



**PATIENT**

Adelaide Geen

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Pt has hx of deformity on rt front leg: carpus is frozen - unsure of etiology of deformity, pt adopted through a shelter, unable to get previous rads at this time. Pt presented last week for laceration-like wound on lateral aspect of carpus. Pt was still using leg well and running around. Gave pt convenia injection at appt last week, and pt was doing well. About 24hrs ago, P started acting listless. O says P is not licking the wound, but area looks red, and pt not running around as much. Cbc/chem and culture pending.

**SPECIES**

Feline

**RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE RIGHT CARPUS**

**BREED**

Mediolateral and craniocaudal views of the right carpus totaling 3 images available for review.

DLH

**RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**SEX**

SF

The right manus is angulated in an 85 degree angle which appears to be fixed in all available images. The distal radius and ulna present within normal limits except for mild smooth periosteal new bone formation.

**AGE**

3.5 Years

There is significant periarticular soft tissue swelling circumferential to the right carpus accentuated in the dorsal aspect. Linear and granular mineral opacities superimpose onto the soft tissues level with the distal right radius and antebrachicarpal joint.

No primary osseous deformity appears to be present.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Nele Eley, DVM  
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

General shape, length, and trabecular and cortical bone patterns of the radius, carpal bones, and metacarpal bones appear to be within normal limits.

Moderate generalized soft tissue swelling of the soft tissues of the front paw with multiple pinpoint mineral opacities is seen.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

The Pet Hospital of  
Stratford

**RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Acute angulation of the right antebrachicarpal joint with periarticular soft tissue swelling and multifocal regional mineralization.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. David

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The radiographic study does not reveal primary osseous deformity such as angular limb deformity or osteochondrodysplasia. The conformation of the bones presents within normal anatomic limits, however, there is significant periarticular soft tissue swelling with multifocal mineralization which may represent dystrophic mineralization secondary to local infection. Myositis ossificans, which may occur secondary to trauma or infection, is a potential differential diagnosis. Overall, it appears likely that the deformity and angulation of the distal right front limb have their origin in soft tissue injury such as flexor tendon contracture and the periarticular soft tissue changes with mineralization/myositis ossificans have developed secondary to that injury and repeated soft tissue exposure due to abnormal load and wear.

**INVOICE**

53959

**DATE**

9-6-22



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**REFERRING VET**

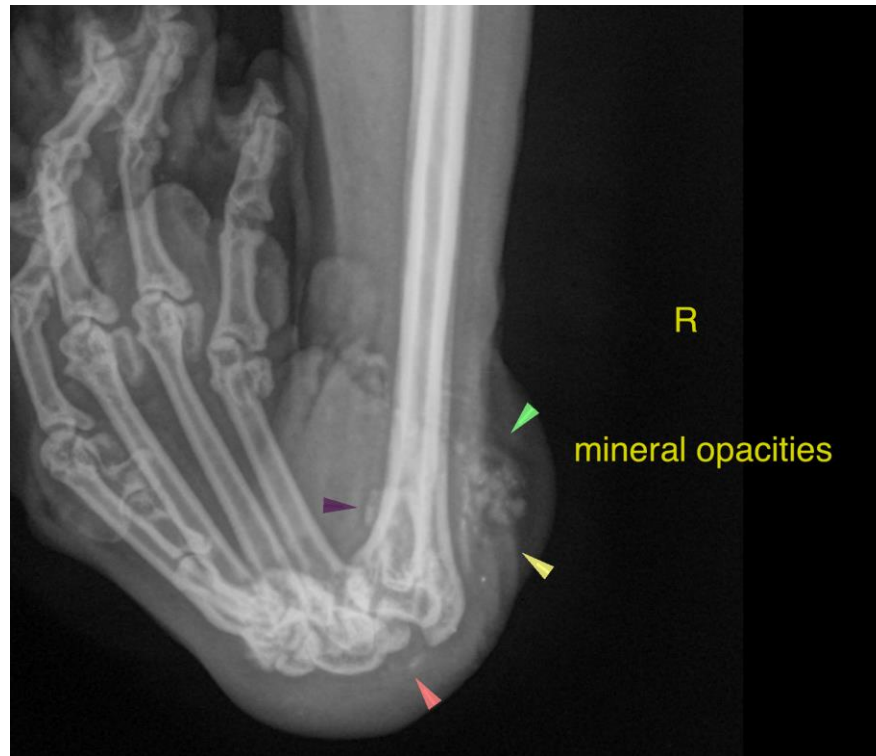
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

**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