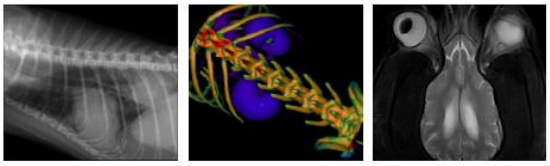
SonoPath Teleradiology

EDUCATIONAL TELECONSULTATION SERVICES™



SonoPath.com
1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT

Bear Frascarella

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Lab Retriever

SEX

Male

AGE

12 Years, 7 Months

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Blandford Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Hazel Holman

INVOICE

58057

DATE

5-1-23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

HX problem with ataxia & knuckling hindlegs since 10/22. Neuro consult 4/7/23 MRI,CSF, CS/CBC, chest rads showed IVDD with protrusion C6/7 causing compression SC ventrally treated with pred & omeprazole. Now 4/28 LF lameness acutely, edema & pain (still on pred). PE 5/1/23 firm swelling mid radius , edema whole LF & pain around radial mass. Rads taken. Temp 102

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE LEFT ELBOW

Mediolateral and craniocaudal views of the left forearm totaling 5 images available for review.

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Extensive soft tissue swelling with increased opacity is seen caudal and proximal to the left olecranon.

There is no evidence of articular swelling of the left elbow joint. The medial coronoid process and humeral condyles present within normal limits. The joint spaces are congruent.

Reduced opacity with new bone formation and fine sclerotic margin is seen at the attachment of the interosseous ligament between the radius and ulna within their proximal diaphyseal third.

There appears to be extensive soft tissue swelling medial and distal to the left elbow joint with no underlying bone changes.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Normal radiographic presentation of the left elbow joint.
- Suspect radioulnar ischemic necrosis versus prominent detachment of the interosseous membrane.
- Unspecific soft tissue swelling medial and distal to the left elbow joint.
- Suspect decubital soft tissue swelling level with the olecranon versus bursa hygroma.

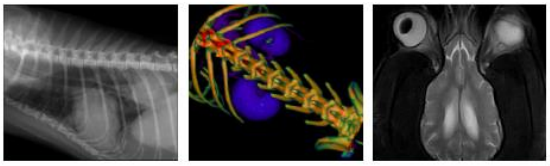
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The prominent detachment of the interosseous membrane can be an incidental finding. In rare cases, this can be associated with ischemic necrosis of the radius and ulna in the area of the attachment of the ligament. This, however, appears unlikely as the underlying cause of the clinical signs and appears to be unrelated to the soft tissue swelling in the medial aspect of the proximal forearm. Edema, cellulitis, hematoma, and neoplasia are potential differential diagnoses and sampling could be considered for further definition if not performed already.

Soft tissue ultrasound can help identify the nature of the soft tissue swelling in both the medial forearm and olecranon regions as well.

SonoPath Teleradiology

EDUCATIONAL TELECONSULTATION SERVICES™



SonoPath.com
1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT

Bear Frascarella

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Lab Retriever

SEX

Male

AGE

12 Years, 7 Months

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Blandford Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET

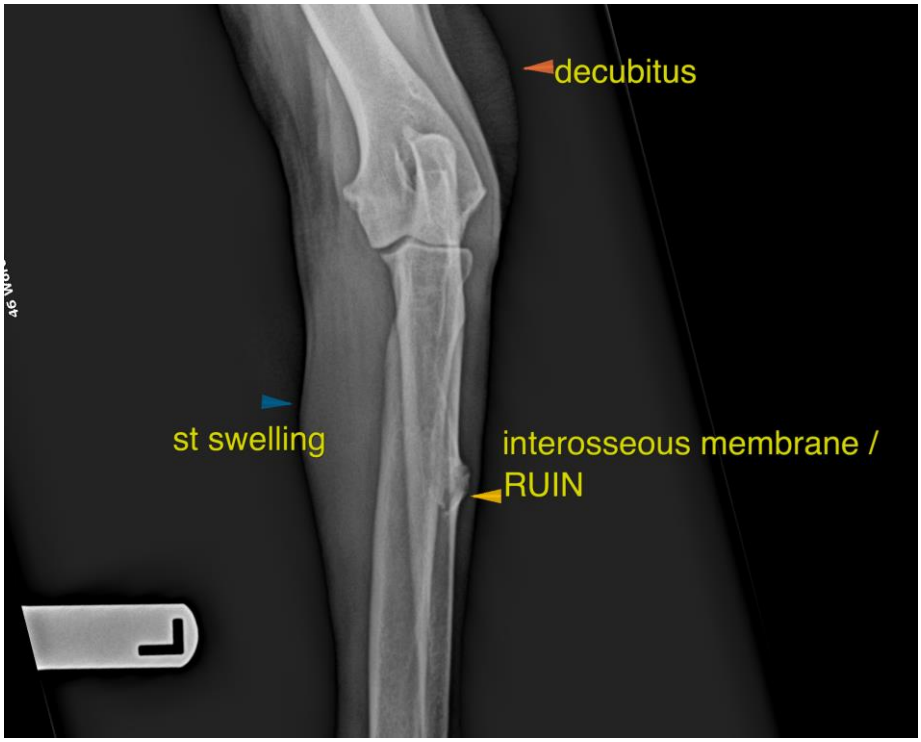
Dr. Hazel Holman

INVOICE

58057

DATE

5-1-23



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.

Nele Eley, 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