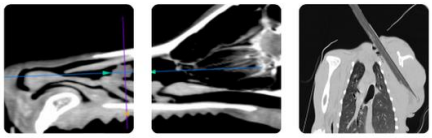

PATIENT

Harley Locurto

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pomsky

SEX

FS

AGE

7Y, 7M

WEIGHT

51lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Mobile Pet Imaging

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

REFERRING VET

Bogdansky

INVOICE

74953

DATE

5-11-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Left forelimb lameness since 3-31-26 semi responsive to NSAIDS and rest.
Now no longer putting any weight on the Left Fore limb
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC-wnl Chem- mildly elevated ALP

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SHOULDERS & ELBOWS

Plain and post contrast studies of the shoulders and post contrast study of the elbows are available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Shoulders

Both shoulders are within normal CT limits. There is no evidence of osteochondral defects, osteoarthritis, subchondral bone sclerosis, articular enlargement, fracture, aggressive osseous lesion, and no indirect evidence of biceps tenosynovitis. No overt evidence of shoulder instability or significant periarticular remodeling is identified.

Mild muscle atrophy is present involving the left forelimb musculature compared to the contralateral side.

The patient's body condition score appears mildly elevated.

The cervical and axillary lymph nodes present within normal limits.

No brachial plexus abnormality is seen.

Elbows

Both elbows are within normal CT limits. There is no evidence of medial coronoid pathology, osteochondrosis, ununited anconeal process, significant incongruity, osteoarthritis, or aggressive osseous abnormality. No evidence of traumatic osseous injury is seen.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- No significant CT abnormalities identified in the shoulder or elbow joints.
- Mild left forelimb muscle atrophy.
- Mildly overweight body condition.

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No definitive orthopedic cause of the left forelimb lameness is identified on the CT examination of the shoulders and elbows. The mild left sided muscle atrophy supports chronic decreased limb use. Importantly, CT is highly sensitive for osseous disease but has limited sensitivity for musculotendinous injury such as biceps tendon disease, medial shoulder instability, neurologic disease, and subtle soft tissue pathology such as secondary to inflammation or trauma. Complete orthopedic and neurologic assessment and potentially musculoskeletal ultrasound or MRI could be considered for further definition depending on the clinical correlation.

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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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