Diagnosis of stifle injuries is routinely based on physical examination followed by radiography and/or ultrasonography (Bourzac et al, 2009; Beccati et al, 2013). Radiography is classically used to diagnose osteochondral injuries of the stifle joint of equines, although some osteochondral defects of the femoropatellar and femorotibial joints could not be detected radiographically (Barr et al, 2006; Nelson et al, 2016). Advanced imaging through of stifle joint in camels has been done by Sangwan and Gahlot (2015). The stifle joint of dromedary is very important as many lameness imaging of hind quarter originate from this joint. Lameness of hind quarter involving stifle joint is well reported (Gahlot, 2007; Al-Juboori, 2013; Ramadan,1994) The anatomy of sifle joint has been done by Sangwan and Gahlot (2015).

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Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a noninvasive modality that allows combined evaluation of articular cartilage, subchondral bone, and soft tissue structures associated to the joint in equines (Santos et al, 2015). Many researchers have done studies on Magnetic Resonance Image (MRI) of the digits (El-Shafey and Abd Al-Galil, 2012), tarsus (Al Mohamad et al, 2021), fetlock joint, pastern and coffin joints (Irahim et al, 2019 a,b), carpal joint (Ibrahium and Shaker, 2018), temporomandibular joint (Arencibia et al, 2012), cranioencephalic structures (Arencibia et al, 2005), head structures (Emam et al, 2020) and normal brain (Arencibia et al, 2004) of camels. However, MRI of stifle joint in camels has not been reported previously.

The purpose of the present study was, therefore, to carry out the normal magnetic resonance imaging of stifle in dromedary camel. A corroborative interpretation of MRI images was done by the sagittal, transverse and dorsal cryosections of hindlimbs used for MRI imaging.

**Materials and Methods**

Right and left stifles were collected from 6 adult camels (3 males and 3 non pregnant females; age range, 7-16 years; and weight, 450-625 kg) that were clinically sound and free from any pathology or lameness.