



PATIENT

Harley Dembiak

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Owner states P unable to walk, swollen forelimb
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results:

SPECIES

Canine

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE T/L- SPINE, ELBOWS, CARPI AND TARSI

Hind Legs:

The skeletal structures are well mineralized, with physiological cortico-medullary development and differentiation.

BREED

German Shepherd

A moderate amount of new bone formation is present in the stifle joints.

Both hock joints appear physiological.

SEX

Spayed Female

Forelegs:

Both elbow joints are surrounded by an increased amount of soft tissue opacity. The left elbow joints are reduced. Both elbow joints are surrounded by a large amount of new bone formation which extends into the soft tissue at the caudal olecranon.

AGE

11 Years

Small osteophytes are located on distal radius and accessory carpal bones. Mineral opacities are located in the region of the left proximal carpal pad.

Spine:

INTERPRETED BY

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

Small bone spurs are located on the ventral thoracic vertebral endplates. In the lumbar region those spurs are larger and begin to bridge the ventral disc space. A small amount of new bone is located around some articular facets. No signs of aggressive osteolysis have been identified.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway AH

- Bilateral elbow OA, severe
- Bilateral elbow swelling, severe
- Bilateral stifle OA, moderate
- Carpal OA, mild
- Spondylosis
- Facet arthropathy, mild

REFERRING VET

Dr. Maniar

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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The joint changes are long standing and most likely the result of elbow dysplasia with FCP and muscle ossification level with the medial epicondyle. The swelling most likely represents inflammation combined with fibrosis; bilateral synovial cell tumor is unlikely. The stifle changes are most likely secondary to cruciate ligament pathology. Both would explain difficulties walking and rising. However, a complete disability to rise and remain standing is most likely related to spinal disease of

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which cauda equina syndrome is common in the German shepherd breed. Cross sectional imaging is recommended for spine and possibly also for the elbows.

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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. 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.

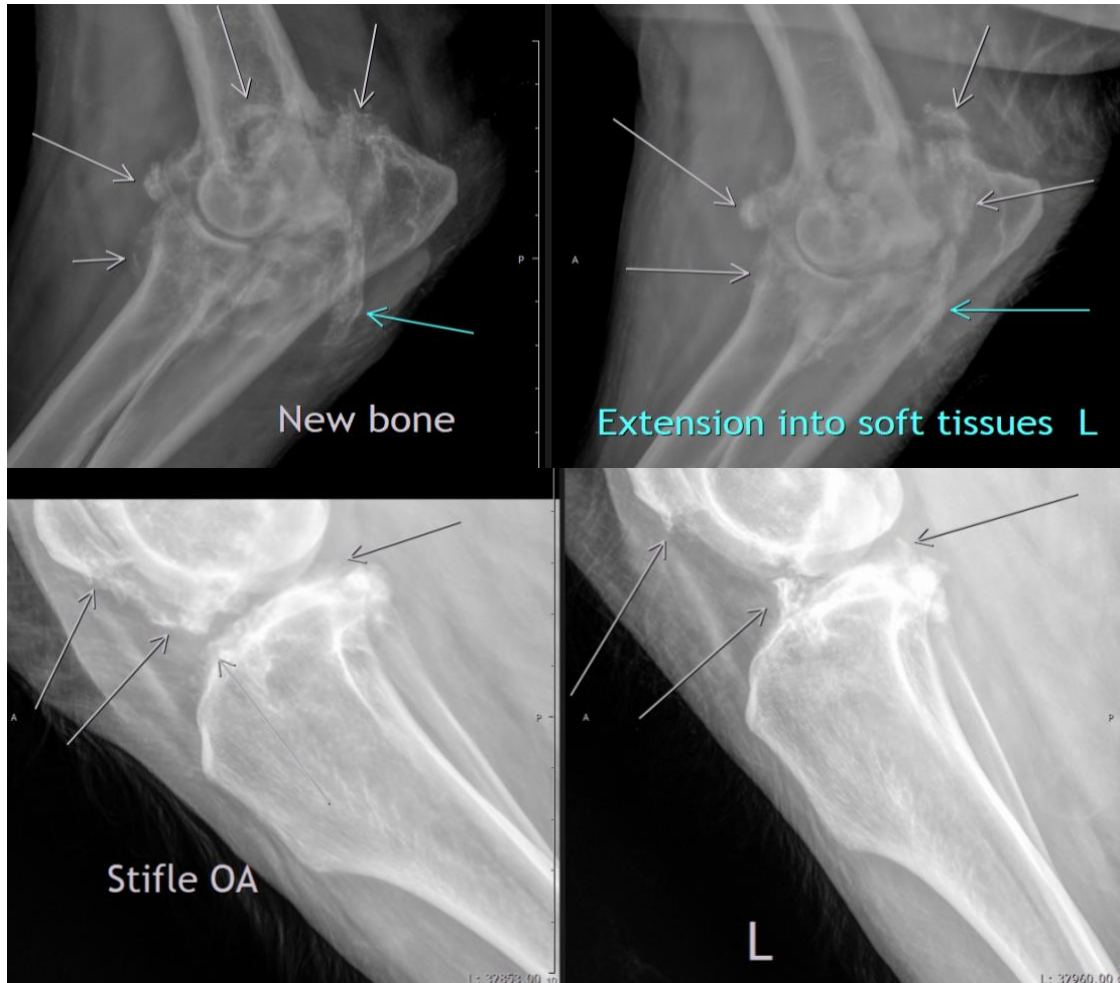
Heike Rudorf, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDDI, DVR
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