



## PATIENT

Libby Goldstein

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Mixed

## SEX

Intact Male

## AGE

10

## WEIGHT

42.7

## INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

David

## HOSPITAL NAME

ASC Oceanside

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Infernuso

## INVOICE

36478

## DATE

4/3/26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Weight bearing lame on the left HL, moderate to severe thickening of the elbow
- Obese
- Left elbow OA

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SHOULDER AND ELBOW JOINTS

A high-resolution plain CT study of the shoulder and elbow joints is provided for review.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The left shoulder joint and left elbow joint are partially cropped by the field of view.

In the left axillary region, an ovoidal shaped, well-defined, lipoma is seen, measuring 9.0 x 6.4 x 13.3 cm.

The periarticular bones of the right shoulder joint present mild osteophyte new bone formation. The included parts of the left shoulder joint have smooth margins of the periarticular bones.

Both elbow joints present advanced osteophyte new bone formation. The medial coronoid process of the left elbow joint is located and has a heterogeneous density. Cranial to the medial coronoid process of the left elbow joint an isolated, lancet shaped osseous body is seen, measuring 9 x 3 x 5 mm. The medial coronoid process of the right elbow joint is irregular and has a heterogeneous density. Both elbow joints present a periarticular soft tissue swelling.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Fragmented medial coronoid process (FCP) left elbow joint
- Coronoid disease right elbow joint
- Advanced osteoarthritis both elbow joints, L > R
- Likely synovitis and effusion both elbow joints, L > R
- Mild osteoarthritis right shoulder joint
- Normal appearing left shoulder joint

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT findings are consistent with elbow dysplasia and secondary advanced degenerative joint disease of the left elbow joint. The findings are explaining the left front limb lameness. Arthroscopy/arthrotomy may be considered to revise the left elbow joint and remove the osseous fragment along with empirical conservative treatment options. The degenerative changes of the elbow joints are irreversible, and lameness – especially of the left front limb – is likely to persist.



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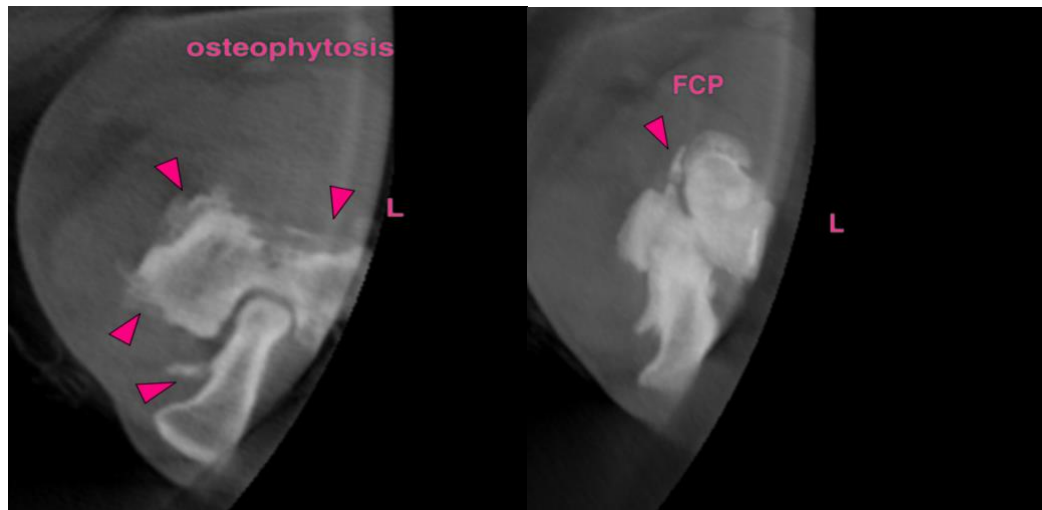
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI  
[info@sonopath.com](mailto:info@sonopath.com)