



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT
Brody Casani

SPECIES
Canine

BREED
Lab

SEX
MN

AGE
4 Years

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

HOSPITAL NAME
Harveys Lake
Veterinary Clinic

REFERRING VET
John Bucha VMD

INVOICE
52668

DATE
7-2-22

Patient presented today for limping on the right rear leg and swelling present in the tarsus area. Owner stated that the limping started approximately 2-3 weeks ago, and that the last week he seemed to get worse. Patient does bear weight on the leg. Gave patient 7.6mg of Torbugesic and radiographed the right rear leg - area of opacity in question in the area between the right heel area and the Achilles tendon.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: -Heartworm /Lyme /EH /Ap test performed - All negative - ProCyte - CBC performed - no abnormal values -Catalyst - Chem 17 w/ Lytes performed - no abnormal values

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE TARSAL JOINT

Radiographs of the right tarsal joint in two orthogonal imaging planes are provided for review.

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The right tibiotarsal joint presents a moderate intracapsular soft tissue swelling. In the region of the plantaroproximal outpouching of the joint capsule, cranial to the common calcaneal tendon, a heterogeneous mineralized body is appreciated. There is a roundish well-defined mineral opacity superimposed on the proximomedial aspect of the medial malleolus. The periarticular bones of the right tibiotarsal joint present moderate osteophyte new bone formation. The medial compartment of the right tibiotarsal joint is mildly widened.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Moderate degenerative osteoarthritis right tibiotarsal joint
- Moderate articular swelling right tibiotarsal joint with mineralized body in the plantaroproximal aspect of the outpouching of the joint capsule and medial aspect of the medial malleolus.
- Widened medial compartment right tibiotarsal joint

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The degenerative joint disease, joint effusion and medial widening of the joint space of the right tibiotarsal joint are suggestive for underlying osteochondrosis dissecans (OCD) lesion of the medial trochlear ridge of the talus. The mineralized bodies can present joint mice attached to and nutrified by the joint capsule. A differential is preceding trauma of the right tarsal joint and synovial osteochondromatosis. A CT study of the tarsal joint can be used as advanced imaging modality to confirm the diagnosis.



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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.

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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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