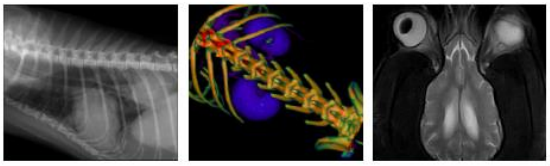

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1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT

Aza Morgan

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Rhodesian Ridgeback

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

4

INTERPRETED BY

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

HOSPITAL NAME

East Bend AH

REFERRING VET

Dalton Webb

INVOICE

23404

DATE

7/14/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Patient presented in March 2023 with ~3 month history of intermittent lameness on front left leg. At that time, patient was Grade 2-3/4 lame on LF leg with soft tissue swelling around the lateral left elbow (Hygroma suspected). The lameness has been intermittent since then, but the swelling has resolved. Sedated today for radiographs to assess for elbow dysplasia.

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF ELBOWS, CARPI AND FRONT PAWS

Left Elbow

The elbow joint shows a smooth bone spur on the medial coronoid process and a plump spur on the proximal radial cortex. A layer of smooth new bone extends along the cortex of medial and lateral condyle. Ossification of the muscles on the medial epicondyle (1.8x1cm) is present. On the medial aspect of the proximal antebrachium a rounded soft tissue opacity appears to arise from the ulnar cortex and contains speckles of strong, mineral opacity. The medullary opacity of the ulna appears increased compared with the right side.

Right Elbow

The elbow joint is congruent with smooth subchondral bone surfaces. Soft tissue swelling is not apparent.

Carpi and Paws: both distal ulnae show a small, smooth bony extension without soft tissue swelling. Long bones, joints and sesamoid bones appear physiological.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

Elbow L

- Medial coronoid pathology
- Arthrosis, mild
- Myositis ossificans

Long bones

- Bony protuberances distal ulnae

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The joint changes are compatible with fragmentation of the medial coronoid process. The ossifying myositis could be the result of a previous trauma. Alterations in medullary opacity in a young, large breed dog can be due to panosteitis or increased bone turn over after trauma/altered weight bearing. A CT examination is necessary for a treatment plan (i.e. surgery, corticosteroid injection into the muscles, or both) as it will identify a fragmented coronoid and show the anatomical relationship between peripheral bone and cortex as well as opacification of the medulla. After contrast administration the flexor muscles may contrast enhance, indicating active inflammation.

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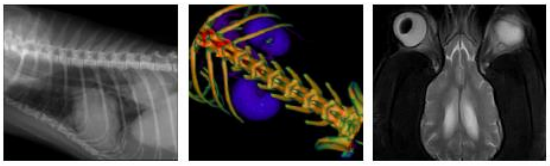

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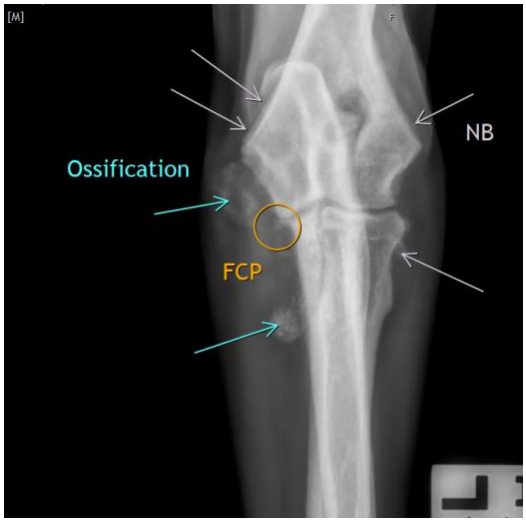

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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