



PATIENT

Brutus Goldtrap

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Limping right hind leg for 2 weeks

SPECIES

Canine

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE STIFLES

2x R lateral stifle, VD oblique pelvis including stifles

BREED

Lab

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The stifle joint has smooth subchondral bone surfaces, and the centre of the femoral condyles is in line with the intercondylar eminence. The cranial fat pad has a physiological size, and the caudal fascial plains are in a physiological position. New bone formation is not evident. On the lateral view the patella is in close contact with the femur and is superimposed onto the lateral condyle on the VD pelvis view. The lateral fabella is in line with the patella.

SEX

MN

Two rounded soft tissue structures are located in the region of the popliteal lymph node. The more proximally located one is approx. 2.5cm big with a slightly undulating surface, the more distally located one measures approx. 1.4x0.8cm and has a proximal indentation. A tubular, soft tissue opacity follows the fat in the fascial plains caudal to the gastrocnemius muscle and is partially superimposed onto the proximal soft tissue structure.

AGE

2

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Possible R patella luxation
- Region of Ln. popliteus
- Two round space occupying lesions
- Tubular structure

INTERPRETED BY

Heike Rudolf, DVM,
Dr. med. Vet.,
DipECVDI DVR

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The position of the patella will vary depending on the extension of the leg even if the femur and tibia appear to be reasonably aligned. The position of the lateral fabella supports this. Manual palpation will help identify if a lateral patella luxation is indeed present. Alternatively, a proximo-distal skyline view of the patella will denote its position and also help assess the femoral ridges.

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Maniar

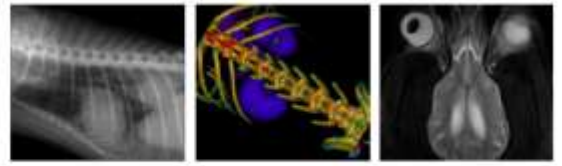
The space occupying lesions most likely represent a bipartite popliteal lymph node. Considering the age of the dog, the size could be physiological but will have to be compared to the nodes of the contralateral leg. Should it be larger, an infectious or inflammatory process has to be assumed and the distal limb needs careful examination in case a foreign body is present. The tubular structure could represent an artefact due to superimpositioning of an object on the table or, if pathological, an enlarged blood or lymphatic vessel. Palpation and ultrasound can help verify its presence and, if confirmed, contrast CT will help identify if an obstruction or congenital malformation is present.

INVOICE

48301

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11-12-21



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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance please contact me.

SPECIES

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Dr.H.Rudorf@gmail.com

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