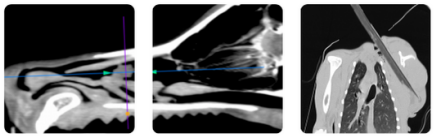

PATIENT

Tiffany Kim

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pomeranian

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

6 Years

WEIGHT

11.08 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

DTLAvets

HOSPITAL NAME

DTLAvets

REFERRING VET

Dr. Castaneda

INVOICE

35444

DATE

11/7/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History of CF subluxation injury in 2021 - never pursued sx; today P acutely lame after play - toe touching and occ NWB lame LHL; bilateral 3/4 MLP palpated on PE - neither stifle is painful; decreased ROM of L hip - mildly uncomfortable.

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF PELVIS AND STIFLES

Hind legs

The muscle mass on the left appears to be reduced, while the stifles are not at the same level.

All bones are well mineralized, have a normal trabecular structure and a smooth surface. Cortical-medullary development and differentiation of the long bones are physiological.

Pelvis: surrounding soft tissue structures of the pelvis are within normal limits. The center of the left femoral head is located well lateral to the respective dorsal acetabular edge. A moderate amount of smooth new bone formation results in bilabiation of the cranial acetabular edge. The acetabulum shows sclerosis and irregular new bone; the femoral head is deformed with a bony cap in two places. The right joint appears almost physiological. Smooth new bone fills the dorsal femoral neck.

Stifles: the joints present with smooth osseous margins, and the center of the femoral condyles is in line with the intercondylar eminence of the tibia. The cranial fat pad has a physiological size, and the caudal fascial plains are visible. New bone formation is not evident, and the patellae are superimposed onto the respective medial condyle.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

L hip joint

- Arthrosis, moderately severe
- Altered femoral head shape

R hip

- Mild new bone

Bilateral

- Possible medial patella subluxation

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The shallow acetabulum with the moderately severe degenerative changes suggests a long-standing process with a failure of the acetabulum to develop physiologically. Thus,

- Physeal slip
- Epiphyseal fracture

As well as:

- Situation post traumatic hip injury +/- fracture

are differential diagnoses. Legg Perthes would have caused sever clinical signs and would have been detected early in life. The position of both patellae is altered but this could be due to the lateral joint rotation. Mild subluxations can only be diagnosed manually or with a horizontal beam of the flexed joints. The muscle development is almost symmetrical and thus soft tissue inflammation after

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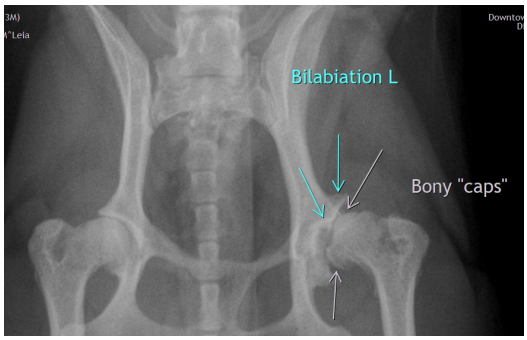
mispositioning of the leg is the most likely cause for the current lameness. Conservative treatment is recommended. Should the clinical signs persist or worsen, contrast CT is recommended.



The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. 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.

Heike Rudorf, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI, DVR
info@sonopath.com