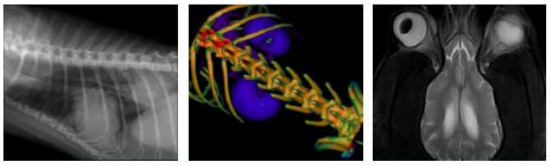
SonoPath Teleradiology

EDUCATIONAL TELECONSULTATION SERVICES™



SonoPath.com
1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT

Mila Anderson

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Boston Terrier

SEX

Spayed

AGE

3 Years, 5 Months

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Elizabeth Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET

Leon Anderson, DVM

INVOICE

53453

DATE

8-13-22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Limping on the left hind leg. Right MPL done
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE: GRADE 3 TO 4 / 5 LEFT HIND LAME. MPL NOTED, CRUCIATE FEELS STABLE. SENT OUT LABS WAITING FOR THEM TO COME BACK.

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE PELVIS AND STIFLE JOINTS

Radiographs of the pelvis in a VD view and both stifle joints in two orthogonal imaging planes are provided for review.

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The osseous and surrounding soft tissue structures of the pelvis are within normal limits. Both coxofemoral joints present smooth osseous margins and congruent joint spaces.

The periarticular bones of the left stifle joint present moderate osteophyte new bone formation and signs of mild intracapsular soft tissue swelling. An isolated mineralized body is seen at the distal aspect of the left patella. The patella of the left stifle joint is superimposed on the medial femoral condyle.

The periarticular bones of the right stifle joint present mild to moderately osteophyte new bone formation. The patella is in situ. Two surgical pins are seen in the right tibial tuberosity.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- History of right sided tibial tuberosity transposition, the osteotomy is in the remodeling phase
- Medial patellar luxation left stifle joint
- Moderate degenerative osteoarthrosis stifle joints bilaterally
- Mild articular swelling left stifle joint

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The medial patellar luxation of the left stifle joint can be a source for the hind limb lameness. Due to the moderate degenerative joint disease of the right stifle joint accompanying pathology of the cranial cruciate ligament ± meniscal pathology should be ruled out – check for positive drawer sign or tibial compression test under general anesthesia.

The isolated mineralized body at the distal margin of the patella can present synovial osteochondromatosis, enthesophyte formation or dystrophic mineralization.

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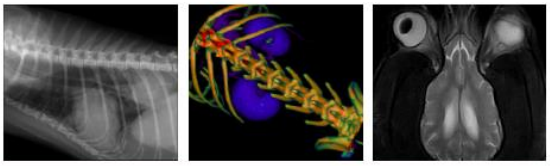

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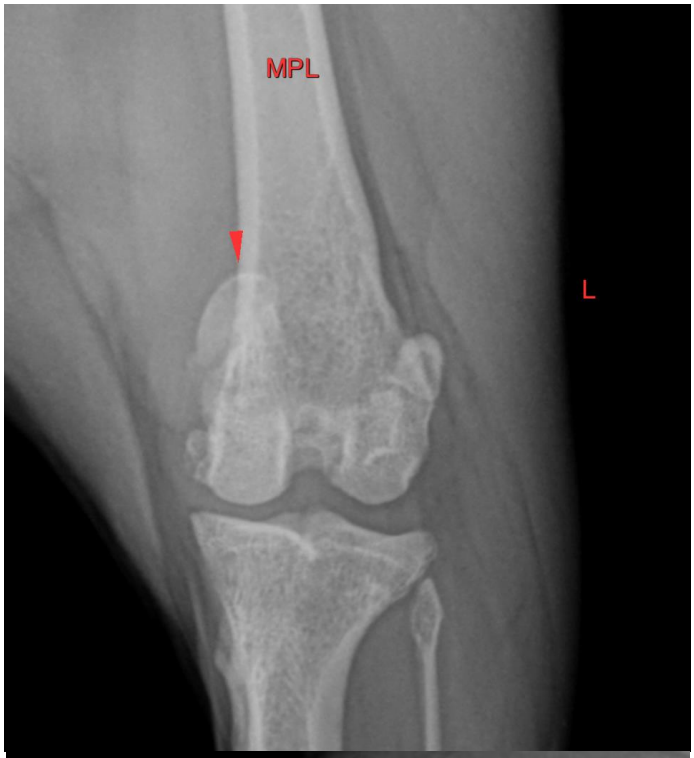

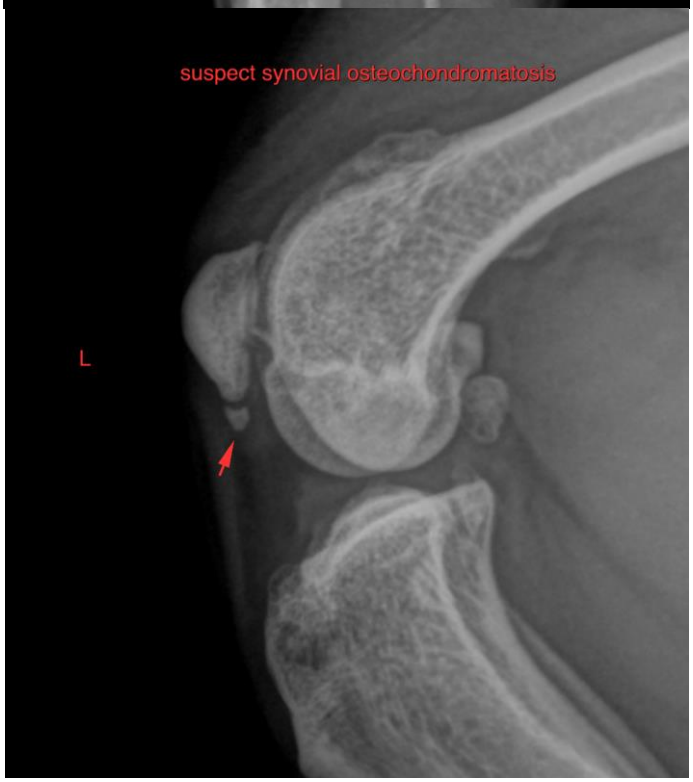

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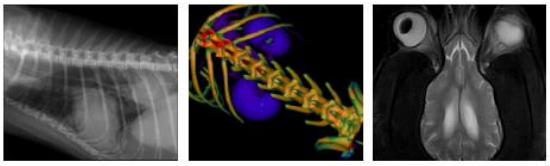

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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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