



PATIENT

Possum Molnar

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Terrier Mix

SEX

Female

AGE

1Y

WEIGHT

16lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Technician

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Maniar

INVOICE

73052

DATE

12-18-25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

November 25, 2025 - Pt presented for limping on LH leg. O trying to get second opinion after local vet told her sx would be needed. Pt went home on nsaid. Pt followed up 12/17/2025 f/u on limping still limping on and off

RADIOGRAPHS OF PELVIS AND HIND LIMBS

R/L lateral hind legs and VD pelvis including stifles, totaling 3 radiographs provided for interpretation.

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Hind legs

The skin surfaces are smooth, and the muscles appear to be symmetrically developed. All bones are well mineralized, have a normal trabecular structure and smooth, continuous surfaces. Cortical-medullary development and differentiation of the long bones are physiological.

Pelvis: the pelvis is tilted to the left thus the center of the left femoral head is superimposed onto the dorsal acetabular edge, and the femoral head is obscured by the greater trochanter.

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 located centrally in their respective groove. A comma shaped lucency is located in the distal aspect of the left tibial crest. On the right the condyles are separated, and a crescent shaped lucency outlines the tibial crest.

Tarsi: the joint surfaces are smooth, bony continuity appears to be present.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

Bilateral

- Lucency tibial crest

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The significance of the lucency in both tibial crests is questionable and may represent fat filled, cyst like structures. I can see no other changes that would explain the intermittent lameness. Soft tissue injuries resulting in myositis, capsulitis, neuritis or tendinitis may be the cause for the lameness and further imaging can help identify localized contrast medium uptake. Disc disease is less common in cats than in dogs but will also have to be considered.



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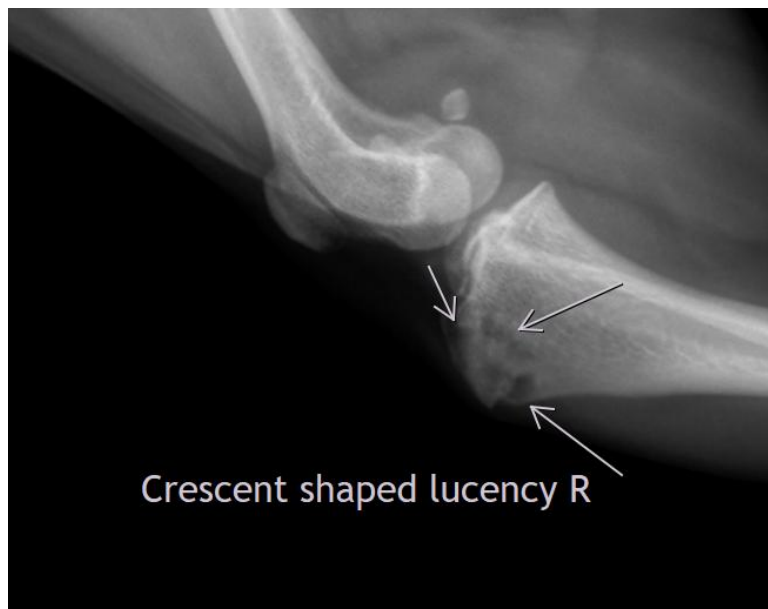
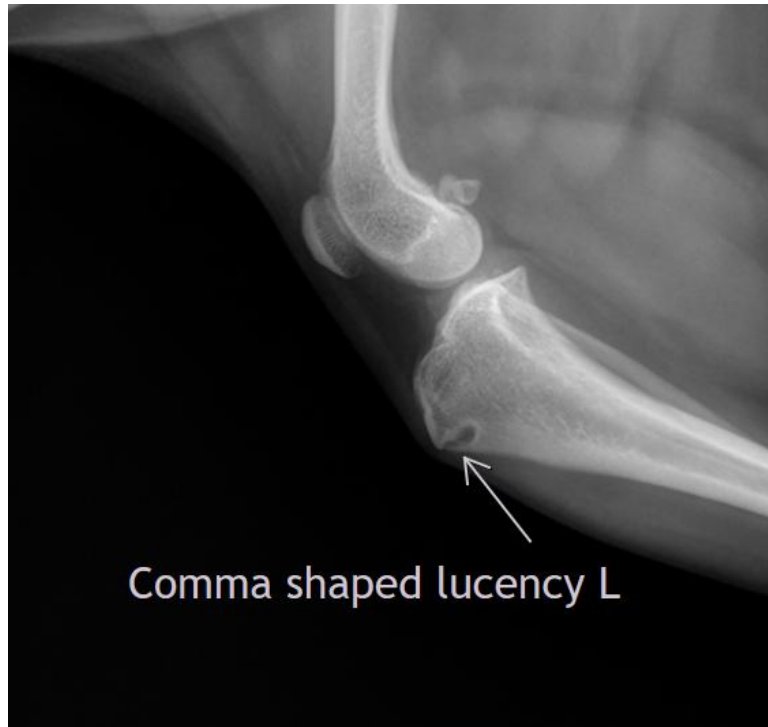
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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