



PATIENT

Niska Simmermon

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Lameness to the LF leg since late October, gradually worsening. Arthrocentesis shows mononuclear inflammation with reactive macrophages/synoviocytes, lymphocytes with rare neutrophils.

SPECIES

Canine

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Firm swelling to the L carpus on medial to dorsal aspect. No pain in palpation. Radiographs suggest swelling is over the left radiocarpal joint, with irregularly marginated periarticular new bone on cranial and distal margins of the left radius. Also, then irregularly marginated linear mineral opacity structures seen just caudal to distal diaphysis and metaphysis of left ulna. Considered possible chronic tenosynovitis of abductor pollicis longus tendon or early septic arthritis.

BREED

Greyhound

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Left Carpus

SEX

FS

Moderate articular swelling of the left antebrachiocarpal joint is seen with regular thickening of the synovium and moderate anechoic fluid accumulation. The articular swelling appears to be circumferential; however, accentuated in the medial and dorsal aspect.

AGE

10 Years

There is a moderate amount of smoothly delineated new bone in the distal and medial aspect of the left radius.

Mild echoarchitectural remodeling of the extensor tendons with peripheral anechoic fluid is seen.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

There is moderate to severe swelling of the synovium of the abductor pollicis longus tendon with moderate anechoic fluid accumulation and peripheral smooth new bone formation.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Chronic left carpal arthritis with periarticular new bone formation, extensor tendinitis, and abductor pollicis longus tenosynovitis.

HOSPITAL NAME

Cedarview Animal
Hospital

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The ultrasonographic findings suggest chronic arthritis of the left antebrachiocarpal joint with periarticular new bone formation, extensor tendinitis, and abductor pollicis longus tenosynovitis. The pattern of synovial thickening is relatively regular and compatible with chronic degenerative joint disease/osteoarthritis. The quality of the effusion is anechoic which is also common in osteoarthritic diseases. This by no means rules out immune mediated or early septic arthritis, however, at least for septic arthritis, this ultrasonographic presentation would be unusual. The periarticular new bone formation can cause mechanical irritation and render the extensor tendinitis and abductor tenosynovitis somewhat self-perpetual. Trauma or primary degenerative joint disease/osteoarthritis are thought the most likely underlying causes; however, other type of arthropathy should be ruled out by means of aspiration and analysis of the synovia and should this remain inconclusive, biopsy of the synovial membrane could be considered.

REFERRING VET

Nigel Gumley

INVOICE

49033

DATE

12-14-21



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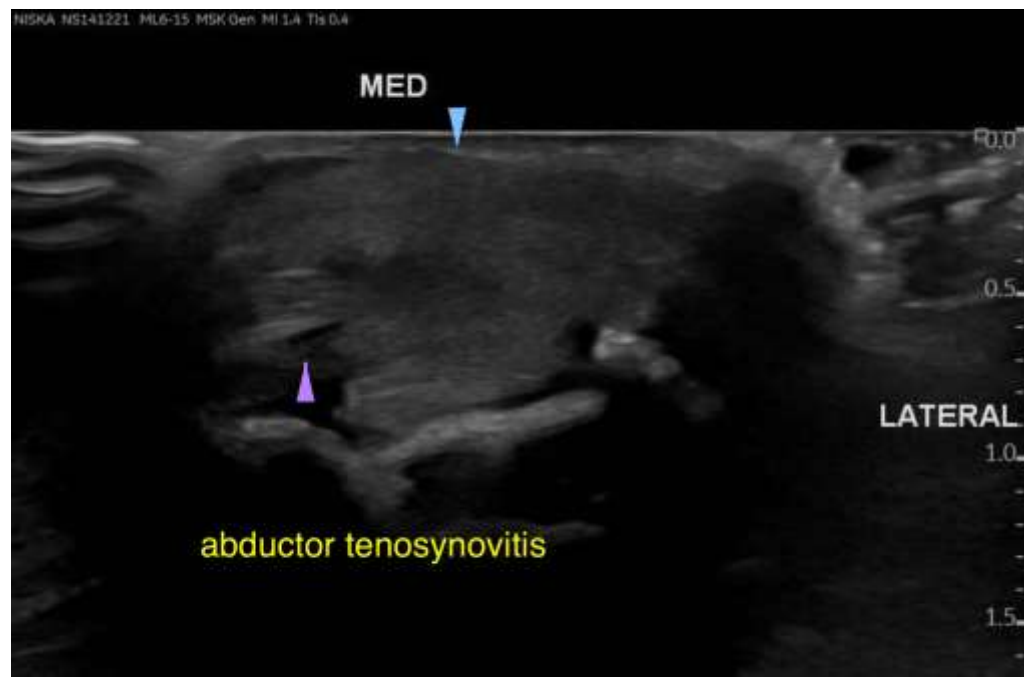
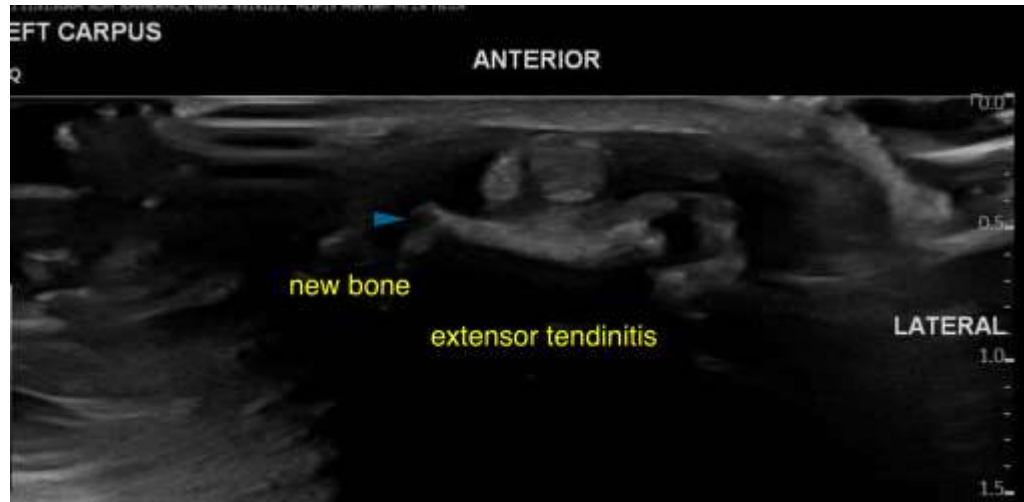
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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