



PATIENT

Sylvester Mancs

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

MN

AGE

7Y

WEIGHT

3.6kg

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Janice

HOSPITAL NAME

Bridgwater Veterinary
Hospital and Wellness
Centre

REFERRING VET

Dr. P. Mander

INVOICE

75000

DATE

5-14-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Limping on RHL since April 27 /2026. Was on Metacam

On May 5th- rechecked as had licked off all hairs off his right tarsus . Had prominent popliteal LN on RHL

Joint tap performed after CT completed.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Rads done under sedation Concern about fracture involving sustentaculum tali. Also has soft tissue swelling around the rt tarsus

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HINDLIMBS - TARSI

Single, non-contrast CT series of the hindlimbs was provided for review, acquired in transverse plane using a bone algorithm.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

RIGHT TARSOCRURAL & TARSAL JOINT

There is irregularity of the subchondral margins of the cochlea of the tibia, trochlea of the talus, and borders of the talocalcaneal joint, associated with multifocal small erosive changes.

Additionally, there is mild multifocal periosteal new bone formation involving the distal tibia and distal fibula (malleolar region), ranging from lamellar to mildly spiculated appearance.

No evidence of fracture or osseous irregularity is identified involving the calcaneal tuberosity or sustentaculum tali.

Moderate intra-articular and periarticular soft tissue fluid attenuation is present within the tarsocrural and intertarsal regions, including extension into the calcaneal tendon bursa.

The surrounding periarticular soft tissues are moderately thickened/swollen.

The right popliteal lymph node is markedly enlarged and rounded, measuring approximately 1.3 × 1.0 cm.

LEFT TARSOCRURAL & TARSAL JOINT

The left tarsocrural and tarsal joints are within normal limits. No erosive or proliferative osseous changes are identified.

The left popliteal lymph node is within normal limits.

Within the collimated left stifle joint, there are multiple small mineralized intra-articular bodies.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Mild erosive arthropathy affecting the right tarsocrural and talocalcaneal joints, characterized by discrete subchondral erosions, periosteal new bone formation, and moderate intra- and periarticular effusion/soft tissue swelling. Differential diagnoses include monoarthritis, possible multiple causes, septic arthritis, Immune-mediated erosive arthropathy



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- Marked enlargement of the right popliteal lymph node, most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis.
- Multiple small mineralized intra-articular bodies within the left stifle joint, consistent with meniscal mineralization (ossicles) and incidental, less likely osteochondroma.

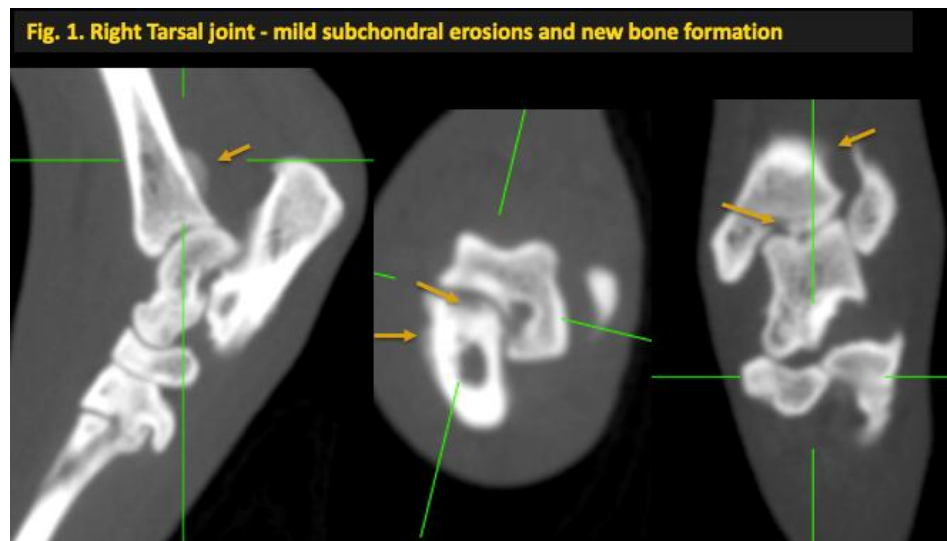
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The tomographic findings reveal a mild erosive monoarthropathy centered on the right tarsocrural and talocalcaneal articulations, associated with periarticular soft tissue swelling, joint effusion, and regional lymphadenopathy. The overall imaging appearance is most concerning for septic arthritis, although erosive immune-mediated arthropathy remains a differential consideration.

Multiple infectious agents have been described in association with feline septic arthritis, including *Mycoplasma* spp. and fungal arthritis, particularly in endemic areas. Correlation with FIV and FeLV testing is also recommended.

No evidence of sustentaculum tali fracture is identified on this examination.

Correlation with the recently obtained joint fluid analysis, cytology, and culture is recommended. If clinically indicated, bacterial culture and antimicrobial susceptibility testing should be pursued. Also consider fine-needle aspiration (FNA) of the enlarged right popliteal lymph node.





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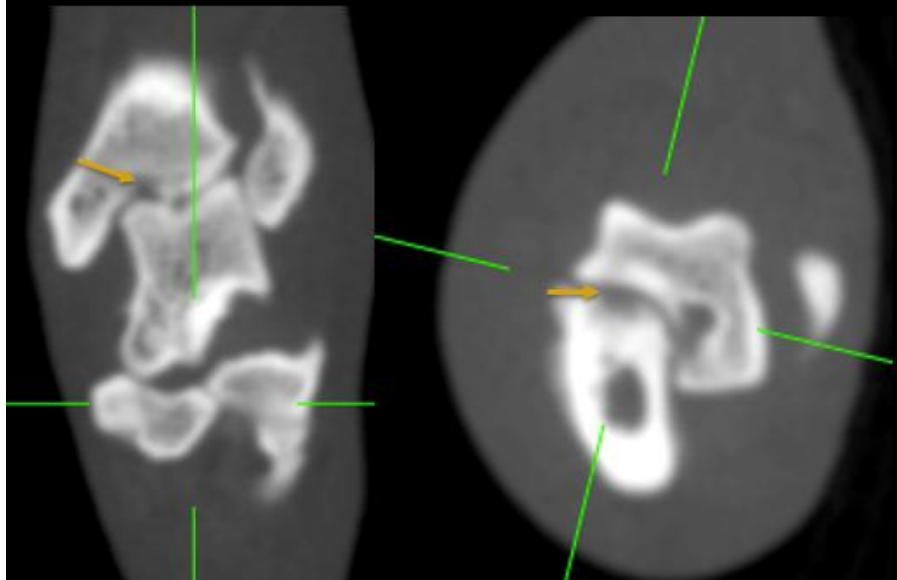
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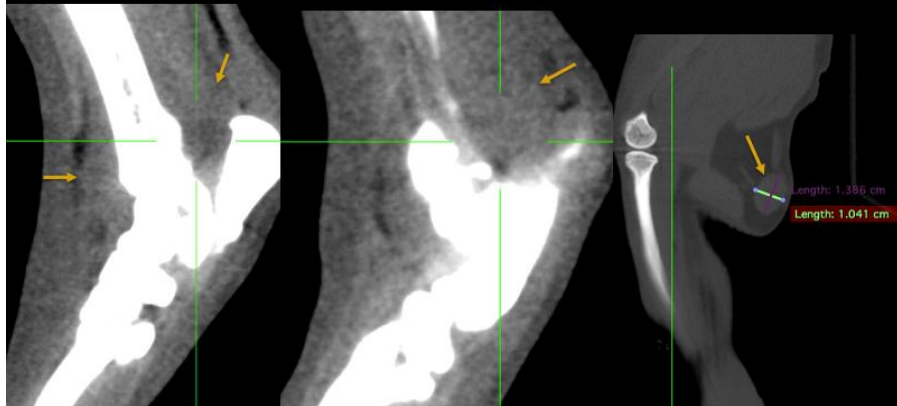
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Fig. 2. Right Tarsal joint - mild subchondral erosions and new bone formation



**Fig 3. Right tarsal joint
Moderate intra-articular and periarticular soft tissue fluid attenuation and enlarged popliteal lymph node**





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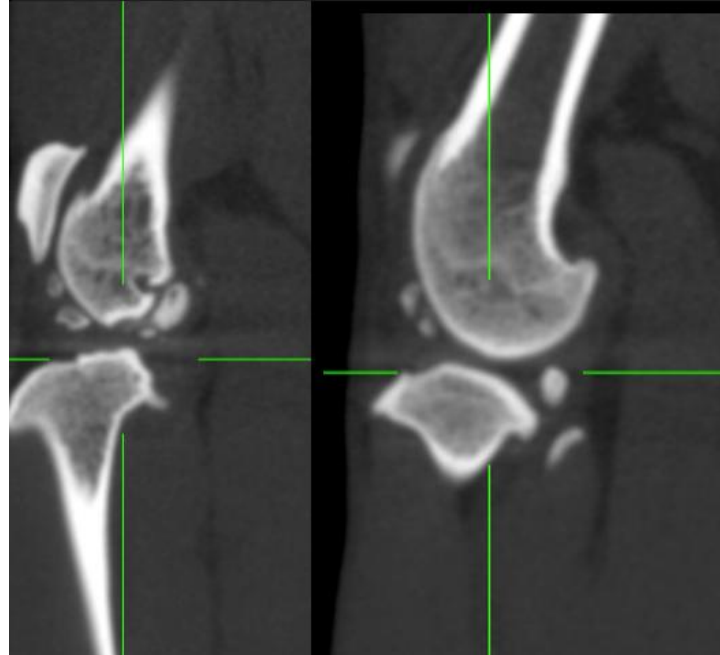
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Fig. 4. Left Stifle joint
Multiple small mineralized intra-articular bodies



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.

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