



**PATIENT**

Argos Tonos

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Cane Corso

**SEX**

Male Neuter

**AGE**

13 Months

**INTERPRETED BY**

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Paseos Veterinary  
Center

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Ferrer, DVM

**INVOICE**

54549

**DATE**

10-11-22

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Presented for evaluation of limping on right HL. PT was on the beach on Oct 2, 2022 and pt got hurt and fell and started to limp on right HL. The PE showed mild limping on right HL but still ambulatory. There was no obvious cranial drawer or indirect thrust on the right stifle, but there was a mild click, but no crepitus on the extension and flexion of the right stifle. The left stifle did not have those changes and were normal. PT was sent home with Rimadyl and activity restriction to see if improvements are seen.

**RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE STIFLE JOINTS**

Radiographs of the stifle joints in two imaging planes are provided for review.

**RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

The growth plates are age related open.

Both stifle joints present smooth osseous margins but mild irregularity along the metaphysis due to active remodeling in the growing patient.

The left stifle joint presents with the expected intracapsular soft tissue opacification caused by the synovia and menisci.

The right stifle joint presents significant intracapsular soft tissue swelling, partially effacing the infrapatellar fat pad cranially and distorting the fascial plane caudally.

**RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Articular swelling right stifle joint

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

With the given history, the joint effusion of the right stifle joint is consider traumatic in origin that might be associated with (partial) tearing of the cranial cruciate ligament ± meniscal disease. Although uncommon, isolated meniscal injury is a consideration as well. Theoretically arthritis (immune mediated versus infectious) is a differential as well, but the history is rendering the odds low – a synovial tap can be used to rule out primary inflammatory arthritis. As clinical signs are refractory to empirical therapy, the lack of positive drawer sign/tibial compression test and due to the young age of the patient MRI study of the stifle joint can be used as non-invasive advanced imaging modality for assessment of the cranial cruciate ligament and the menisci.



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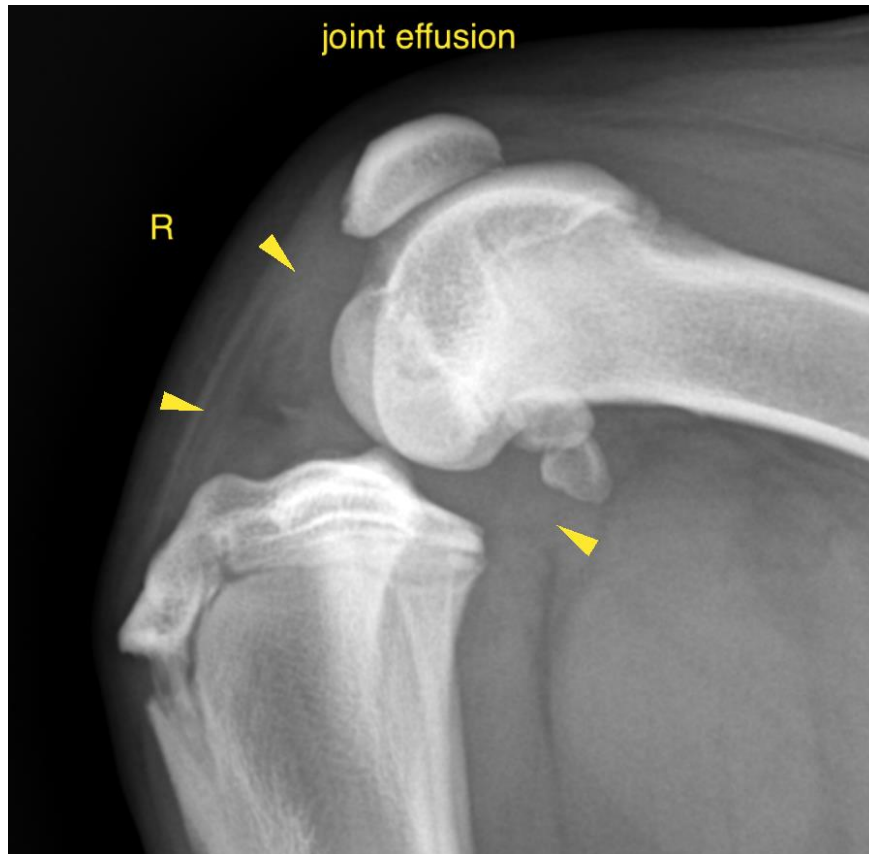
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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  
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