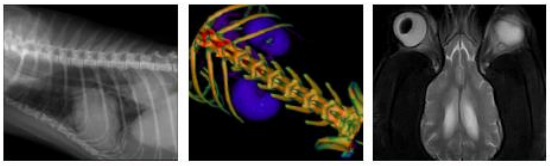

SonoPath.com
1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT

Bill Wright

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Lab Mix

SEX

FS

AGE

12 Years

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Pet Med Plus

REFERRING VET

Dr. Donita McElroy

INVOICE

54534

DATE

10-10-22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Presented 10/8/22 for limping and hurt paw. Chloe presented today 10/10/22 for radiographs. Her front right foot is turning inward and she is walking on the lateral side of the foot. She has also fracture in the quick of the most medial toenail. I was concerned the neck, shoulder, elbow or carpal joint was the area of concerned. These areas were normal on radiograph. The radiograph showed an abnormal thickening and fusion of the radius and ulna of the front right leg. There is no known history of that leg being injured. At her age, there is always the concern of cancer.

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE FRONT LIMBS

Multiple mediolateral and orthogonal views of the right front limb available for review.

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Report is limited to the region of the right forearm which is displayed in mediolateral and craniocaudal projections.

No significant soft tissue swelling is seen in the right forearm.

Osseous fusion of the right radius and ulna is noted within the proximal and mid diaphyseal thirds. The radius and ulna present mild lateral curvature in the proximal diaphyseal third and medial curvature in their distal diaphyseal third. 10 degrees caudal angulation is noted centering the mid diaphyseal portion. Part of the radius and ulna appear to have a communicating medullary cavity and blend into each other. No evidence of aggressive osteolytic or osteoproliferative changes is seen.

Note the presence of blurring and decreased opacity of the right cranial and proximal contour of the right medial coronoid process with a mild amount of periarticular osteophytes.

The muscle volume of the right front limb appears to be mildly reduced.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Right radioulnar mid-diaphyseal synostosis and angular limb deformity.
- Medial coronoid disease and mild osteoarthritis of the right elbow.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The radiographic study reveals angular limb deformity of the right forearm with mid-diaphyseal radioulnar synostosis and mild elbow osteoarthritis secondary to medial coronoid pathology. No evidence of aggressive bone disease is seen. The findings are compatible with malunion after old traumatic injury of the right radius and ulna. The angulation of the forearm appears to be relatively mild radiographically and ranges right about 10 degrees in a lateromedial and caudal direction. No significant difference in longitudinal growth of the right and left forearm is seen. However, the clinical impact may be larger as based on the patient history due to complex three dimensional rotation of the forearm and/or carpus.

The medial coronoid pathology of the right elbow is associated with mild secondary elbow osteoarthritis and may be a consequence of the prior trauma and right forearm deformity. However, primary medial coronoid pathology in terms of elbow dysplasia is a potential

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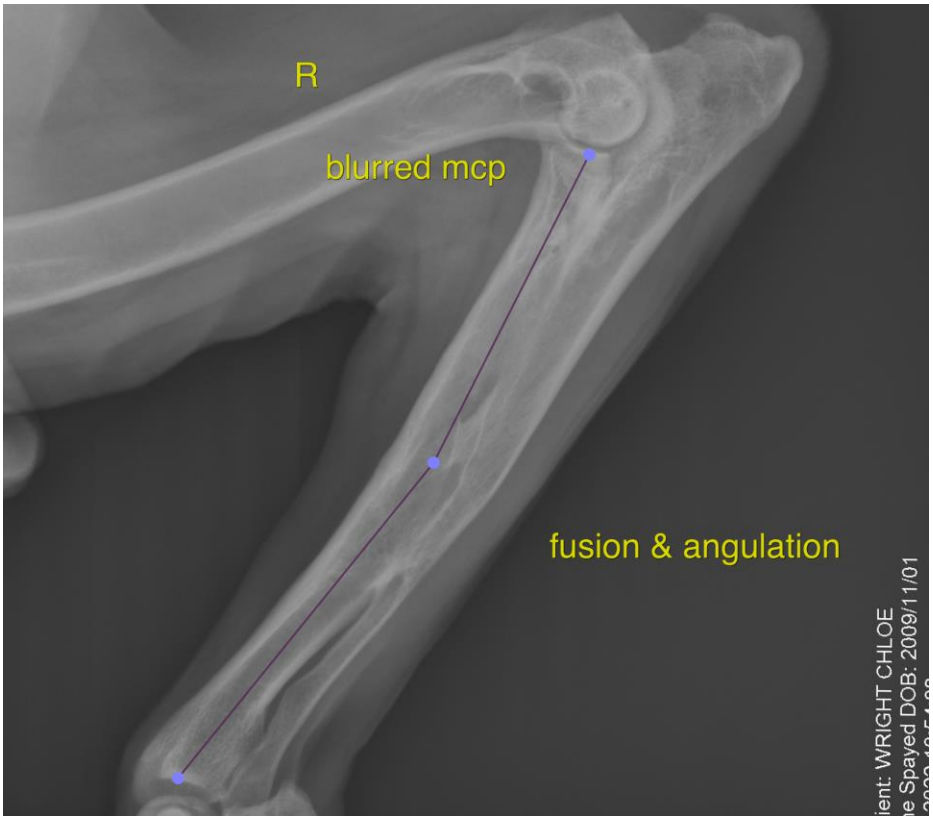
consideration as well.



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.

Nele Eley, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI
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