



PATIENT

Sweep Durling

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Shar Pei x Lab

SEX

FS

AGE

3Y

WEIGHT

30.0kg

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Alexa Jones

HOSPITAL NAME

Alberta Veterinary
Dentistry

REFERRING VET

Dr. Brittney Rigby

INVOICE

73427

DATE

1-21-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History:

- Client requested CBCT imaging of tibiotarsal joints while this aggressive patient was anesthetized for a routine COHAT. Bilateral, moderate swelling of the tibiotarsal joints noted during annual wellness examination December 2, 2025 with pDVM and again during COHAT today. ROM is subjectively normal in both joints. Client has recognized this swelling for as long as she can remember, but thought it was normal conformation in her mixed breed dog (Shar Pei X). No history of lameness or apparent pain. No workup has been pursued to date. PLEASE NOTE: LEAD MARKER INCLUDED IN IMAGING IS CORRECT - software indication of left and right is inaccurate!!!

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: None applicable

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE TARSAL JOINTS

A high resolution plain CT study of the tarsal joints is provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The subcutaneous tissue along the caudal aspect of the crus bilaterally and the tarsal joints present a significant diffuse edematous swelling.

The osseous structures of both tarsal joints reveal no abnormalities, but an isolated well-defined, roundish mineralized body at the laterodistal aspect of the right trochlea tali.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Subcutaneous edematous swelling along the crus and tarsus bilaterally
- Isolated osseous body laterodistal aspect right trochlea tali – suspect metaplasia or less likely chronic small avulsion fragment; considered incidental

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study is fitting the history of edematous swelling along crura and tarsi but fails to present an underlying cause. Differentials for the swelling can include allergic reaction, snake/insect bite, vasculitis, paraneoplastic (e.g. mast-cell tumor). Consider complementing workup by FNA sampling of the regional lymph nodes ± subcutaneous swelling.



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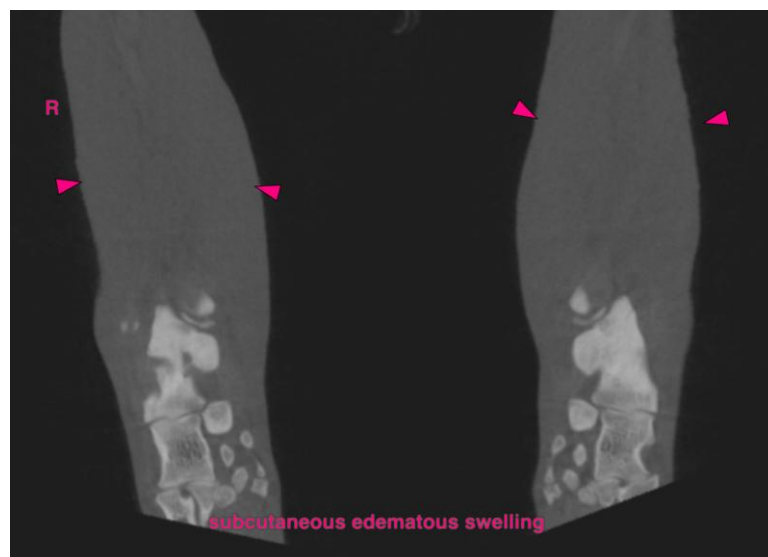
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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 Schaub, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
info@sonopath.com