



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT Harley Blackwell
SPECIES Canine
BREED Golfrn Retriever

History: shifting leg lameness. Originally presented 7/21/22 lame on the R hind and forelimb. Right stifle effusion palpable. Remainder of PE WNL. Waxing and waning lameness on carprofen, inconsistent leg. Re-presented 9/1/22 for left forelimb and left hind limb lameness. Thickened left stifle--reduced detail of patellar ligament and slight buttress. No drawer, even under sedation, but reactive to thrusting force when applied. Left tarsus--reactive to flexion, subjectively may be a little effusive on the cranial aspect compared to R. Painful on flexion of left elbow when carpus is rotated medially, then elbow is flexed.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Globulins high-normal 17/21/22 remainder of cbc/chem10 WNL and 4dx neg 7/21/22

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF L STIFLE AND TARSUS

SEX Spayed Female
AGE 3 Years

The stifle joint has smooth subchondral bone surfaces and the centre of the femoral condyles is in line with the intercondylar eminence. The cranial fat pad has a physiological size and the caudal fascial plains are in a physiological position. A very small enthesiophyte is located on the cranial aspect of the distal pole of the patella. The patella is superimposed onto the lateral condyle.

The L tibio-tarsal joint is surrounded by a moderate amount of soft tissue swelling. The dorso-distal aspect of the talus shows a 0.5cm long bone defect with a serrated surface.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- INTERPRETED BY**
- Joint effusion tibio-tarsal joint
 - Bone erosion

Heike Rudorf, DVM,
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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

HOSPITAL NAME Northshore VH
REFERRING VET Sophie Lee, DVM

Clinical signs and joint effusion are highly suggestive of immune mediated polyarthritis; due to the bone erosions of the talus, the erosive type is most likely. Subtype II is associated with infectious or inflammatory lesions elsewhere in the body, subtype III is related to gastro-intestinal diseases, subtype IV is associated with tumours elsewhere in the body. Subtype I is found without other identifiable diseases and is the most common subtype. Thus, the disease is a diagnosis of exclusion and joint taps are necessary. Tick borne diseases such as Borreliosis should be ruled out. Synovial cell sarcoma is also associated with joint erosion and swelling but will only affect one joint.

INVOICE

17159

DATE

9/2/22



PATIENT

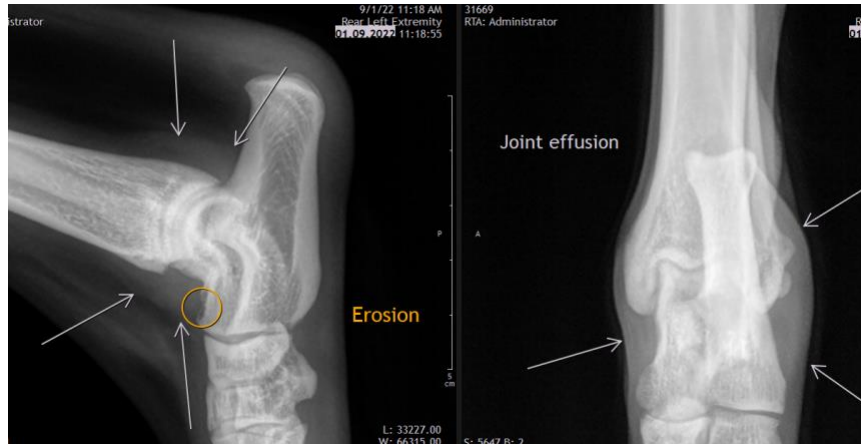
Harley Blackwell

SPECIES

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SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

3 Years

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.

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INTERPRETED BY

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HOSPITAL NAME

Northshore VH

REFERRING VET

Sophie Lee, DVM

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