



**PATIENT**

Sheba Lazare

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Chronic right distal crural/hock swelling and lameness x 4-6 months  
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Coccidioidemycosis titers negative. CXR were clear.  
 Biopsies and cultures (aerobic, anaerobic, and fungal) obtained pos- CT

**SPECIES**

Canine

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE RIGHT AND LEFT DISTAL PELVIC LIMBS**

A high resolution pre- and post-contrast CT study of the pelvic limbs are provided for review.  
 One pre-contrast series of pelvic limbs and one post-contrast series of the pelvic limbs.

**BREED**

German Shepherd  
 Dog

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**Right Pelvic Limb**

**SEX**

FS

There is a moderate periarticular ossification and new bone formation adjacent to the lateral and medial aspect of the tarsocrural and proximal line of intertarsal joints. This new bone formation is following the anatomy of the synovium of the tarsocrural joint and the tendon sheath of the deep digital flexor tendon (DDFT). There is a mild subchondral microcystic lesion at the correspondent articular surface.

**AGE**

7

Moderate regional circumferential soft tissue swelling in the subcutaneous tissues spanning the right tarsocrural and tarsal joints is seen.

The metatarsal joint, metatarsal bones, and collimated phalanx are normal.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Tilde Rodrigues Froes,  
 DMV, MSc., Dr. Med  
 Vet., Dipl. CBraRVet

The muscle mass of the right pelvic limb is decreased as compared to the left.

The right popliteal lymph node is normal.

The remainder collimated skeletal structures are normal.

**Left Pelvic Limb**

The tarsocrural, tarsal, and metatarsal joints are normal.

The remainder collimate skeletal structures are normal.

The left popliteal lymph node is normal.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

CARE Surgery Center

**REFERRING VET**

Matthew Keats DVM,  
 DACVS-SA

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Right tarsocrural and tarsal chronic osteoarthritis and concurrent synovial osteochondromatosis. Differential diagnosis includes myositis ossificans secondary to chronic inflammation of the joint.
- Right pelvic limb disuse muscle atrophy.
- No osseous abnormalities in the left pelvic limb.

**INVOICE**

56375

**DATE**

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The CT study reveals chronic osteoarthritis and osteochondromatosis with involvement of the tarsocrural synovium and tendon sheath of DDFT and likely correlates to chronic inflammation. Differential diagnosis includes post-traumatic lesion. Other differentials are immune mediated, and less likely septic, or primary degenerative.

As performed, tarsocrural joint aspirate is suggested for cytologic sampling and recommended for further definition.





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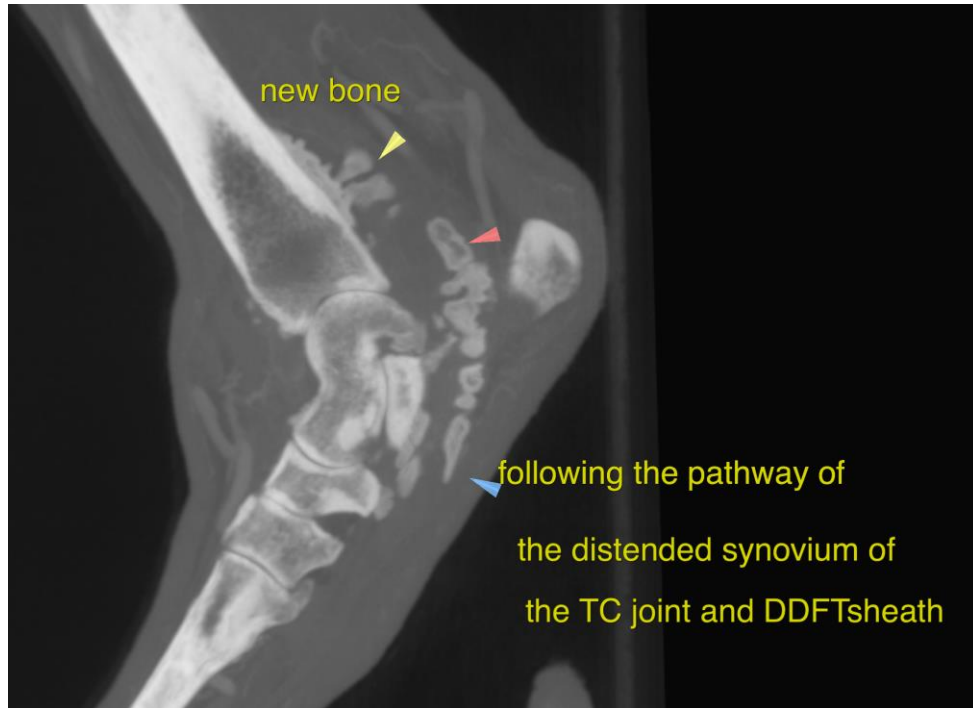
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

CARE Surgery Center

Tilde Rodrigues Froes, DMV, MSc., Dr. Med.Vet., Dipl.CBraRVet  
info@sonopath.com

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