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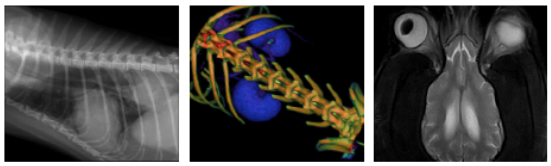

PATIENT

Bailey Clifford

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Australian Cattle Dog X

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

12 Years

INTERPRETED BY

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

HOSPITAL NAME

ACCCP

REFERRING VET

Dr. Bartling

INVOICE

35441

DATE

2/3/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

3 month hx RTL lameness Similar lameness last year resolved with joint injection R elbow with synamid. Shoulder US for review: This scan was performed 1/6/2022 but was not uploaded due to website issues. Treated with shockwave that day and repeated elbow injection Lameness is 75% improved, I expected more improvement This dog has a history of presumed autoimmune myositits whole body from 2021 based on MRI imaging from neurologist Normal MRI of spine cervical to LS at that time and normal spinal tap
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Painful SUP and BB stretch, painful R elbow flexion RTL Very mild OA in elbow on rads RTL No evidence of OA per radiologist in shoulder

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SHOULDERS

Right Shoulder
The supraspinatus tendon measures 6.5 mm in thickness. No evidence of biceps impingement is seen. A plate-like hyperechoic structure is seen at the attachment of the supraspinatus tendon to the greater humeral tubercle, which is a common anatomic variant.

The biceps presents no echoarchitectural changes. Minimal effusion is present within the bicipital tendon sheath. The tendon sheath lining is even and thin. The bone surface of the intertubercular groove presents.

Left Shoulder
The supraspinatus tendon measures 6.5 mm in thickness. No evidence of biceps impingement is seen. A plate-like hyperechoic structure is seen at the attachment of the suprasinatus tendon to the greater humeral tubercle, which is a common anatomic variant. The infraspinatus muscle condenses and narrows down to a long tendon of even width, smooth outline and regular echogenic fibular echoarchitecture and up to the attachment to the bone surface of the humerus. There is no evidence of enlargement of the infraspinatus bursa.

The biceps tendon can be seen from its origin through the bicipital groove, up to the musculotendinous transition and is within normal limits for shape, echogenicity and echoarchitecture. There is no evidence of synovial thickening and no evidence of abnormal effusion. The bone surface of the bicipital groove is even and smooth.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Structurally normal ultrasound of both shoulders

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The ultrasonographic study reveals no evidence of significant echoarchitectural changes of the supraspinatus, biceps, or infraspinatus in either of the shoulders. Biceps or rotator cuff injury is considered unlikely of the underlying cause of the patient's clinical signs.

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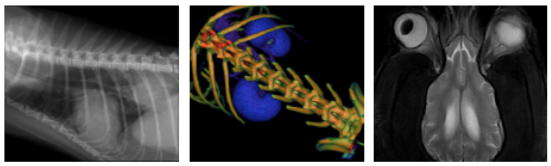

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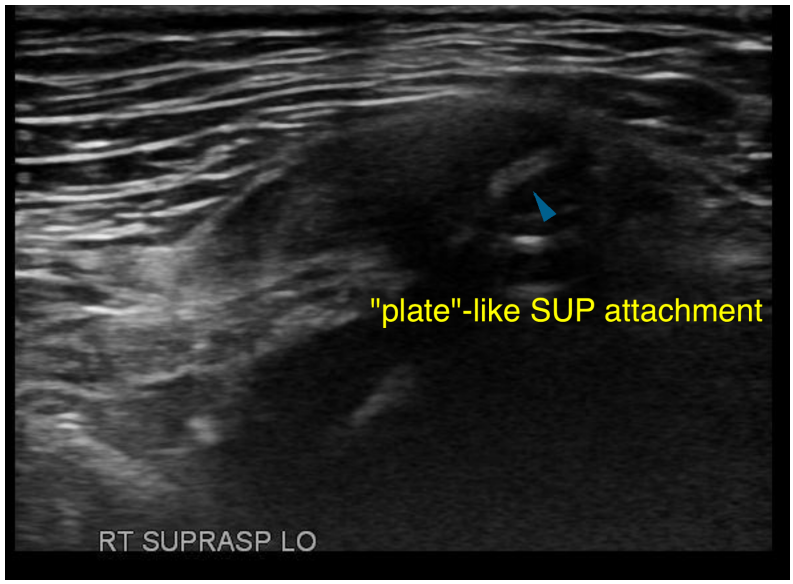

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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