



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Bentley Hurley Heart
Rescue

History: Limping LT front limb

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE NECK AND L FORELIMB

SPECIES

Canine

Neck and C-Spine

The surrounding muscles and fat layers appear physiological.

Number and shape of the vertebrae are physiological. The skeletal structures are well mineralized and have smooth surfaces. The facet joints are congruent. The disc spaces are of homogeneous width.

BREED

Bulldog

The soft palate is thick, a prognathia inferior is present.

Left Forelimb

SEX

Neutered Male

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

The shoulder joint is congruent with even subchondral bone surfaces. Swelling around the joints is not apparent.

AGE

6 Years

The fat layers immediately associated with the elbow joint are not apparent or displaced. The humero-ulnar joint is wide, and the semilunar notch is surrounded by slightly irregular new bone formation. Relatively smooth new bone formation is present on the caudal cortex of the ulna, medial coronoid process (MCP), anconeal process, radial head and humeral condyles. A smooth enthesiophyte extends away from the lateral epicondyle. An irregularly marginated, calcified structure is located medial to the humero-ulnar joint space and the abaxial aspect of the medial condyles shows a faint, subchondral lucency. The medial coronoid process is located further distal than the joint surface of the radial head. Carpal and interdigital joints appear physiological.

INTERPRETED BY

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

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Surgical
Center

Left elbow

- Humero-ulnar joint incongruity
- Arthrosis
- Coronoid pathology
- Calcified structure medial joint space
- Joint swelling

REFERRING VET

Rescue

Incidental finding

- BOAS

INVOICE

17303

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

DATE

9/13/22



PATIENT

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Widening of the humero-ulnar joint space in association with new bone formation can be the result of old trauma, ED or chronic, low-grade infection. Considering the breed, ED appears unlikely. Comparing left and right elbow joints can help rule out a congenital problem. The increased soft tissue surrounding the joint can be due to fibrosis or fluid. Obtaining a joint sample is recommended to differentiate between infection and inflammation. Depending on the severity of the clinical signs, a contrast CT examination can help identify associated myositis.

SPECIES

Canine

Considering the location of the condyles on the lateral view, the disparate position of MCP and radial head is likely the result of joint tilting. Remodeling of the MCP is likely the cause for the subchondral lucency.

TECHNICAL COMMENTS

BREED

Bulldog

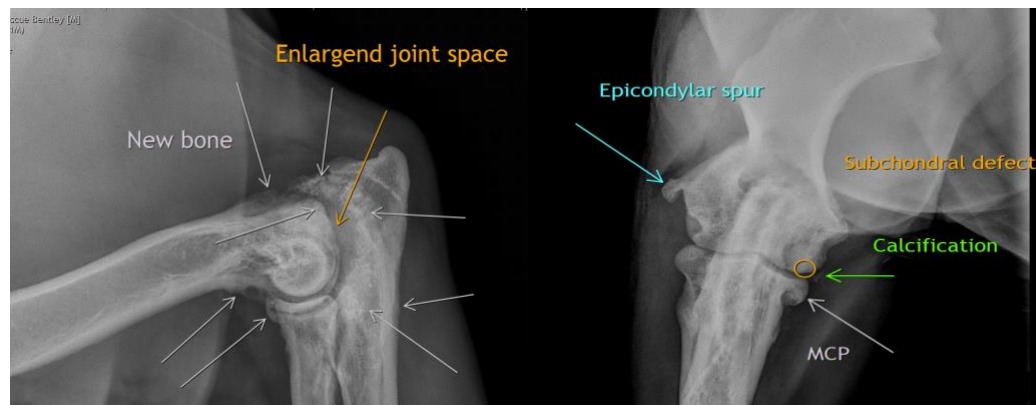
With a lateral antebrachium the paw is almost in a DP position, with a cranio-caudal antebrachium the digits are almost in a lateral position.

SEX

Neutered Male

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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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Surgical
Center

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., DipECVDI, DVR
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