



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

**Ginger Curtiss** History: o noted pet starting to limp this week, now unable to use LF leg. does not want to bear weight at all. pet is very painful. growling, snapping bc she is so uncomfortable. current meds: proin er sid, tramadol - only gives on bad days, carprofen 50 mg BID, chondroprotac- only gives as needed when limps.

**SPECIES**

**Canine** Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Swollen Left elbow, painful, non-weight bearing Chem - ALT 168 H (12-118) ALKP 215 H (5-131) BUN 48 H (6-31) CRE 2 H (0.5-1.6) WBC 20.4 H (4-15.5) Neu 82 H (60-77%) Lymph 9 L (12-30%) T4 0.9 N (0.8-3.5)

**BREED**

**RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ELBOW JOINTS**

**Germman Shepherd/Mix** A complete set of radiographs of the elbow joints is provided for review.

**RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**SEX**

**Spayed Female** The periarticular bones of the left elbow joint present moderate to marked osteophyte new bone formation. The medial coronoid process presents a moderately decreased density in the region of the tip which cannot be delineated. The soft tissues surrounding the elbow joint – most accentuated level with the proximal flexoral muscles, present a moderate swelling.

**AGE**

**12 Years** The right elbow joint presents mild to moderate osteophyte new bone formation and a blurred tip of the medial coronoid process.

**RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

**INTERPRETED BY**

- Advanced degenerative osteoarthritis left elbow joint
- Moderate periarticular swelling left elbow joint
- Moderate degenerative osteoarthritis right elbow joint

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

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**HOSPITAL NAME**

**All Creatures AH Stuart**

The osseous changes of the elbow joints are consistent with degenerative joint disease likely due to pathology of the medial coronoid process (such as fragmented coronoid process). The swelling level with the left elbow joint can be secondary to arthritis and due to the severity of lameness an ultrasound examination can be used to differentiate if the swelling is primary periarticular or intracapsular to check for interfascial abscess formation versus septic arthritis as top differentials. Due to the acute onset of clinical signs, neoplastic infiltration appears less likely.

**REFERRING VET**

**Tammie Robinson**

Complementing blood work by crp value can be also used to screen for inflammatory process.

**INVOICE**

13287

**DATE**

9/25/21



**PATIENT**

Ginger Curtiss

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

German Shepherd/Mix

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

12 Years

**INTERPRETED BY**

Sebastian Schaub,  
DVM Dr. med. vet.  
DipECVDI

**HOSPITAL NAME**

All Creatures AH  
Stuart

**REFERRING VET**

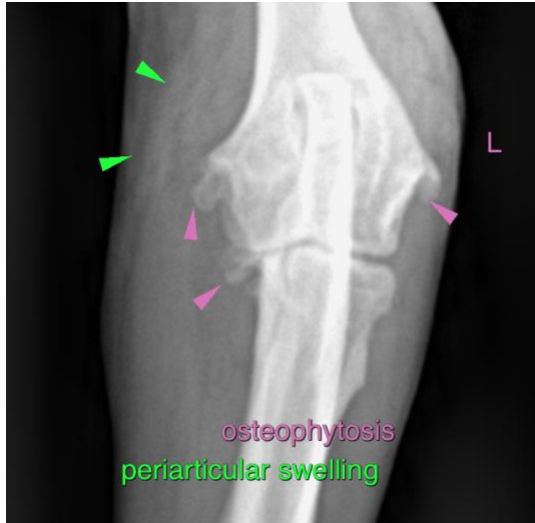
Tammie Robinson

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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. 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  
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