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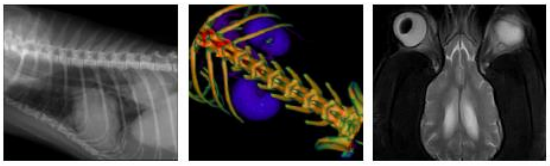

PATIENT

Klondike Munro

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Siberian Husky X

SEX

M

AGE

4 Months

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Mountain West Veterinary Hospital

REFERRING VET

Andrew Burton

INVOICE

57394

DATE

3-22-23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

O noticed pt limping on Friday took to bluepearl to have evaluation. They determined possible fracture in R and L front limbs. See attached radiograph report.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE FRONT LIMBS

A high resolution plain CT study of the front limbs is provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The growth plates are age related open.

At the medial aspect of the shoulder joints bilaterally, a fusiform shaped, zone with granular mineralization is seen. The osseous structures of the shoulder joints present no abnormalities.

The medial part of the right humeral condyle – affecting the epiphysis and metaphysis – present moth eaten osteolytic lesions. The lateral aspect of the subchondral bone of the trochlea humeri presents a crescent shaped, irregular defect, measuring approximately 5.2 x 3.3 x 12.6 mm in size. Moderate sclerosis of the right trochlea humeri is seen. An isolated convex shaped mineralized body is seen at the mediodistal aspect of the left trochlea humeri – with a corresponding defect of the subchondral bone of the right trochlea humeri.

The medial aspect of the distal growth plate of the left humerus presents a focal small zone with coarse pattern of the bone adjacent to the growth plate.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Isolated osseous fragment distal aspect right trochlea humeri with corresponding defect of the subchondral bone
- Disturbed ossification right trochlea humeri – accentuated the epiphysis
- Possible small zone of disturbed ossification right distal growth plate of the humerus
- Calcinosis circumscripta medial aspect shoulder joint bilaterally

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The appreciated osseous fragment at the distal aspect of the medial aspect of the epiphysis of the right humerus is most likely a sequela to pathological fracture due to disturbed ossification of the medial part of the right humeral condyle – osteochondrosis is considered very likely with large defects of the subchondral bone. Theoretically osteomyelitis is a consideration, but I would expect a history of longer standing lameness and inflammatory changes in blood work. At this point, removal of the isolated osseous fragment is considered as the therapy of choice. Recommend discussing possible palliative treatment options of the supposed large zones lacking adequate mineralization with orthopedic surgeon. Follow up CT study of the elbow joint in 3-4 month might be beneficial to allow reevaluation of the elbow joint and if there is ongoing ossification.

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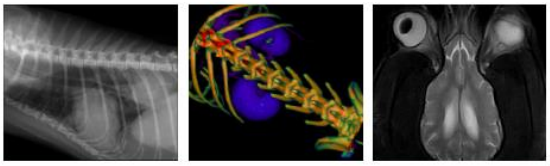

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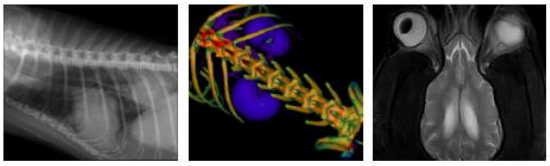

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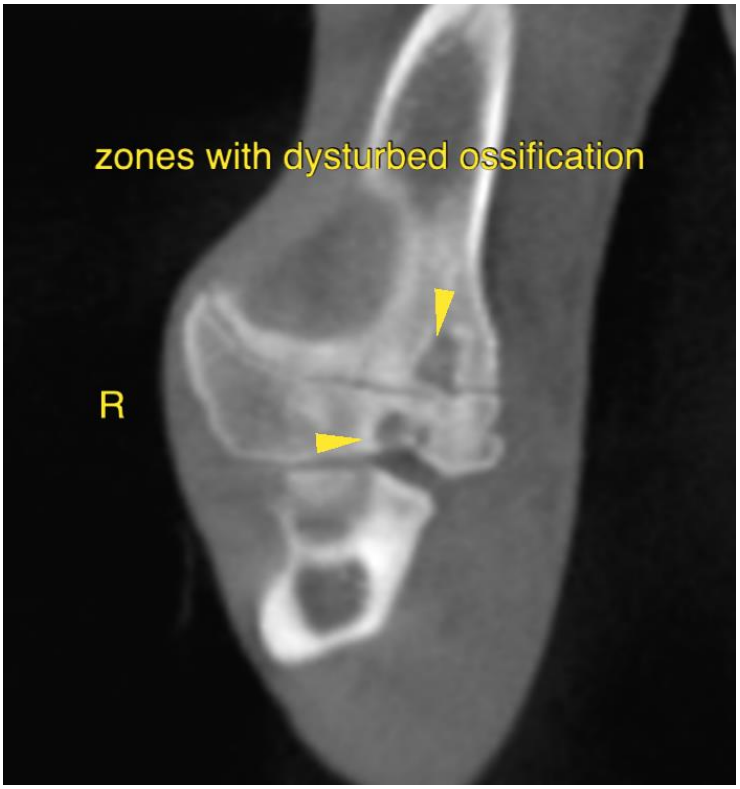

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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 Schaub, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
sebast.schaub@gmail.com