


PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Lucy Watkins Intermittent forelimb lameness after vigorous activity.
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Overweight, BCS 7/9

SPECIES RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE CERVICAL SPINE, SHOULDERS, ELBOWS & CARPI

Canine Mediolateral and craniocaudal views of both front limbs, lateral view of the cervical spine, totaling 8 images.

BREED RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Terrier X Number, alignment and anatomy of the cervical vertebrae are considered within normal limits. The width of the intervertebral disc spaces and neuroforamina appear within normal limits.

SEX Both should present within normal limits. No evidence of osteoarthritis, osteochondritis or aggressive bone lesions.

Spayed Female Blurring of the cranial contour of the medial coronoid processes is present in both elbows. There is a moderate amount of osteophytes on the proximal contour of the anconeal process and proximocranial aspect of the radius in both elbows, accentuating the right side. Subtrochlear notch sclerosis of the ulna is noted bilaterally. An osseous metaplasia appears to be present distal of the medial humeral epicondyle in the right elbow. The radiographic findings are more pronounced in the right elbow when compared to the left side.

AGE
 10 Years

Both carpal joints present within age related normal limits.

INTERPRETED BY

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

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Bilateral elbow dysplasia with medial coronoid pathology and moderate secondary osteoarthritis
- Osseous metaplasia in the flexor origin of the left elbow

HOSPITAL NAME

North Idaho AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Jolee Stegemoller

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The radiographic study reveals chronic osteoarthritic findings in both elbows as a consequence of medial coronoid pathology. The osteoarthritic findings are more pronounced on the right when compared with the left side. Moreover, the right elbow reveals radiographic evidence of chronic flexor enthesopathy, which may further contribute to the clinical signs. The patient must have been suffering from elbow dysplasia for a long time, since this is a developmental disease. However, flaring of the clinical signs may be observed after exercise, and late onset clinical signs can occur in compartment syndrome with cartilage damage and advanced osteoarthritis. However, other concurrent pathology including soft tissue trauma or inflammation/musculotendinopathy and neurologic disease cannot be ruled out.

INVOICE
 33556

DATE

12/17/21



PATIENT

Lucy Watkins

SPECIES

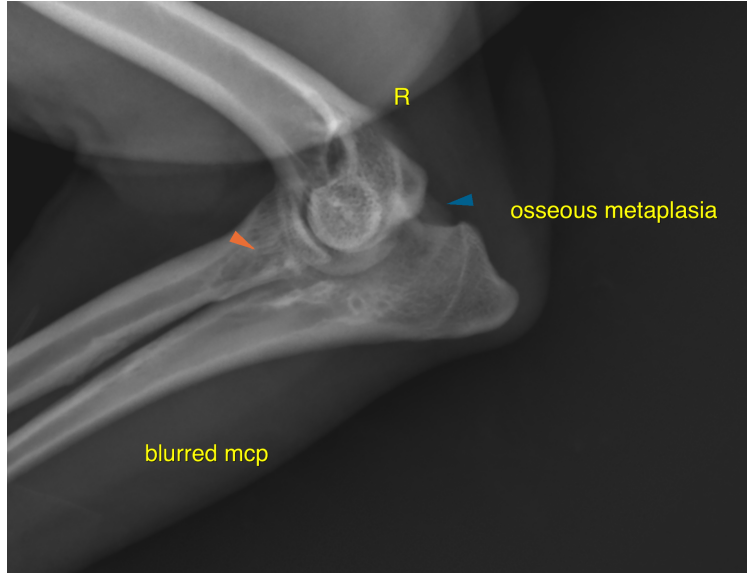
Canine

BREED

Terrier X

SEX

Spayed Female



AGE

10 Years

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.

INTERPRETED BY

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

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.
Nele.Eley@sonopath.com

HOSPITAL NAME

North Idaho AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Jolee Stegemoller

INVOICE

33556

DATE

12/17/21