



PATIENT

Misty Schwarzenback

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

persistent right forelimb lameness, not improving with metacam and gabapentin

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE FRONT LIMBS & CERVICAL SPINE

Plain and post contrast studies of the elbows, shoulders, and cervical spine available for review.

BREED

Saint Bernard

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Elbows

Deformity and heterogeneous attenuation of the tip of the right medial coronoid process is seen. There appears to be a fissure line isolating a small fragment with reduced attenuation from the tip of the right medial coronoid process. The base shows increased sclerosis with loss of its trabecular bone pattern. Mild humeroulnar joint space asymmetry is noted. There is no evidence of subchondral bone defect. A moderate amount of periarticular osteophytes is seen. Mild swelling with increased enhancement of the flexor muscle origin is noted.

SEX

FS

Deformity and heterogeneous attenuation as well as increased sclerosis of the base of the left medial coronoid process are seen. There is mild humeroulnar joint space asymmetry. No evidence of subchondral bone defects is seen. A moderate amount of periarticular osteophytes is noted and there is swelling as well as increased contrast enhancement of the flexor muscle origin.

AGE

12 Years

Shoulders

Both shoulders present within age related normal limits.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

Cervical Spine

Early spondylosis deformans can be seen at C2/3, C3/4, C4/5, and C6/7.

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway Animal
Hospital

There is no visible intervertebral disc hernia and no neuroforaminal stenosis is noted.

The brachial plexus, axillary, and cervical lymph nodes present within normal limits.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Kahn

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Bilateral medial coronoid pathology with moderate secondary osteoarthritis and flexor enthesopathy.

INVOICE

52138

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study reveals bilateral medial coronoid pathology with moderate secondary osteoarthritis and flexor enthesopathy. The CT findings suggest presence of a fissure within the tip of the right medial coronoid process; however, there is interference with streak artifacts and definitive presence of a fissure or fragment cannot be ascertained. Nevertheless, medial coronoid disease is present in both elbows and arthroscopic revision of the elbows could be considered in case of pertinent clinical signs. However, in a 12-year-old dog, other differential diagnoses such as soft tissue pathology including neurologic disease, as well as neoplasia, are potential rule outs and further definition by means of an MRI could be considered depending on the clinical context.

DATE

5-12-22



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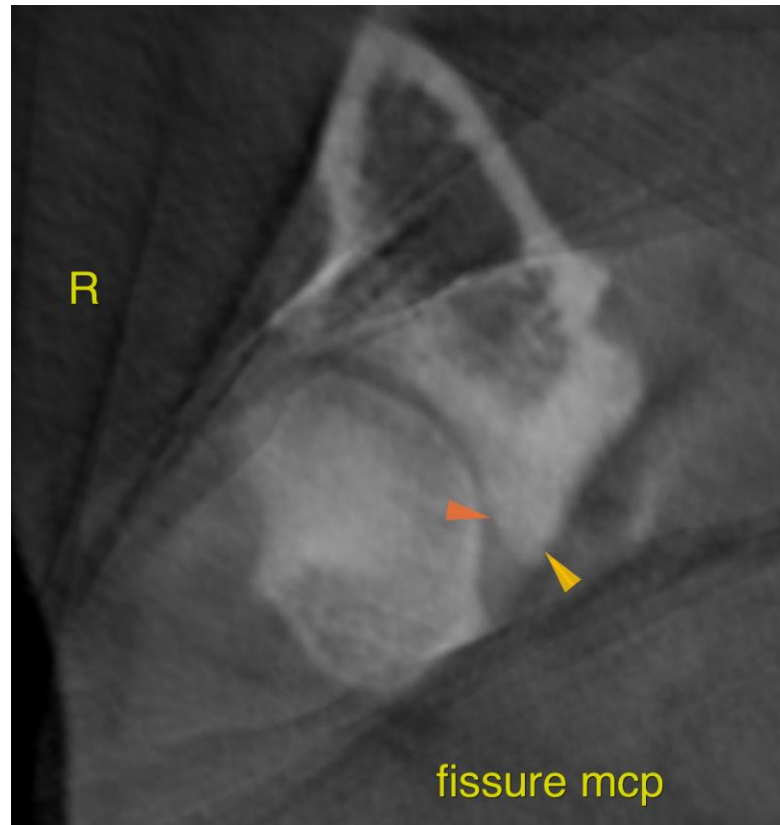
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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