



PATIENT

Charlie Bacallao

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Left forelimb lameness

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SHOULDERS & ELBOWS

Plain and post contrast studies of the shoulders and post contrast studies of the elbows available for review.

BREED

Lab Mix

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Shoulders

Mild atrophy of the left front limb musculature is seen.

SEX

Female Intact

There is a 5mm sized area of hyperattenuating bone within the left proximal humerus level with the proximal extent of the intertubercular groove. The circular area of hyperattenuating bone is surrounded by a hypoattenuating halo and extensive peripheral medullary bone sclerosis. Mild laminar periosteal new bone formation is seen the caudomedial aspect of the left proximal humerus as well.

AGE

2 Years

Moderate effusion of the left shoulder joint is seen.

The right shoulder presents within normal limits.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

Elbows

A 3.5mm sized ovoid bone structure is isolated from the medial humeral epicondyle. Moderate smooth new bone formation of the medial humeral epicondyle is noted as well as mild generalized swelling of the flexor origin with mildly increased contrast enhancement.

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

The right elbow presents within normal limits.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

REFERRING VET

Meaux

- Focal osteopathy with lucent halo and extensive peripheral sclerosis in the left proximal humerus.
- Ununited medial humeral epicondyle of the left elbow with chronic flexor enthesopathy.
- Disuse atrophy of the left front limb musculature.

INVOICE

48933

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The main finding appears to be the focal osteopathy with peripheral halo and sclerosis in the left proximal humerus. Differential diagnosis includes atypical presentation of disturbed endochondral ossification, osteitis with potential sequestrum involucrum formation after focal trauma or hematogenous infection, prior traumatic injury, and less likely early aggressive bone disease. Final diagnosis may require sampling for histology and culture. Owing to the anatomic position of the lesion, arthrotomy or arthroscopy may be required in order to obtain samples here.

DATE

12-10-21

The left ununited medial humeral epicondyle is associated with flexor enthesopathy and may



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cause pain and lameness as well; however, the changes are considered less significant than the pathology in the shoulder.

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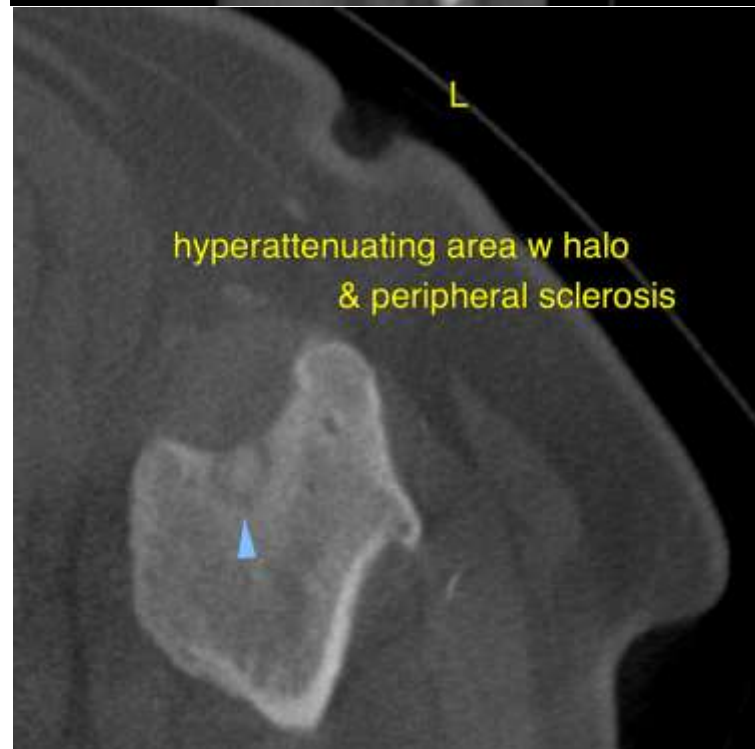
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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