



PATIENT

Brody McClintlock

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History of lameness and hip pain, suddenly acutely lame over the past week, was non weight bearing on one hind leg for a day - O can't remember which - but is weight bearing now, still limping.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Both knees thickened on palpation, with marked crepitus. Some reluctance to extend hips on ortho exam. Mild edema around L knee. Trying to decide if pain is due to acute cruciate injury or if P just aggravated pre-existing arthritis.

SPECIES

Canine

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE STIFLES & PELVIS

Ventrodorsal hip extended views of the pelvis and lateral view of both stifles totaling 3 images available for review.

BREED

Catahoula Leopard Dog Mix

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Stifles

The presumed right stifle reveals severe articular swelling with severe periarticular new bone formation which accentuates the fabellae, patella, femoral trochlea, and tibial plateau.

Moderate articular swelling and moderate to severe osteoarthritic changes of the presumed left stifle are seen.

The subchondral bone plates appear to be sclerotic in both stifle joints.

The muscle volume appears to be relatively low in both hind limbs and loss of muscle mass appears to accentuate the left hind limb; however, this difference between the right and left hind limb may also be positional.

A soft tissue opaque nodule of 3.5 x 2.0 cm is superimposed onto the medial aspect of the left mid-thigh.

SEX

MN

AGE

9 Years

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Healing Paws

Pelvis

Both coxofemoral joints present within age related normal limits.

REFERRING VET

Sarah Preston

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Severe bilateral stifle osteoarthritis.
- Presumed bilateral hind limb muscle atrophy.
- Soft tissue nodule in the left proximal hind limb.

INVOICE

48814

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The radiographic study reveals severe osteoarthritis in both stifles. It is hard to define whether there is cranial thrust of the tibia with the available positioning; however, at least for the presumed right stifle, cranial thrust of the tibia appears to be present. Cranial cruciate ligament injury with or without concurrent meniscopthy is the most likely underlying cause of the pertinent radiographic changes. However, other arthropathy including immune mediated cannot be ruled out entirely. Correlate with the clinical palpation and consider aspiration and analysis of synovia in case of doubt.

DATE

12-4-21



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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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