

Glossary of terms

provided by **S. DYSON** to accompany

Verification of scintigraphic imaging for injury diagnosis in 264 horses with foot pain

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Negative predictive value is the probability that a negative (normal) result obtained using the diagnostic test is actually normal (i.e. the proportion of normal scintigraphy results that had normal MR images).

Positive predictive value is the probability that a positive (abnormal) result obtained using the diagnostic test will be correct (i.e. the proportion of abnormal scintigraphy results that correlated with an abnormal MR image).

Sensitivity is defined as the proportion of abnormal cases correctly identified by the diagnostic test (i.e. the proportion of abnormal cases on MR images that were correctly identified by scintigraphy).

Specificity is defined as the proportion of normal cases correctly identified by the diagnostic test (i.e. the proportion of normal cases on MR images that were correctly identified by scintigraphy).