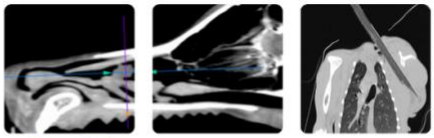

PATIENT

Mishka Monterde

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Cane Corso

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

8 Years 11 Months

WEIGHT

63 kg

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

DL/DM

HOSPITAL NAME

Green Dog Dental & Wellness

REFERRING VET

Dr. Habawel

INVOICE

36638

DATE

4/17/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Firm mass at right hock level with possible bone involvement, weight-bearing lameness on right hind limb

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THORAX AND TARSI

Thorax

The body condition score is 6-7/9 with the buckle of the harness visible in left lateral recumbency and a wrap like structure especially well visible ventrally in right lateral recumbency.

Mild, smooth new bone formation is evident on some sternebrae.

The cranial mediastinum is of physiologic size and opacity. The trachea runs parallel to the thoracic vertebrae and dips at the carina.

The degree of pulmonary expansion is fair. The lung lobes extend to the thoracic boundaries. Pulmonary vessels are outlined to the tertiary branches. The bronchial tree is thin walled, calcified and tapers towards the periphery.

The cardiac silhouette occupies 80% of the chest height and 2 intercostal spaces. Chamber or outflow tract enlargement is not obvious.

Tarsi

A soft tissue mass is especially prominent cranial to the tibio-tarsal joint and caudal to the distal 8cm of the tibia. Close contact of soft tissue mass and talus is present cranially. Caudally contact between soft tissue mass and calcaneus is also present. Bone destruction is especially prominent on the caudo-distal tibia, the dorsal calcaneus as well as the entire talus. All bone destruction is associated with fine, bony spicules or seemingly separate, amorphous bone. Irregularly formed new bone extends along the caudal tibial cortex and the plantar aspect of the calcaneus.

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.

All sesamoid bones are physiologically developed with smooth surfaces. The joints are congruent.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

Incidental finding

- Bronchial calcification

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The changes are compatible with a soft tissue tumor, possibly arising from the tibio-tarsal joint, invading bone. Synovial histiocytic sarcomas and myxosarcomas can cause lysis in multiple bones surrounding the joint, but they have different prognoses and require histopathology and sometimes immunohistochemistry to diagnose them. Metastases to the local lymph nodes are possible and samples should be obtained from the popliteal and/or sublumbar nodes if they appear to differ in size, shape or echogenicity. I can see no distinct pulmonary nodules.

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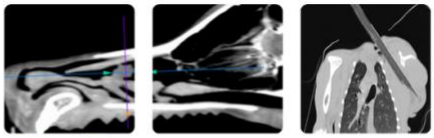

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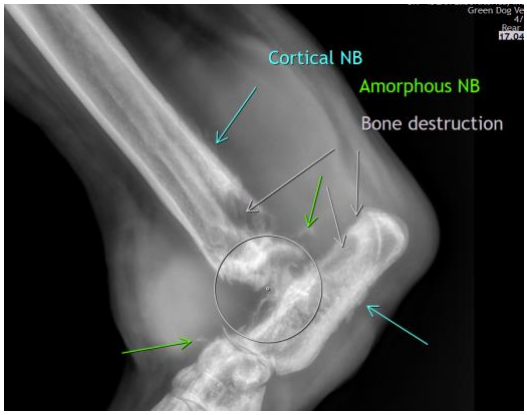

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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