



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT Marley Grizzard
PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS History of limping, not using left rear leg. Will use it at beginning of walk, but will be holding it up and not using it by the end of the walk. Sometimes will not use it after laying down for long periods of time.

SPECIES Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: WNL

SPECIES Canine
RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE LUMBAR SPINE, PELVIS AND HIND LIMBS

A full set of radiographs of the lumbar spine, pelvis and the hind limbs is provided for review.

BREED RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED Lab
The osseous and surrounding soft tissue structures of the lumbar spine are within normal limits. S1 is not fused with S2.

SEX
The osseous and surrounding soft tissue structures of the pelvis are within normal limits. Both coxofemoral joints present smooth osseous margins and congruent joint spaces.

FS
Both stifle joints present smooth osseous margins and without evidence of intracapsular soft tissue swelling.

AGE
At the proximal aspect of the tuber calcanei of the left calcaneus, a well-defined, ovoid shaped mineral opaque body is seen, measuring 4 x 5 mm.

2
The left & right tibiotarsal joint present a mild intracapsular swelling, L>R. The periarticular bones of the left & right tibiotarsal joint present moderate osteophyte new bone formation. The subchondral bone of a trochlear ridge of the talus bilaterally appears mildly irregular.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Degenerative osteoarthritis tibiotarsal joint bilaterally.
- Possible irregularity subchondral bone of a trochlear ridge, talus bilaterally
- Mild articular swelling tibiotarsal joint bilaterally.
- Dystrophic mineralization proximal aspect left tuber calcanei.
- Symmetric lumbosacral transitional vertebra (Type II)
- Normal coxofemoral joints
- Normal stifle joints

HOSPITAL NAME

Pet Med Plus

REFERRING VET

Dr. Donita McElroy

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The main finding in this case appears to be the degenerative osteoarthritis of both tibiotarsal joints and in combination with the suspected irregularity of a trochlear ridge of the talus, the degenerative changes and mild joint effusion might be a sequela underlying osteochondrosis dissecans or preceding trauma. Radiographs of the tarsal joints in a dorsoplantar projection may provide additional information, supporting the diagnosis. A CT study of the tarsal joints can be used as advanced imaging modality as well.

INVOICE

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The lumbosacral transitional vertebra can be a predisposing factor for degenerative lumbosacral stenosis, however the clinical relevance is unclear.



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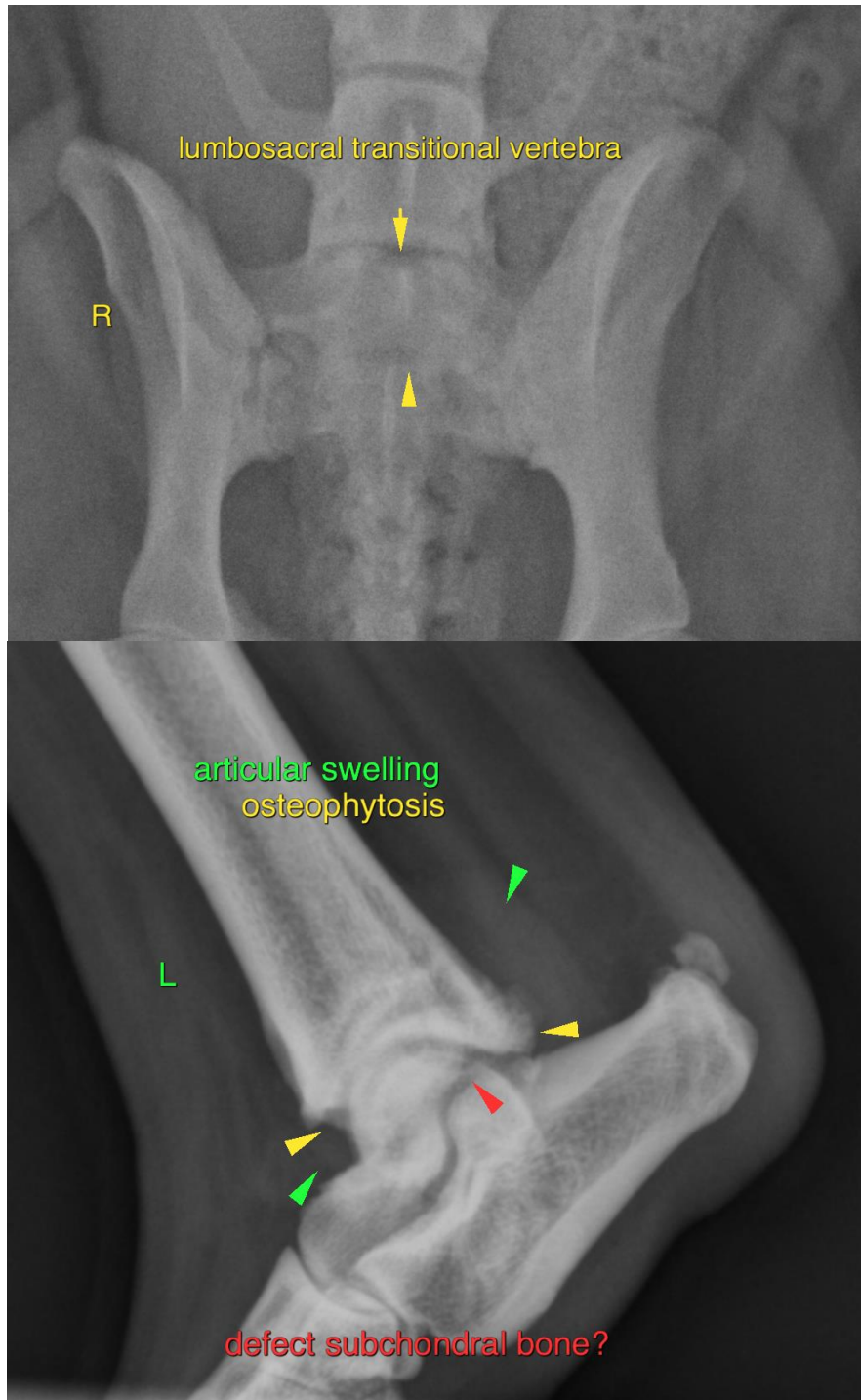
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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