



PATIENT

Hannah Munteer

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

US of stifles and iliopsoas - nervous patient with severe heart disease RPL intermittent lameness x 1 year intermittently Goal: evaluate ACL status and note any iliopsoas abnormalities
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Mild stifle effusion Stable stifle No iliopsoas pain today but RDVM requested scan

SPECIES

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Stifles:

BREED

Lab Mix

There is very subtle joint effusion noted on both sides. Subtle synovial thickening is recognized in position 1 on the right. Relevant subchondral irregularities/formation of osteophytes are missing.

SEX

FS

The collateral and the patellar ligaments appear normal as well as the menisci. The intraarticular fat body appears regular without cystic changes.

AGE

4 Years

The cranial cruciate ligament is seen in continuity on both sides with a subtle halo at the level of the tibial insertion.

Iliopsoas muscles/insertion:

INTERPRETED BY

The displayed iliopsoas muscles show a normal echogenic texture. The muscle volume appears normal, muscle fibers are intact and seen in continuity. Fluid pooling within the muscle texture on both sides is not detected.

Insertion towards the lesser trochanter is bilaterally inconspicuous with a smooth bony surface.

Sebastian Jawinski,
 German Board
 Certified Vet
 Specialist in
 Diagnostic Imaging

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Care Center of
 Castle Pines

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Subtle synovial hyperplasia right stifle
- Bilateral, subtle halo tibial insertion of the cranial crucial ligament
- Normal findings of the iliopsoas region

REFERRING VET

Bartling

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

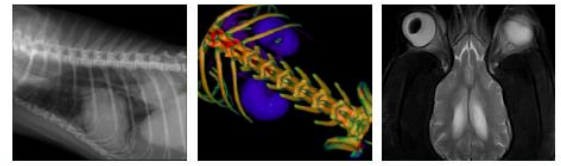
The sonographic findings must be correlated with the clinical presentation. The subtle halo at the level of the tibial insertion of the ACL on both sides could still be a normal finding. A small amount of intraarticular fluid is considered as normal. The right stifle as a primary cause for a right-sided lameness is questionable from a sonographic point of view. The suspected synovial thickening could be a secondary finding due to chronic improper load. Typical signs of intraarticular lesions such as (partial) tears of the ACL or subchondral changes/meniscal tears are missing. Relevant secondary arthrosis is not obvious.

INVOICE

52480

DATE

6-16-22



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TECHNICAL COMMENTS

For iliopsoas instructions I again forwarded this to Nele.

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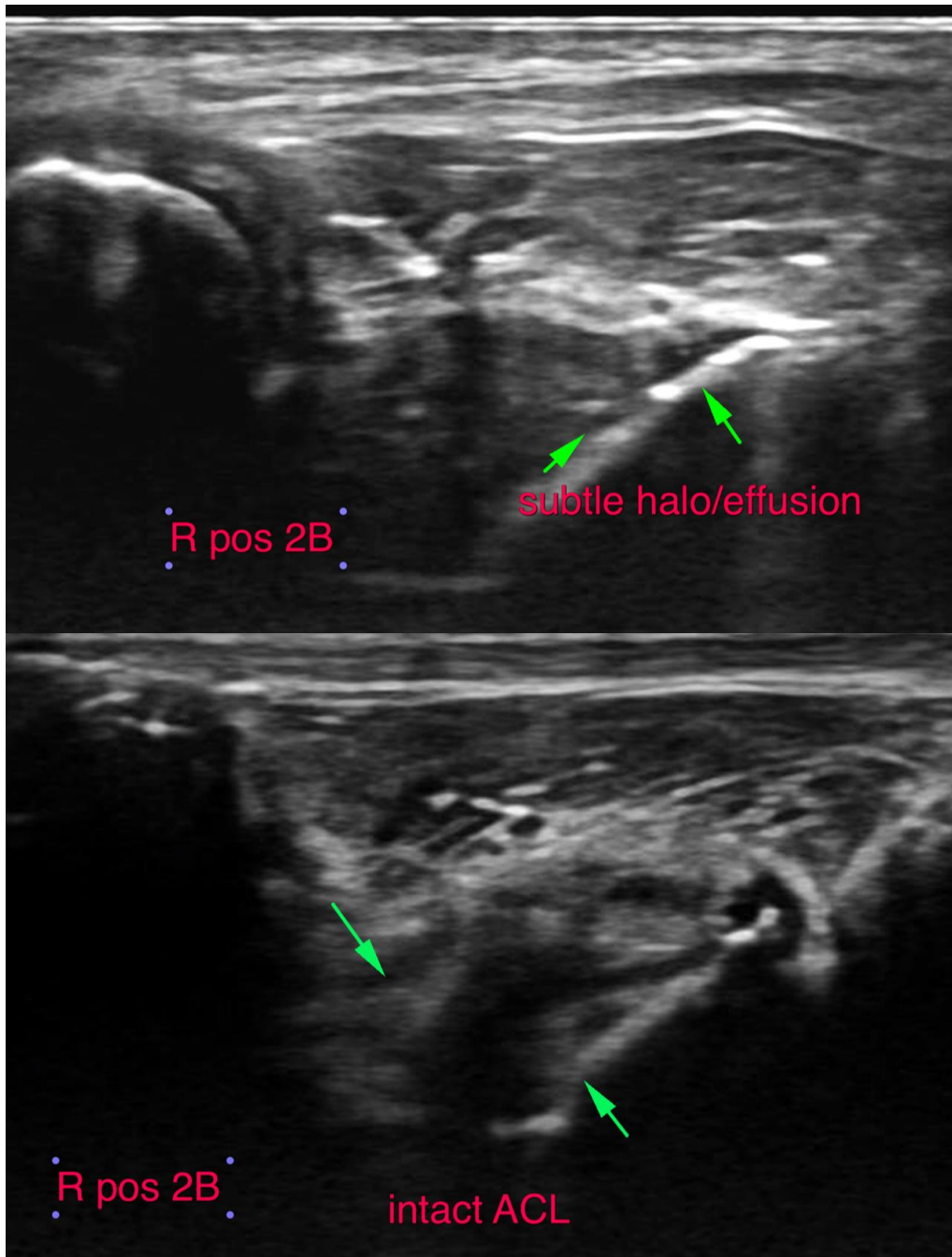
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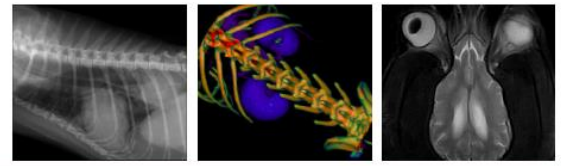
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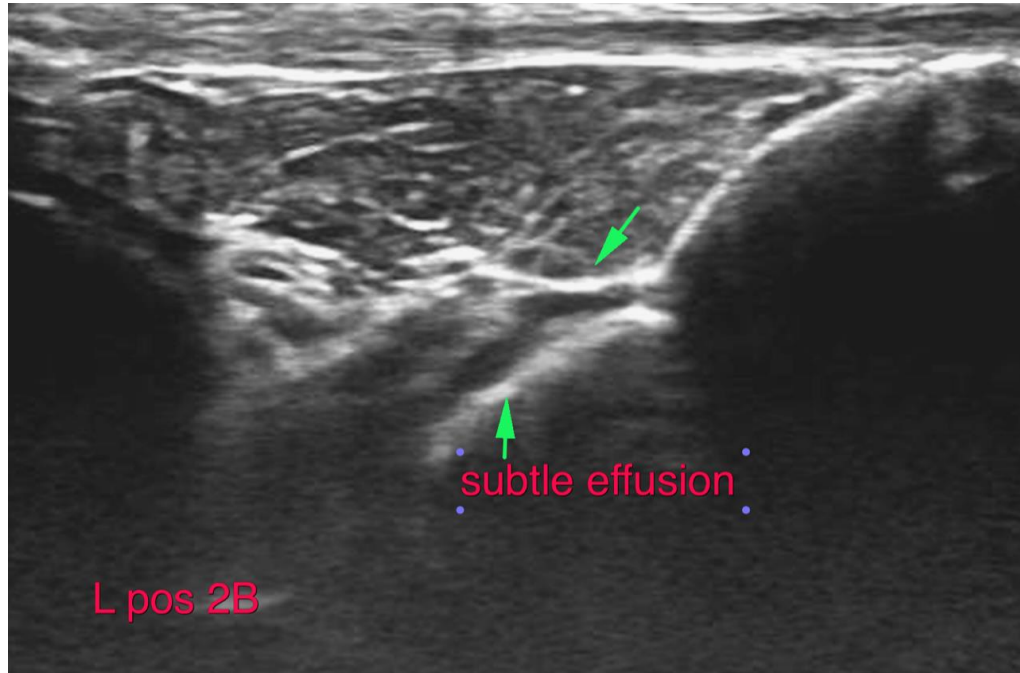
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Sebastian Jawinski, German Board Certified Vet Specialist in Diagnostic Imaging
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