



PATIENT

Shadow Monteith

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Shiba Inu

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

12 Years

WEIGHT

41.4 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Katy Borzillo

HOSPITAL NAME

Elizabeth AH

REFERRING VET

Leon Anderson, DVM

INVOICE

35929

DATE

2/20/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Right front lameness that started 2 weeks ago

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Exam: Nose/Throat: Right nostril on the planum and inside the nostril is dry with mild hyperkeratosis Eyes: Sclerosis of both lenses typical for age Coat/Skin: Nails due for a trim. Right front dewclaw has splitting at the tip. Remaining nails due for a trim. Mass on caudal right metatarsal area. Musculoskeletal: No pain on manipulation of the right front or left front; no lameness detected at a walk

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SHOULDERS, ELBOWS AND CARPI

The bones are well mineralized and have a normal trabecular structure. Cortico-medullary development and differentiation of the long bones are physiological.

Shoulders: the joints appear congruent with even subchondral bone surfaces. A sclerotic band extends across the greater tubercle on the left.

Elbow R: smooth new bone is present on the cranial radial head, anconeal process, medial epicondyle. A separate, slightly irregular, oval shaped fragment is located cranial to the radial head. Long bone spurs extend abaxially away from lateral and medial epicondyles.

Elbow L: smooth new bone is present on the cranial radial head, anconeal process, and medial coronoid process. A separate, kidney bean shaped, smooth fragment is located cranial to the radial head. Small, calcified structures are located just caudal to the caudo-proximal cortex of the ulna. Smooth bone spurs extend abaxially away from the medial and lateral epicondyle.

Paws and carpi: all sesamoid bones are physiologically developed and have smooth surfaces. The joints are congruent.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

Bilateral

- Elbow arthrosis
- Bony spurs epicondyles
- Joint mice

Incidental finding

- Sclerotic band greater tubercle L

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The changes are bilateral, chronic and almost symmetrical. It is thus likely that an additional soft tissue changes is the reason for the lameness. CT is recommended to identify a possible flexor myositis, tendinitis or joint tumor.



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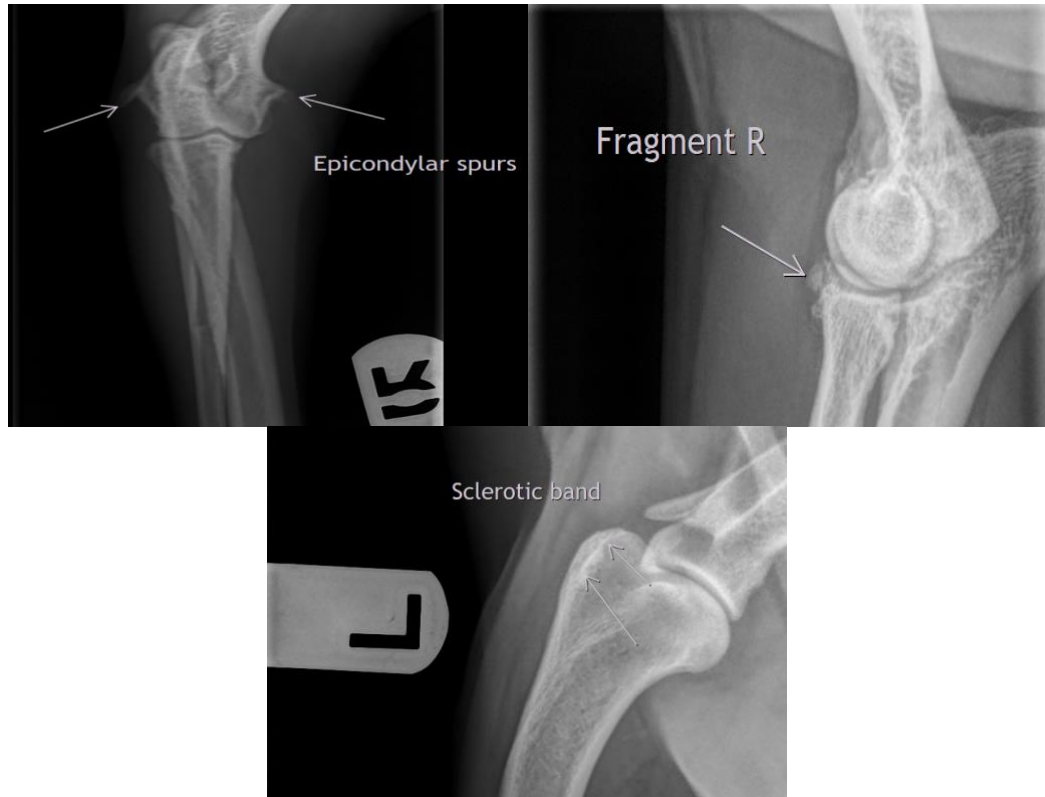
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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