



PATIENT

Peter Alonzo

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Reason for Radiographs: Limping RF leg for 2 months ; Responsive to NSAID Therapy Current Meds: None
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC/Chem: Not done UA: Not done

SPECIES

Canine

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ELBOWS & SHOULDERS

Mediolateral and craniocaudal views of both elbows and mediolateral and caudocranial views of the shoulders totaling 8 images available for review.

BREED

Dogue de Bordeaux

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Right Elbow

SEX

Male

Blurring of the cranial contour of the medial coronoid process is seen in the right elbow. There is subtrochlear notch sclerosis of the ulnar and a moderate amount of periarticular osteophytes accentuating the anconeal process. A mild radioulnar step formation is seen as well as a subchondral bone defect with mild peripheral sclerosis in the medial humeral condyle.

AGE

15 Months

Left Elbow

The left elbow presents similar changes. Blurring of the medial coronoid process with decreased opacity and subtrochlear notch sclerosis of the ulnar is seen. There is a mild amount of periarticular osteophytes accentuating the anconeal process and subchondral bone defect within the humeral condyle.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

Shoulders

A concave defect is seen within the caudal contour of the left humeral head and surrounded by moderate peripheral sclerosis.

HOSPITAL NAME

Byram Animal
Hospital

No subchondral bone defect can be identified in the right shoulder.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

REFERRING VET

Dr. Carlos Abdul-
Chani

- Bilateral medial coronoid pathology and subchondral bone defect of the medial humeral condyle with secondary elbow osteoarthritis.
- Osteochondritis of the left humeral head.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INVOICE

50472

The radiographic study reveals presence of medial coronoid pathology in both elbows. The subchondral bone defect of the medial humeral condyles may represent kissing lesions or osteochondritis. Moderate secondary osteoarthritic changes are present on the right and mild osteoarthritic changes are present on the left side.

DATE

2-22-22

Note the concurrent presence of osteochondritis in the left shoulder. A subchondral bone defect cannot be seen in the right shoulder. Shoulder osteochondritis tends to be less significant from a clinical perspective compared with medial coronoid pathology and osteochondritis within the elbow. Moreover, the osteochondritis of the shoulder appears to affect the limb that is not



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presenting clinical signs at this point only.

Arthroscopic revision of both elbows should be considered and may be preceded by a CT scan of the elbows for further definition.

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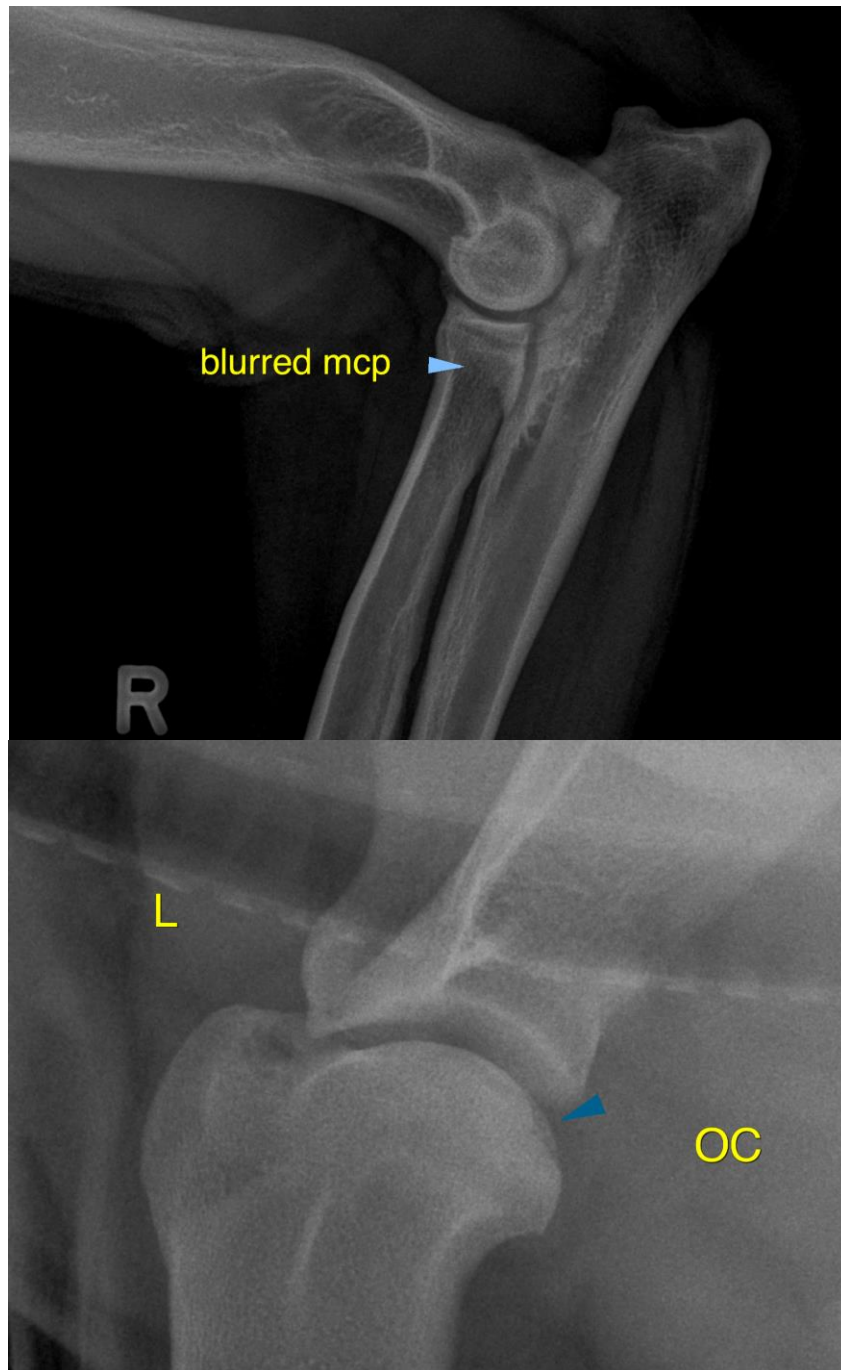
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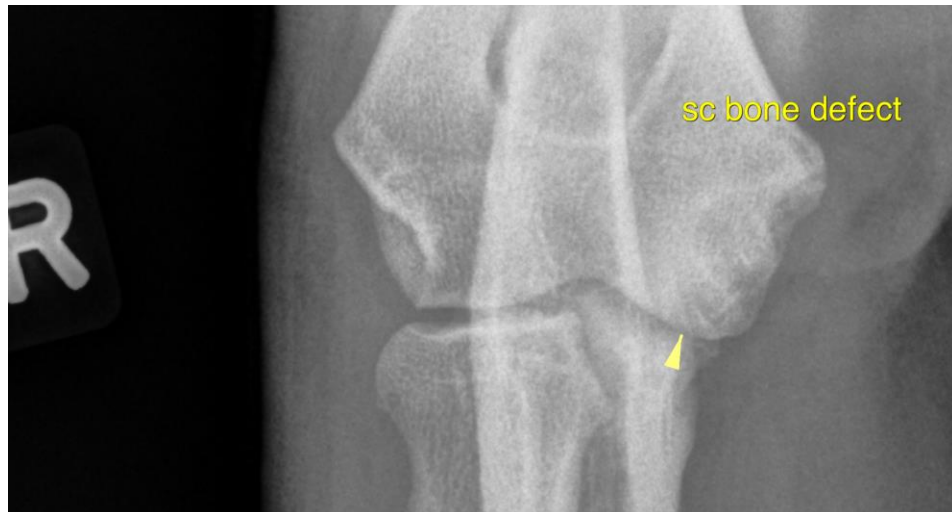
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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