



Using the Modern Diagnostic Imaging Techniques as Anatomic Atlases

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During the last decade, there has been a growing demand for developing methods for studying anatomy. Several imaging techniques have evolved in studying normal anatomy including radiography, ultrasonography, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and computed tomography (CT). Side by side with the audiovisual methods, these techniques provided a description and visualization of the fine anatomical details that could be seen the naked eye. Radiography was readily available, low cost and high visualization of the skeletal system [1]. Ultrasonography was commonly used for determination of the soft tissues [2]. Computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) provided three-dimensional visualization of the bones and soft tissues [3,4]. Moreover, these imaging techniques provided alternative anatomic atlases which might help veterinary students, clinicians and surgeons.