



PATIENT

Buddy Ackerman

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Painful in R elbow.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Overall normal. Mild elevation in ALP.

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ELBOWS

Plain study of the right and left elbow available for review.

BREED

Lab Retriever Mix

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Right Elbow

Decreased attenuation, heterogeneity, and a long radioulnar fissure are seen in the tip of the right medial coronoid process. The base of the medial coronoid process presents sclerosis with loss of its trabecular bone pattern.

SEX

MN

A 1.5mm sized isolated fragment is seen in the medial and caudal aspect of the right elbow joint.

AGE

11 Years

Multiple small subchondral bone defects are seen in the caudal aspect of the medial humeral condyle and surrounded by sclerosis.

A large amount of periarticular osteophytes is seen in all compartments of the right elbow joint.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

Left Elbow

Irregular contour, fissure lines, and decreased attenuation of the tip of the left medial coronoid process are seen. There is sclerosis of the base of the left medial coronoid process.

A subchondral bone defect is seen in the center of the articular surface of the medial humeral condyle accompanied by deep peripheral sclerosis.

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Health Care
Denver

A large amount of periarticular osteophytes is present.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Bilateral medial coronoid pathology.
- Bilateral subchondral bone defects of the medial humeral condyle.
- Bilateral severe elbow osteoarthritis.

REFERRING VET

Cathryn Sayer

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INVOICE

50449

The CT study reveals bilateral elbow dysplasia with fragmentation of the medial coronoid processes, subchondral bone defects within the medial humeral condyles suggesting presence of medial compartment syndrome, and/or osteochondritis as well as severe secondary osteoarthritic changes. Medial compartment syndrome with cartilage damage is one potential explanation for late onset of clinical signs in elbow dysplasia. No evidence of aggressive bone lesions was found.

DATE

2-20-22



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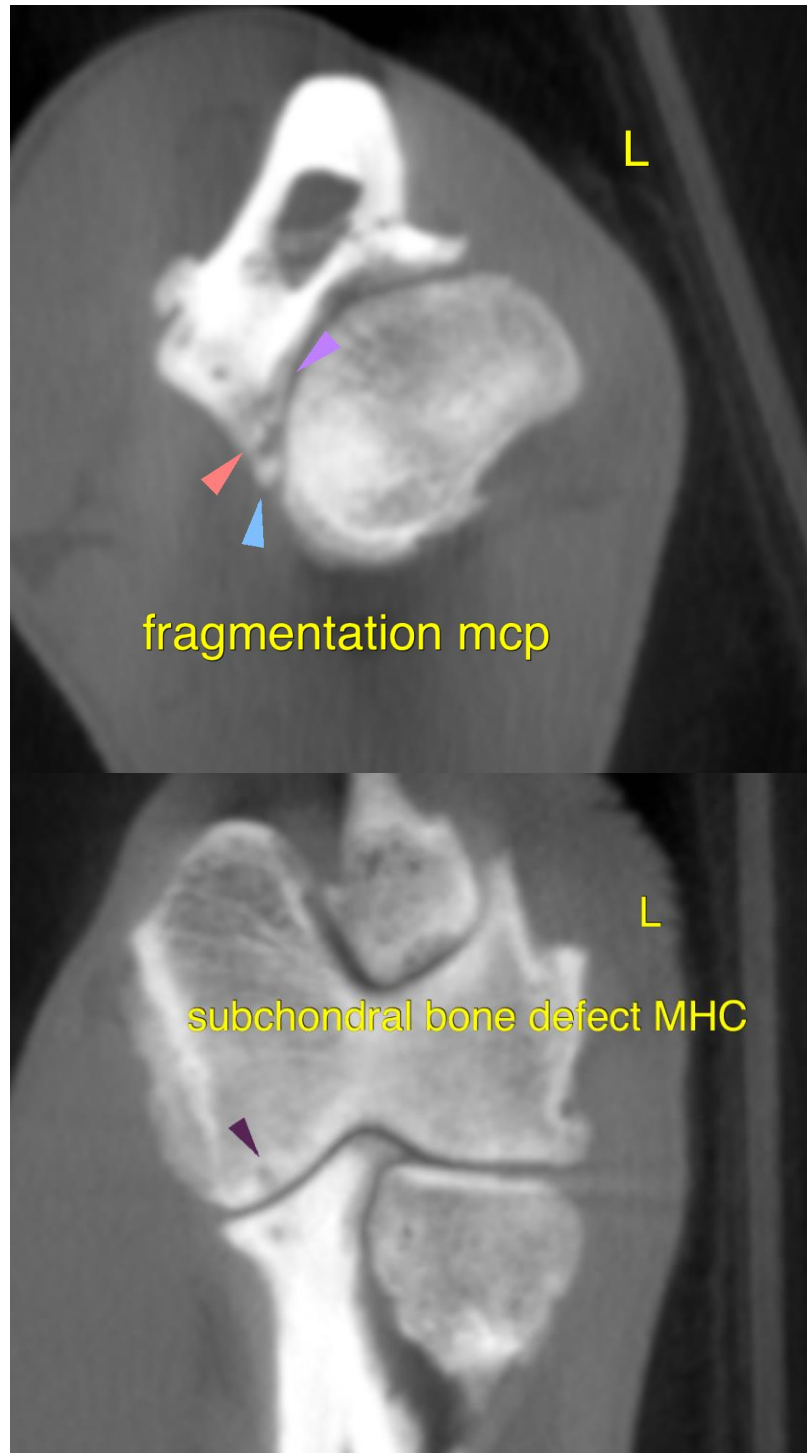
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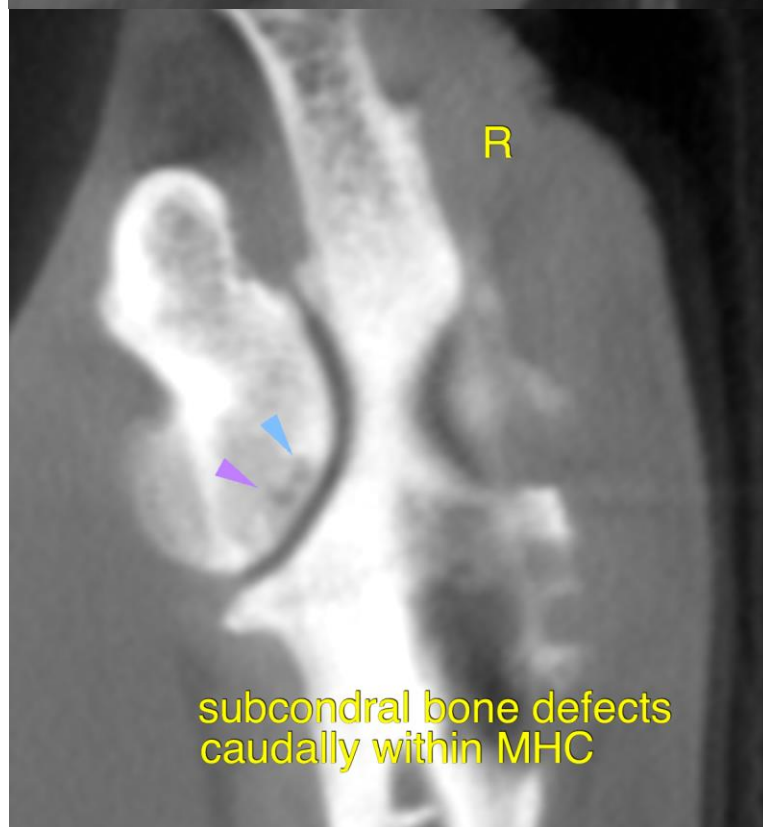
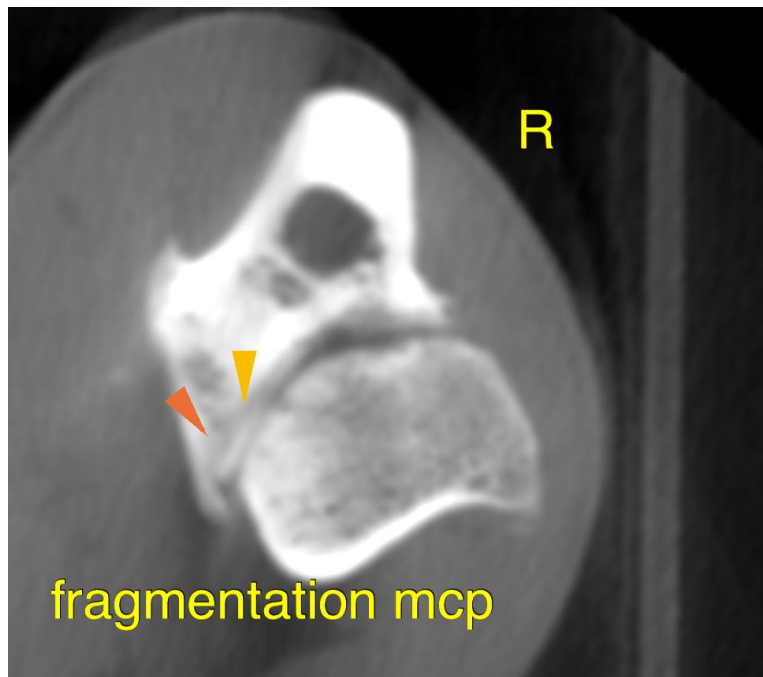
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

SPECIES

Canine

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