

aging pain and restoring normal bone composition.<sup>3</sup> Treatment options vary depending on the anatomic location of an injury but may include exercise reduction or modification, extracorporeal shockwave therapy, IA administration of anti-inflammatory medication, and systemic administration of bisphosphonates.<sup>5</sup> Exercise reduction or modification is a centerpiece in treating subchondral bone injuries to prevent or marginalize further progression of the injury.<sup>3,5</sup> Extracorporeal shockwave therapy is often used for its analgesic effects, whereas IA administration of anti-inflammatory medications is used to restore joint homeostasis and promote healing.<sup>5</sup> Bisphosphonates, which inhibit osteoclastic activity and thus prevent further bone resorption, have been used in an extralabel manner to treat subchondral bone injuries; however, to our knowledge, there has been no study evaluating bisphosphonates in the treatment of subchondral bone injuries in horses. In addition, there is no definitive consensus on the use of bisphosphonates in the treatment of subchondral bone injuries in veterinary medicine.

Prognostic information for subchondral bone injuries of the metacarpophalangeal joint involving primarily the proximal phalanx and condyle of the third metacarpal is limited. Sherlock et al<sup>5</sup> reported

that of 11 horses with subchondral bone injuries and used for various athletic activities (eg, pleasure riding, show jumping, racing, or dressage), 6 returned to full work, 2 worked at reduced performance, and 3 remained lame. These results illustrate that subchondral bone injuries may heal, allowing affected horses to return to full athletic use. However, we believe the outcome may be dictated by the timing of the diagnosis, severity of damage to the subchondral bone, and presence of concurrent osteoarthritis.

## References

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### **Correction: A survey of negative mental health outcomes, workplace and school climate, and identity disclosure for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, and asexual veterinary professionals and students in the United States and United Kingdom**

In the report “A survey of negative mental health outcomes, workplace and school climate, and identity disclosure for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, and asexual veterinary professionals and students in the United States and United Kingdom” (*JAVMA* 2020;257:417–431), The authors’ noticed after publication that there were three duplicate entries in the database. After re-running all statistical analyses presented in the paper, it was determined that no outcomes were changed, and consequently, there are no changes to the manuscript. Data are available for review upon request.