



PATIENT

Saffire Martinez

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Husky

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

6 Years

WEIGHT

50 pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Carmen

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Clinic of
Queens

REFERRING VET

Dr. Mucera

INVOICE

14329

DATE

03/13/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Pt limping on the rear right leg for a few days. Weight bearing but favoring the right leg. Minimal improvement on NSAIDs and painkillers.

RADIOGRAPHS OF PELVIS AND STIFLES

L lateral and VD spine, VD pelvis including stifles, L lateral and unlabeled lateral stifle totaling 6 radiographs provided for interpretation.

13/03/2026

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Spine

The surrounding soft tissue structures appear physiological.

Number and shape of the vertebrae are physiological; their surfaces are smooth. No evidence of osseous destruction or lysis is present along the spine.

The facet joints are congruent.

The L6/7-disc space is slightly reduced

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. Cortico-medullary development and differentiation of the long bones are physiological.

Pelvis: the center of the left femoral head is superimposed onto and the one on the right is located lateral to its respective dorsal acetabular edge. Both coxo-femoral joints present smooth osseous margins and congruent joint spaces. A thin, sclerotic line is just visible along the femoral necks.

Stifle, unlabeled: the joint presents with smooth, subchondral bone surfaces and the center of the femoral condyles is in line with the intercondylar eminence of the tibia. The cranial fat pad appears to be slightly reduced the caudal fascial plains are in a physiological position. New bone formation is not evident and the patella is located centrally in its groove.

Stifle L: 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. The cranial meniscal edge is visible. New bone formation is not evident and the patellae are located centrally in their respective groove.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

L6/7-disc space narrowing

Bilateral

- mild HD
- Mild arthrosis

Mild effusion unlabeled stifle

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS



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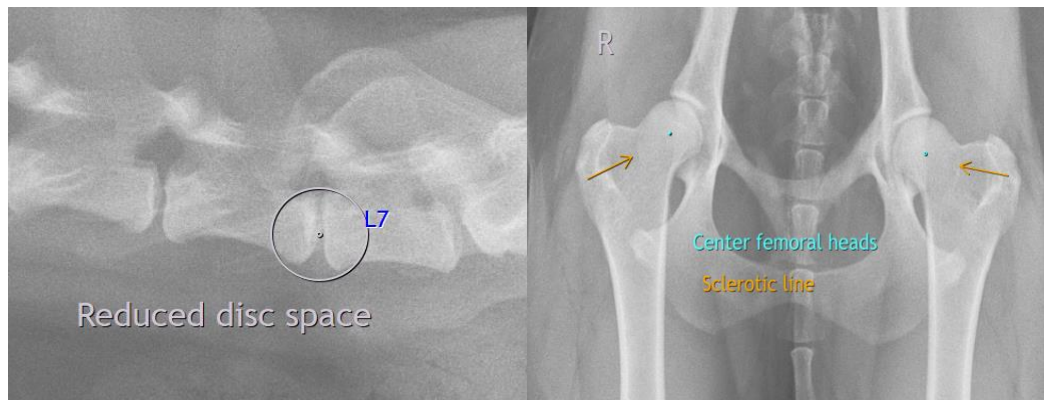
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The changes are not specific for a right sided lameness. The radiographic findings of hip and stifle joints have to be related to the findings during the orthopedic examination. A neurological examination is necessary to assess the significance of the disc space narrowing because accurate positioning of the spine is difficult, even under G.A., and cord compression can only be identified with myelography or in cross-sectional imaging. In case neurological deficits and/or severe pain unresponsive to medical management, are present, CT or MRI will be necessary. Cross sectional imaging will also help identify myositis and tendinitis.



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., DipECVDDI, DVR
info@sonopath.com