



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

**PATIENT**  
Beba Hoff

**SPECIES**  
Canine

**BREED**  
Pit Bull Mix

**SEX**  
SF

**AGE**  
8 Years, 7 Months

**INTERPRETED BY**  
Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

**HOSPITAL NAME**  
DPC Veterinary Hospital

**REFERRING VET**  
Dr. Rivera

**INVOICE**  
51743

**DATE**  
4-25-22

P presents for limping on RH.  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Physical Examination Key -- (N= Normal, A= Abnormal)  
CV/Respiratory: Normal heart rate and rhythm, no murmur, pulses strong and synchronous, normal bronchovesicular sounds. EENT: Clear AU. OU: lenticular sclerosis. No nasal discharge. No cough on tracheal palpation. Oral cavity: Mild to moderate dental tartar, worn incisors. 104 gingival recession Musculoskeletal: BCS =8 /9. Ambulatory x 4. Thickened stifles with moderate crepitus. Grade 2/5 RH lameness, firm soft tissue swelling on R hock. No cranial drawer or tibial thrust present. Normal ROM of coxofemoral joint. Uro/Perineum: No significant lesions Abd/GI: Soft, non-painful. No masses or fluid wave palpated Lymph Nodes: No peripheral lymphadenopathy Neurological: Alert and appropriate. No significant abnormalities Skin: Multifocal dermal neoplasia- previously aspirated MCT. Hyperpigmentation on ventrum. Good hair coat. No ectoparasites seen Mentation: BAR Hydration: N

**RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE RIGHT TARSAL JOINT**

Orthogonal views of the right tarsus are provided for review.

**RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

A moderate homogenous soft tissue swelling is seen at the medial aspect of the right tarsal joint. The periarticular bones of the right tarsal joint present mild osteophyte new bone formation. A small roundish mineralized body is seen at the distal aspect of the right medial malleolus.

**RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Soft tissue swelling medial aspect right tibiotarsal joint
- Possible right sided medial malleolar fragmentation

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The main finding is the soft tissue swelling at the medial aspect of the right tibiotarsal joint, potentials include trauma ± pathology of the medial collateral ligament, hematoma, granuloma, neoplasia. The possible medial malleolar fragmentation might be caused by small avulsion fracture but is more commonly secondary to degenerative joint disease, small joint mouse, synovial osteochondromatosis/metaplasia. Check if instability of the tarsal joint is present. An ultrasound examination can be used to differentiate between extra- or intracapsular origin of the swelling.



**PATIENT**

Beba Hoff

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Pit Bull Mix

**SEX**

SF

**AGE**

8 Years, 7 Months

**INTERPRETED BY**

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

**HOSPITAL NAME**

DPC Veterinary  
Hospital

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Rivera

**INVOICE**

51743

**DATE**

4-25-22



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