



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Aspen Anderson Limping since July/August of this year. Is especially sore after hunting or training, other wise seems normal. Pain elicited from front shoulder.

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SHOULDERS

Canine Plain and post contrast studies are available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED

Labrador Retriever

LEFT

SEX

FS

AGE

5yr

Within the region of the supraspinatus tendon, there are 4 discrete mineralized foci, each measuring between 3 and 5 mm in diameter. These mineralizations result in regional thickening and increased volume of the left supraspinatus tendon. The enlarged tendon margin is in close proximity to and impinges upon the course of the biceps brachii tendon within the intertubercular groove. The biceps tendon itself cannot be fully assessed for internal fiber architecture or tenosynovial effusion due to the inherent limitations of CT for soft tissue tendon evaluation. However, its anatomic relationship to the enlarged supraspinatus tendon strongly suggests mechanical impingement.

No subchondral bone defects are identified at the humeral head or glenoid. There is no evidence of osteophyte formation, enthesopathy or degenerative joint disease. No joint incongruity or intraarticular mineralized bodies are seen.

INTERPRETED BY

RIGHT

Nele Eley (Ondreka),
DVM Dr. med. vet.,
DipECVDI

The right shoulder is within normal limits. The supraspinatus and biceps tendon regions show no abnormal realization or focal enlargement. There are no osseous abnormalities, subchondral defects or osteoarthritic changes.

HOSPITAL NAME

Mountain West

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Left supraspinatus tendinopathy with multifocal intratendinous mineralization.
- Suspect secondary biceps tendon impingement on the left.
- Normal CT presentation of the right shoulder comments.

REFERRING VET

Dr David Mason

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The mineralized focal within the left supraspinatus tendon and the associated tendon enlargement are characteristic for chronic mineralizing supraspinatus tendinopathy. In this case, the increased tendon volume results in encroachment on the biceps tendon within the intertubercular groove making biceps tendon impingement a likely contributor to the patient's signs. While CT is well suited for detecting mineralization and osteoarthritic changes, it has limited sensitivity for evaluating tendon fiber disruption, synovitis or tenosynovial effusion.

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Musculoskeletal ultrasound or MRI of the left shoulder could be considered to further assess the biceps tendon and its sheath for tenosynovitis, fiber disruption or effusion if surgery is contemplated, finding support addressing supraspinatus mineralization with consideration of



PATIENT concurrent biceps impingement rather than an isolated primary biceps pathology alone.

Aspen Anderson

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Labrador Retriever

SEX

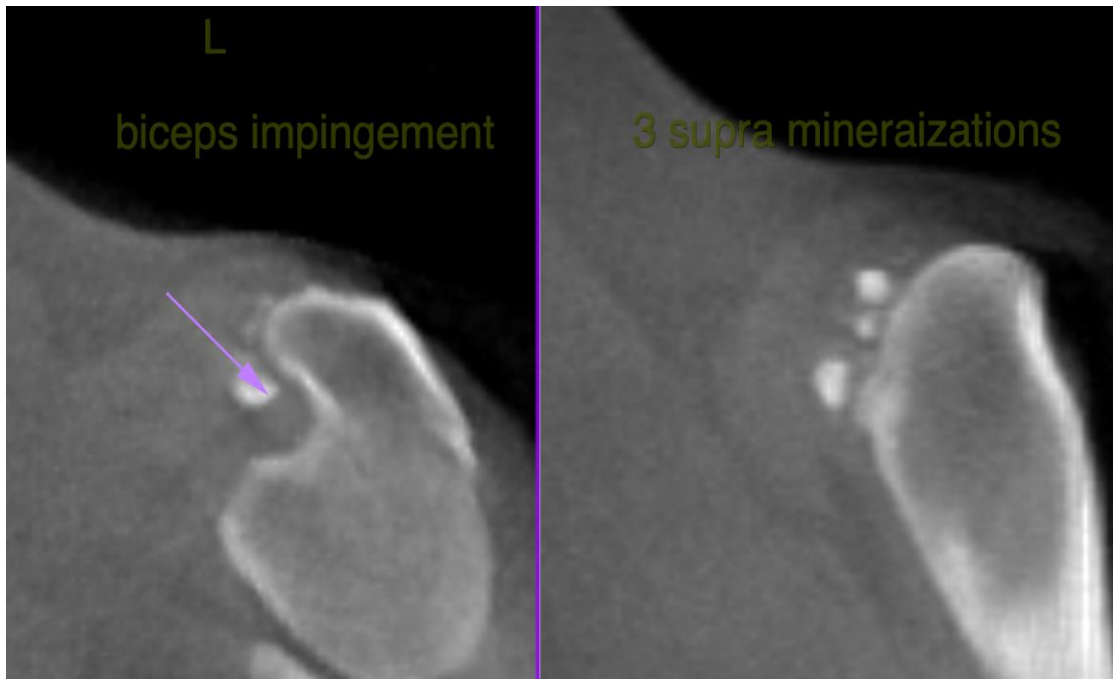
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

HOSPITAL NAME

Mountain West

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr David Mason

Nele Eley (Ondreka), DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI
European Specialist in Veterinary Diagnostic Imaging, Cert. Radiology,
Senior lecturer University of Giessen/Germany, Veterinary Faculty, Department of Radiology.
info@sonopath.com

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