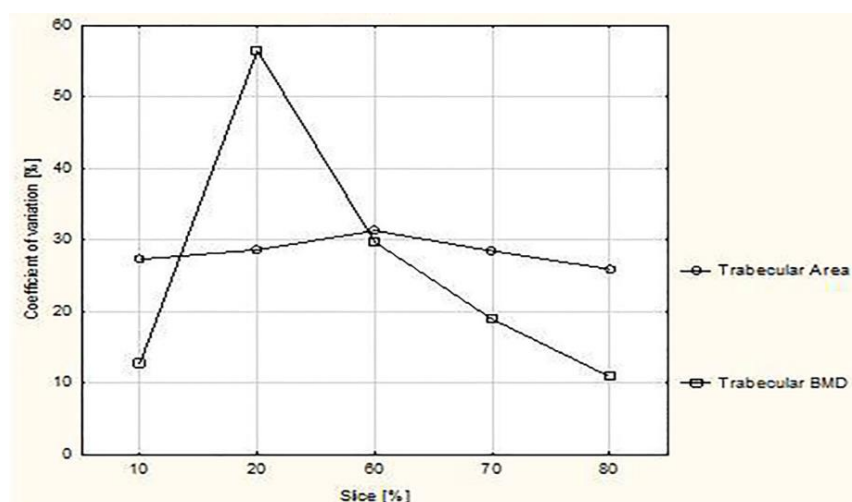


Fig. 10. The coefficients of variation CV for TRAB_BMD and TRAB_A (%)

The TRAB_BMD (mg/cm^3) values ($261.5 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^3$, $216.8 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^3$, and $303.1 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^3$), measured at 10%, 70%, and 80% of the bone length, were significantly larger than those obtained at the other lengths of the III metacarpal bone. The highest TRAB_BMD interquartile ranges were found at 20% of the bone length ($74.9 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^3$) (Table 1, Fig. 8.).

The coefficients of variation of SSI_Y, SSI_P, SSI_X, TOT_A, CRT_A, and CRT_BMD are presented in Fig. 9, while the coefficients of variation of TRAB_BMD and TRAB_A are presented in Fig. 10.

CRT_BMD had the lowest coefficient of variation, which ranged from 2% to 4%. Intermediate coefficients of variation were obtained for CRT_A and TOT_A, and ranged from 12% to 16% and from 16% to 19%, respectively. Slightly higher coefficients of variation were obtained for SSI_X (from 21% to 24%), SSI_P (from 23% to 27%), and SSI_Y (from 23.5% to 28.5%). The highest coefficient of variation was obtained for TRAB_A (from 25% to 31%). These parameters had fairly fixed coefficients of variation at each section. On the other hand, TRAB_BMD showed high variability of the coefficient of variation at each section. At the 10%, 70%, and 80% sections, the coefficient of variation ranged from 11% to 19%. However, at the 60% section, it amounted to 30%, and at the 20% section, it reached 56%.

Discussion

The study focused on analysing the densitometric and geometric parameters of the third metacarpal bone in cold-blooded horses depending on the measurement site along the long axis. The division of the MCIII into sections was based on the sections proposed by Les *et al.* (15).

The diversity of the densitometric and geometric bone parameters depending on the bone site was studied mainly in people (25, 29). A statistically significant difference in the bone mineral density of the tibia was

found in women. In that study, tomographic slices were analysed in four distinct cortical regions: the anterior, posterior, medial, and lateral cortical wall. The authors found that the highest values were obtained in the posterior cortical region of the tibial diaphysis (13). Similar studies were carried out in animals, particularly analysing limb long bones. Initially, they focused on examining the differences in strength parameters in a given bone depending on the site of measurement. In studies analysing isolated long bones in horses, the strength analysis was usually carried out by applying a given force (11, 15, 21, 23).

In other studies, densitometric parameters (12, 22, 30) and cortical bone strength (15, 28) in the MCIII in horses were examined. Les *et al.* (15) carried out an analysis of the biomechanical properties of the cortical bone isolated from the MCIII. The bone samples from five proximodistal levels of MCIII were milled into right cylinders and compressed at the strain rate. Additionally, the dorsal, palmar, lateral, and medial areas were analysed at each level. Each sample was tested using a universal testing machine. The authors found that the location of the cortical bone along the long axis of the MCIII had a significant impact on its strength (15). In recent years, a new approach has been introduced, with the bone parameters of limbs in horses evaluated depending on the bone sections using pQCT. Studies using this method were performed on the radius and tibia in the horse. Each bone was scanned at 5% intervals along its entire length (17). Similar studies were carried out on the hock (5). The advantage of the pQCT method is that it enables the measurement of not only the densitometric properties but also geometric parameters of the cortical and trabecular bone at particular bone sections. The latter parameters essentially determine the bone strength (1, 2).

Using the pQCT method, we were able to determine the expected bone strength by defining the geometric indices of bone strength of the MCIII. Peripheral quantitative computed tomography is a non-invasive imaging modality, which is based on the

assumption that the properties of cortical bone, particularly the mineral density and cortical distribution in the cross-sectional circumference in long bones, determine the bone strength (9). First, we established the flexural and polar motions of inertia, which characterise the geometrical cross-sectional shape relative to the three-dimensional coordinate system and pass through the geometric centre of the bone. In order to calculate the SSI, the software uses the computer tomographically calculated volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD) and bone radius (5, 25). The use of pQCT method, based on the assumption by Feretti *et al.* (9), was useful in establishing the indicators of the predicted resistance to fracture. Those included the strength strain index X (SSI_X) mm³ – a parameter of the fracture resistance of bones in the transverse plane (forward-backward), strength strain index Y (SSI_Y) mm³ – a parameter of the fracture resistance of bones in the transverse plane to the sides, and the polar strength strain index (SSI_P) mm³ – a parameter of the transverse and torsional fracture resistance of bones.

Our analysis showed that the predicted MCIII resistance to fracture in the transverse back-front plane is the largest at 10% of the bone length, which is at the proximal metaphysis. The diaphysis region was characterised by a much lower resistance to fracture, while the distal metaphysis showed the least resistance to fracture. The largest predicted MCIII resistance to fracture in the transverse lateral - medial plane was present in the distal metaphysis. The sections in the proximal metaphysis and diaphysis had a similar resistance, which was significantly lower compared to the distal metaphysis. A fracture is less likely to occur in the transverse lateral - medial plane than in the transverse back-front plane, and the bone is more resistant to this kind of fracture. This finding was confirmed in our results, where the highest SSI_Y value was more than 60% higher than the maximal SSI_X value. The distal diaphysis had the highest predicted MCIII resistance to torsional fractures, which was two times larger than the SSI_X.

Les *et al.* (15) showed that the MC III cortical bone in the diaphyseal region was stiffer, stronger, and deformed less to yield and failure, and it absorbed more energy to yield than the metaphyseal cortical bone material. The authors also showed that the lateral and medial MCIII cortical bone material was stiffer and deformed less to yield and failure than the dorsal and palmar material (15). The discrepancy in our results and those of Les *et al.* (15) related to the maximal strength of the MCIII metaphysis and diaphysis may be caused by the fact that these authors analysed the resistance of the cortical bone to different forces than we did. Also, these authors did not take into account the geometry of the bone at its different levels. The study by Les *et al.* (15) analysed the resistance of cortical samples to compression along the long axis of the bone.

We also found that the predicted strength parameters are highly variable, which indicates that the

MCIII strength in horses is variable. We demonstrated that the total bone area at the TOT_A measurement site was the largest at the proximal and distal metaphysis. We also found that this parameter had a relatively high coefficient of variation, ranging from 16% to 19%. This signifies that the variability of the MCIII in the studied population applies to the cross-sectional area. The largest cortical surface area at the CRT_A measurement site was present at the proximal and middle diaphysis. The coefficient of variation for this parameter ranged from 12% to 16%, which indicates that the cortical surface area variation was smaller compared to the total MCIII surface area in horses. The cortical mineral density was another parameter used to assess the cortical bone at the CRT_BMD measurement site. We showed that the parameter reached statistically significant values at all the levels of the diaphysis. Similar findings were obtained in the MCIII of Arabian horses, where the bone mineral content in the diaphyseal and metaphyseal regions was compared (22). The authors found that the diaphyseal cortical BMC had higher values than the metaphyseal one. In addition, the authors of that study showed that at both bone levels, BMC values were higher in the medial aspect than in the lateral aspect. The study was carried out based on an analysis of bone optical density using adequately prepared radiograms.

We also found that of all the MCIII parameters, the CRT_BMD had the lowest coefficient of variation. Therefore, it can be concluded that the cross-sectional area and the shape of the cortical cross-section of the MCIII, and not the cortical density, have the highest variability. This may explain why the resistance to compression of cortical slices described by Les *et al.* (15) is the highest in the diaphysis, where we determined the highest CRT_A values. On the other hand, factors other than CRT_BMD, such as the shape and surface area of the entire MCIII bone, including the cortical bone, affect the resistance of the bone to transverse and torsional fractures.

The parameters of the trabecular bone, such as the mineral density at the TRAB_BMD measurement site and the surface area at the TRAB_A measurement site, reached the highest values at the proximal and distal metaphysis. We also showed that the cross-sectional trabecular area, similarly to the cortical area, had very high variability in horses. The density of the trabecular bone at the 10%, 70%, and 80% cross-sections, in the proximal and distal metaphyseal regions, had little variability. The largest trabecular bone variability was at the border with the cortical bone (20% cross-section), where it was present in some horses and was absent in others.

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