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1. Introduction
Currently there has been limited discussion on base sesamoid fragments in young Thoroughbred horses. The objective of this study was to describe the incidence of base sesamoid lesions in Thoroughbred yearlings, classify them based on fragment position, and determine prognosis for racing.

2. Materials and Methods
Standard sales radiographs of yearlings with base sesamoid fragments between 1999 and 2005 were examined. The fragment was described and recorded. The race records were examined. Maternal siblings were used as a control population for analysis.

Statistical analysis was completed using the Wilcoxon signed-rank test, paired t-test, and one-way analysis of variance analysis.

3. Results
Presenting cases of base sesamoid fragments had no sex predilection. Forty-six percent involved only a single region of the sesamoid, with 54% occupying more than one section.

Seventy-eight percent of yearlings with base sesamoid fragments started racing, with 73% having more than one start. The earnings per start for affected yearlings ($1859) was significantly lower than the control population ($4120).

4. Discussion
There was no statistical significant difference in total earnings, total starts, leg, or sesamoid affected and fracture location. It was therefore concluded that Thoroughbred yearlings presenting at sale with base sesamoid fragments have an equal chance to race as their maternal siblings; however, they are likely to race at a lower class.