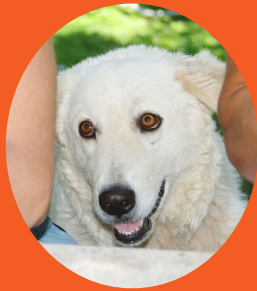


Chronic right front limb lameness in a mongrel

CASE DISCUSSION

Gliola Spattini
DVM, GP Cardio, CCRT, PhD, DECVI



Thank to www.imaios.com

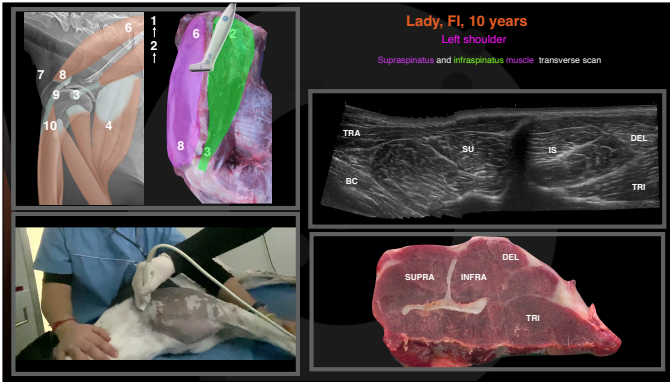
Lady, Mongrel, FI, 10 years

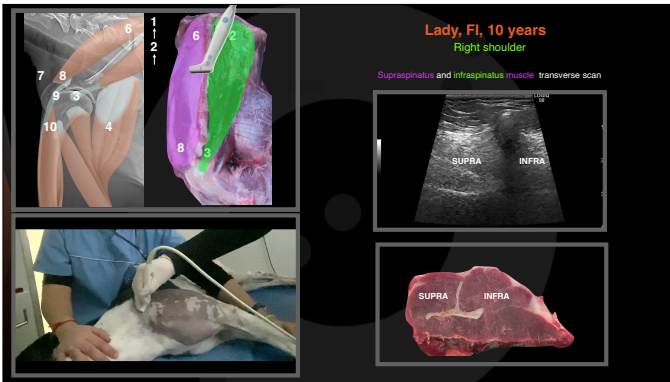
- Right front limb lameness after running since three months
- Recurrent episodes, now worsening

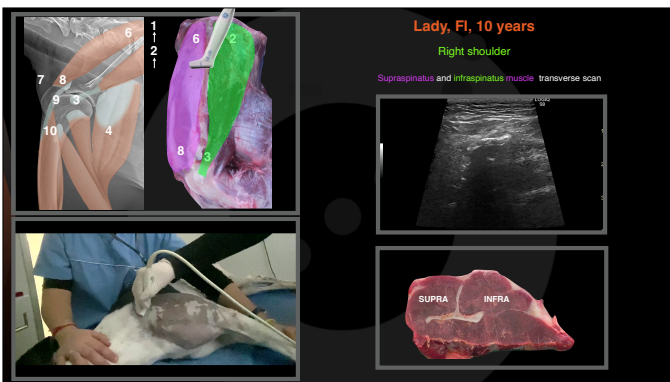


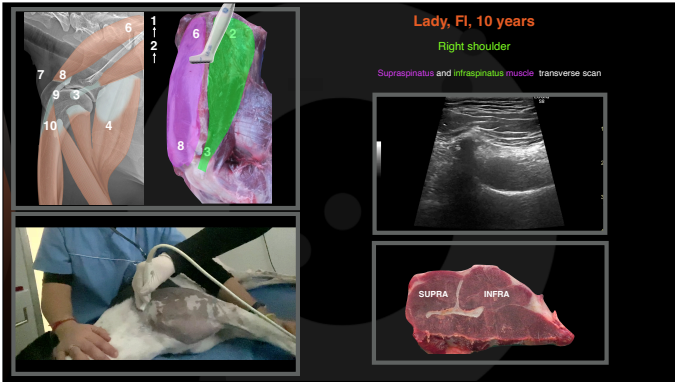
Lady, FI, 10 years

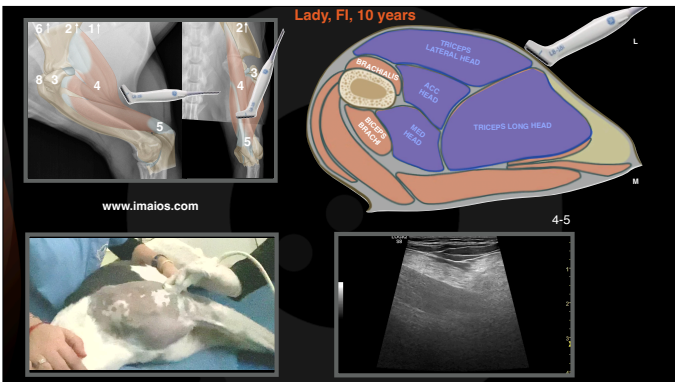








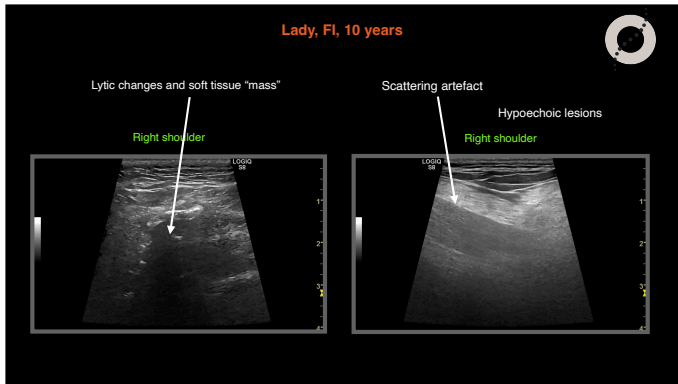




Your evaluation

- Is there a muscle contracture?
- Is there a muscle rupture?
- What are the lesions in the triceps muscle?


A circular inset photograph showing the face of a white dog, likely the same dog as in the previous slides, looking towards the camera.



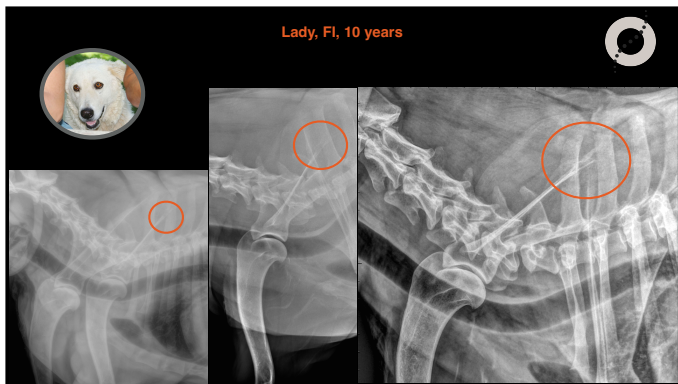
Lady, Mongrel, FI, 10 years

Ultrasonographic diagnoses:

- Partially destroyed dorsal portion of the spine of the right shoulder
- Multiple hypochoic lesions in the muscles
- Scattering artefact



What next?

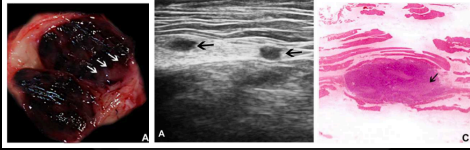


IMAGING DIAGNOSIS—ULTRASONOGRAPHIC APPEARANCE OF SKELETAL MUSCLE METASTASES IN A DOG WITH HEMANGIOSARCOMA

MARTINA FABBÌ, STEFANO DI PALMA, SABBINA MANFREDI, GIACOMO GNUDI, FRANCESCA MIDURI, ELEONORA DAGA, GABRIELE COSTANTINO MELIS, EZIO BIANCHI, SIMONE VOKCIA, ANTONELLA VOLTA

A 13-year-old spayed female German shepherd dog was presented for acute onset of lethargy, anorexia, and disseminated erythematous skin lesions. Thoracic radiographs and abdominal ultrasonographic findings were consistent with metastatic hemangiosarcoma. Multiple, ill-defined, irregularly shaped hypoechoic nodules were also detected within the thoracic and abdominal wall. Hemangiosarcoma metastases to the skeletal muscle were confirmed based on histopathological examination. Multisystem involvement was also confirmed by necropsy. Metastatic neoplasia should be considered as a differential diagnosis for dogs with ill-defined, irregular, hypoechoic, intramuscular nodules. © 2016 American College of Veterinary Radiology

Vet Radiol Ultrasound 2016 Oct 4; PMID: 27699074



WHOLE BODY COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SKELETAL AND CARDIAC MUSCULAR METASTATIC NEOPLASIA IN DOGS AND CATS

MASSIMO VIGNOLI, ROSSELLA TERRAGNI, FEDERICA ROSSI, LUKAS FRÜHAUF, BARBARA BACCI, LORENZO KESSEL, OMBRETTA CAPTIANI, LAURA MARCONATO

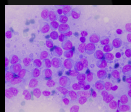
Muscular metastatic neoplasia has been reported to be rare in domestic animals, however previous studies were based primarily on necropsy findings. The purpose of this retrospective study was to describe the computed tomography (CT) characteristics of confirmed muscular metastases in a cohort of dogs and cats presented for oncology evaluation. Medical records of 1201 oncology patients were reviewed. Inclusion criteria included pre- and postcontrast whole body CT, and CT-guided fine-needle biopsy or fine needle aspirate of one or more metastatic lesions. Twenty-one dogs and six cats met inclusion criteria, representing 1.7% of all canine oncology patients and 3.1% of all feline oncology patients. Mean age was 9.6 years. CT characteristics included well-demarcated, oval-to-round lesions with varying enhancement patterns: homogeneously enhancing (n = 16), heterogeneously enhancing (n = 8), or homogeneously enhancing (n = 5). Lesions showed concurrent and varying nodular patterns. In seven cases (five dogs and two cats), one single nodule was observed. In 20 cases, two or more lesions were observed. In two cases, cardiac hypodensity was observed in the postcontrast CT, while appearing isodense in the precontrast study. Necropsy confirmed neoplasia in both of them. Locations of muscular metastases included epaxial/paraspinal muscles (n = 18), cervical, thoracic, and lumbar spine (n = 18), superficial muscles of the thoracic wall (n = 13), scapular region (n = 3), hind limb (n = 3), and abdominal wall muscles (n = 1). Findings supported the use of postcontrast whole body CT for oncologic staging in dogs and cats, especially for primary tumors characterized by a high metastatic rate. © 2013 Veterinary Radiology & Ultrasound



Lady, Mongrel, FI, 10 years

Final diagnosis

- Chondrosarcoma with muscular metastasis



Survived three months



Thank you



Diagnostic Mindset

www.diagnosticmindset.com

Decreased performance
in an agility dog

CASE DISCUSSION

Gliola Spattini
DVM, GP Cardiol., CCRT, PhD, DECVI



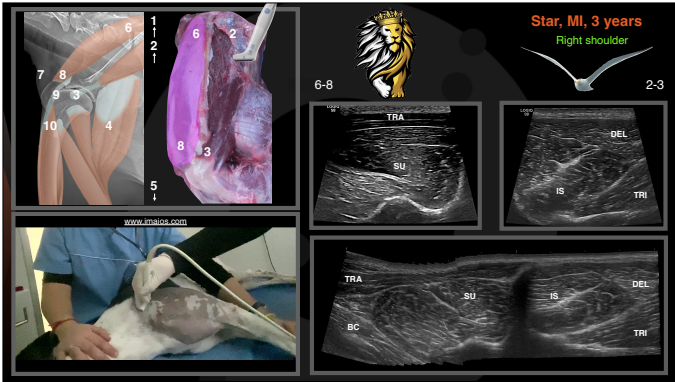
Thank to www.imaig.com

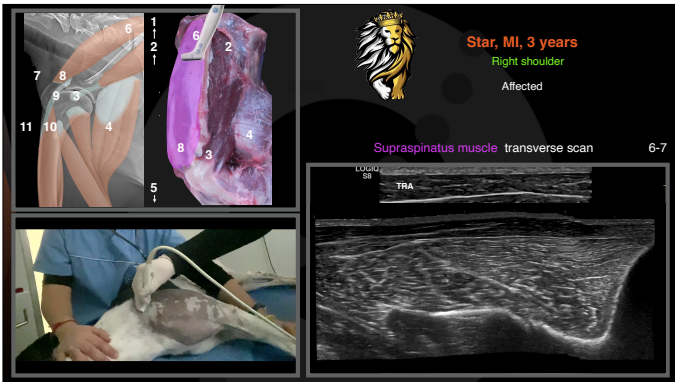
Scar, Border Collie, MI, 3 years

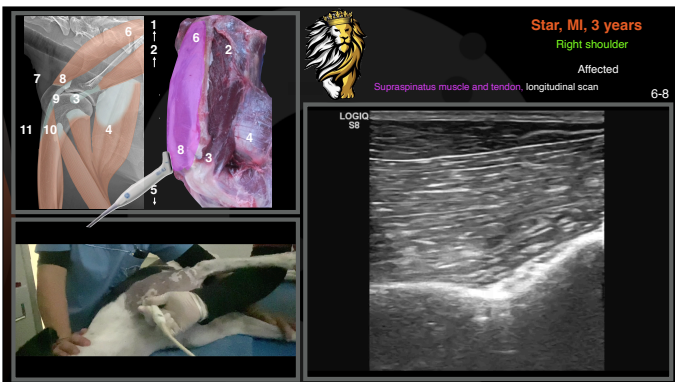
- Minimal hesitation on jumping documented in slow motion movies of the last two races
- Resistance in right shoulder extension
- Reduced performance (+2 second)

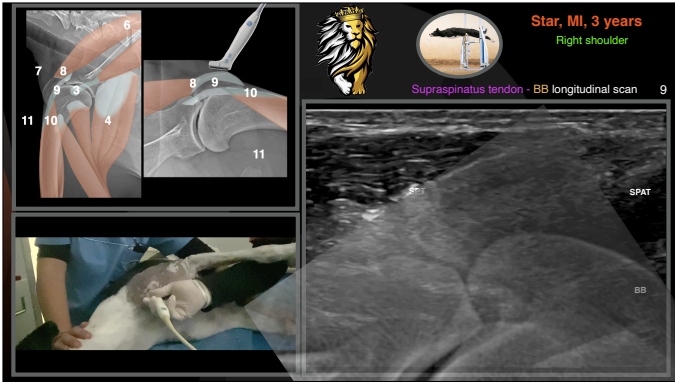


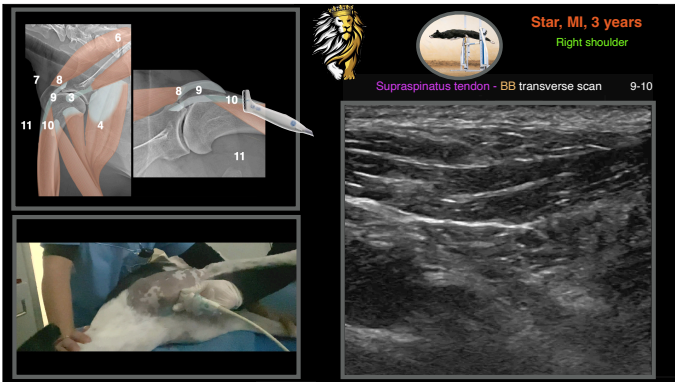
- Unremarkable radiographic examination











Scar, Border Collie, MI, 3 years

Ultrasonographic diagnoses:

- Second degree supraspinatus tendinopathy
- Possible impingement syndrome

Conclusions

- Consider rehabilitation to reduce the supraspinatus diameter
- Consider to change the training exercises
- Consider to increase the muscle tone of the triceps

Follow up in two months

Scar, Border Collie, MI, 3 years

Two months later

- Doing great but not back to sport
- On physical examination good extension of the right shoulder
- Increased triceps tone

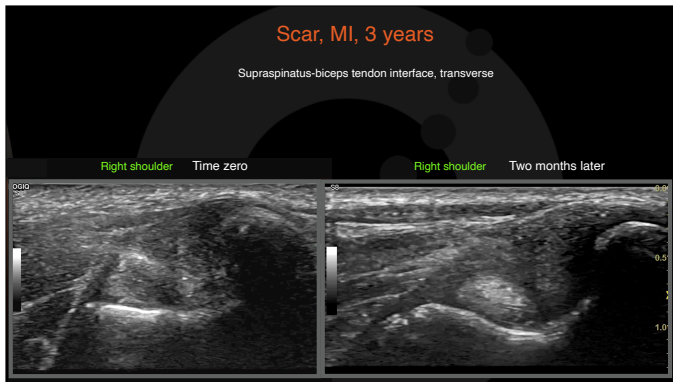


Star, MI, 3 years
Right shoulder
Two months later

Supraspinatus tendon - BB longitudinal scan 9

Star, MI, 3 years
Right shoulder
Two months later

Supraspinatus tendon - BB transverse scan 9



Key points to diagnose chronic supraspinatus tendinopathy

- Check the supraspinatus and BB sliding on both views (long and transverse)
- Check the joint capsule
- Check the triceps tone
- Follow up in two months

Scar, Border Collie, MI, 3 years

Two months later

Ultrasonographic diagnoses:

Improved second degree supraspinatus tendinopathy

No signs of impingement syndrome now

Conclusions

He went back to sport - He is winning

Recheck with the physiotherapist every three months

Ultrasonographic follow up if needed

Thank you



Diagnostic Mindset

www.diagnosticmindset.com

Persistent lameness in a
aged Labrador

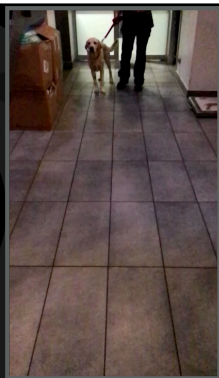
Gliola Spattini
DVM, GF Cardio, CCRT, PhD, DECVI



Thank to www.imaig.com

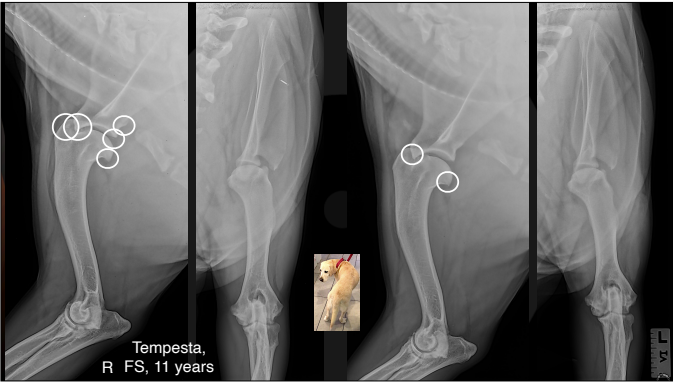
Tempesta, Labrador, FS, 11 years

- Intermittent left front limb lameness for eight months
- Initially responding to NSAID
- Radiographs obtained six months ago

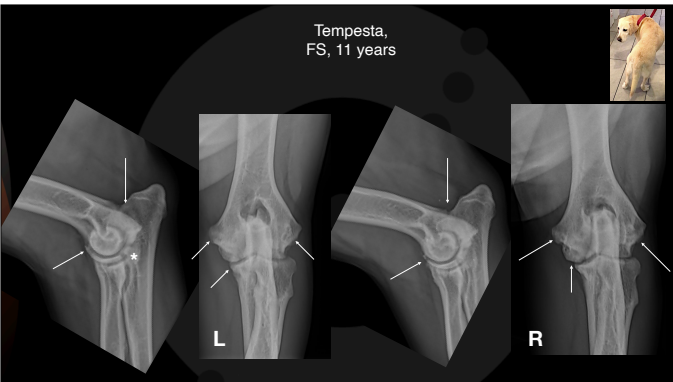


Tempesta, FS, 11 years





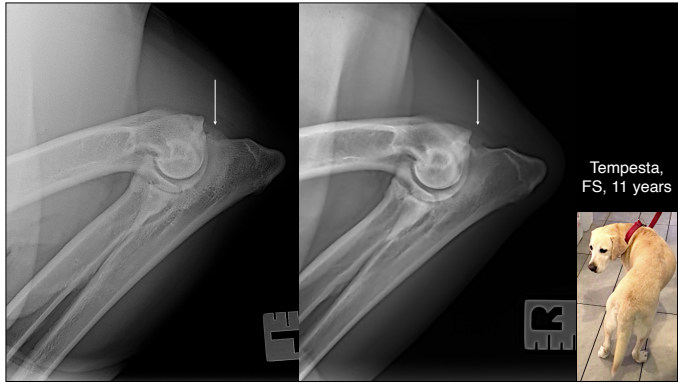
Tempesta,
R FS, 11 years

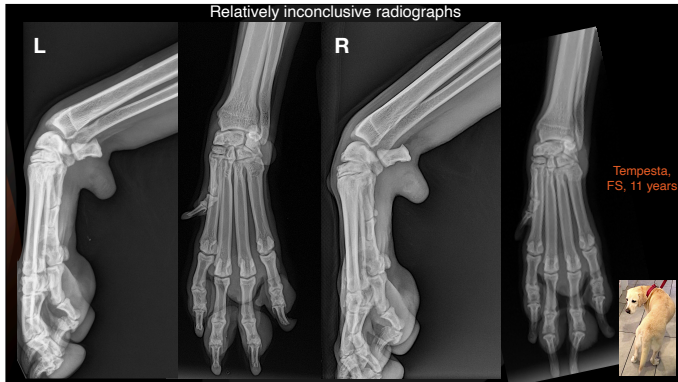


Tempesta,
FS, 11 years

L

R



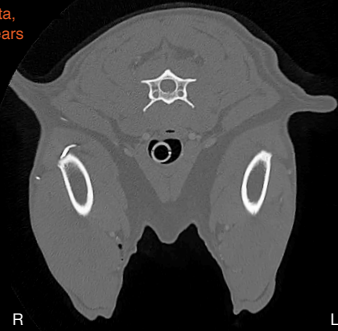


Tempesta, Labrador, FS, 11 years

- Not completely responding to NSAID
- Partially responding to physical therapy
- Tried Alternative medicine
- CT obtained two months ago

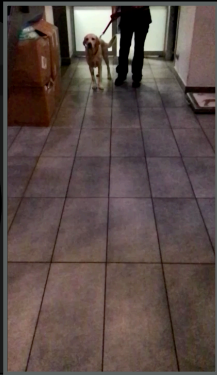
Tempesta,
FS, 11 years

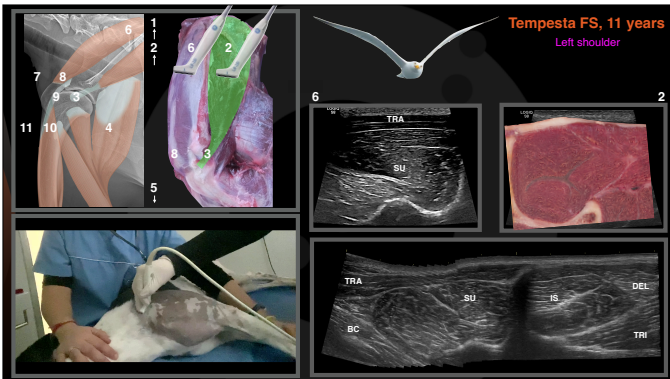
- Mild remodelling of the shoulder joints
- Moderate bone proliferation at the bicipital grooves
- Mild left-sided muscle atrophy
- Conclusion: suspected chronic left biceps brachii **tendonitis**

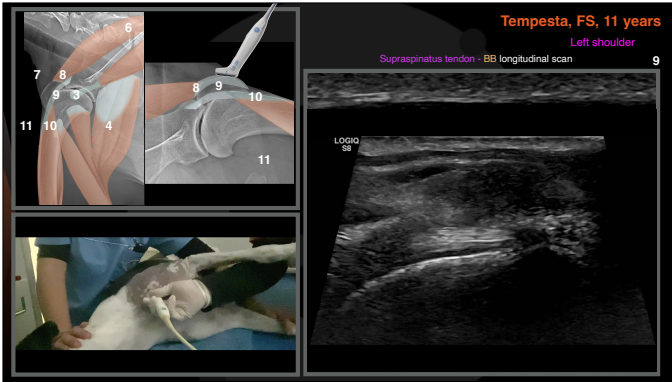


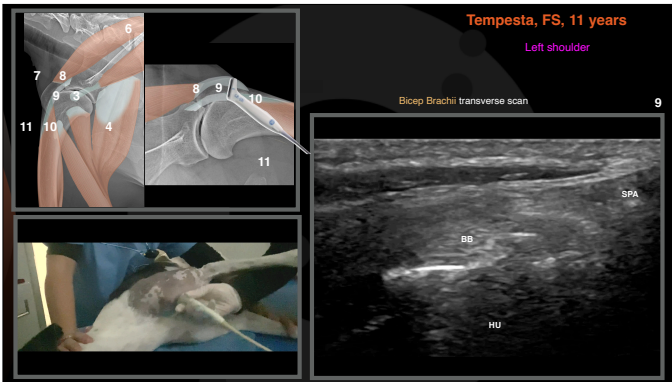
Tempesta, Labrador, FS, 11 years

- Not responding to physiotherapy and pain management
- Ultrasound of the shoulder requested:
 - To check treatment progression
 - Consider ultrasound-guided local treatment











Tempesta, Labrador, FS, 11 years

Progressive left front limb lameness

Radiographs within normal limits for the age of the patient, apart from elbow OA

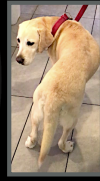
Severe left shoulder muscles atrophy

CT reported as negative

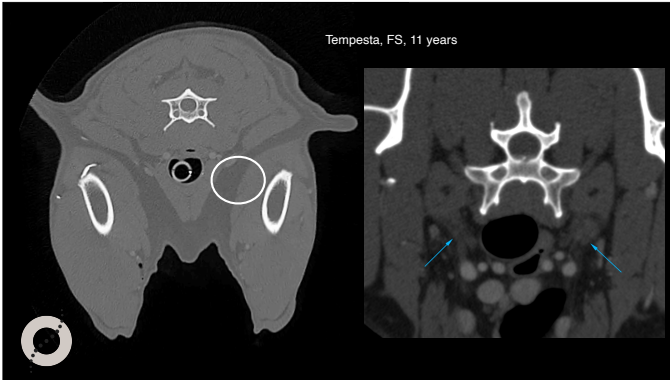
Ultrasound of the shoulders negative

Severe disuse

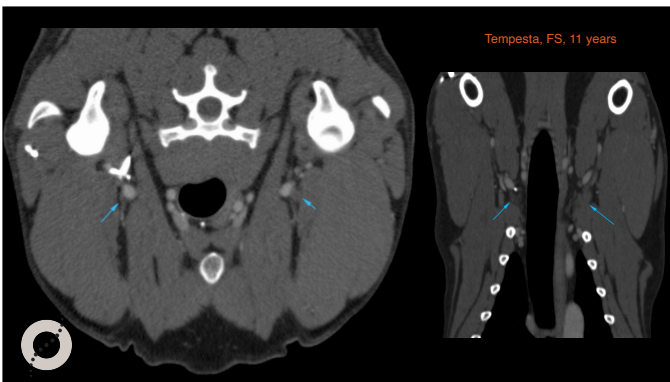
Nerve condition



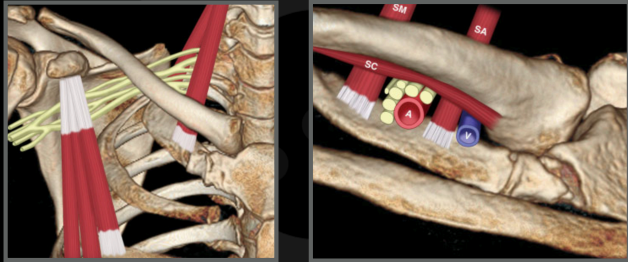
Tempesta, FS, 11 years



Tempesta, FS, 11 years

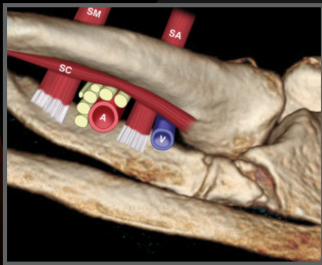


Axillary nerve, human's anatomy



Axillary nerve, human's anatomy

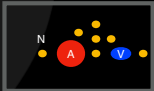
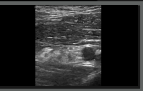
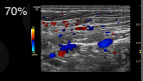
Axillary nerve, canine's anatomy



Verheijen, J. *Journal of Small Animal Clinical Practice* 2014; 47: 41-47

RESEARCH PAPER
Ultrasonographic study of a modified axillary approach to block the major branches of the brachial plexus in dogs

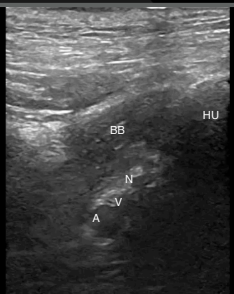
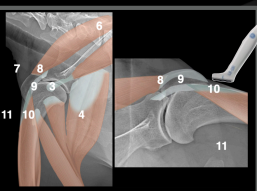
Stalder, C.R., de Wilt, J., O'Brien, P., & White, R.D. *Continuum*

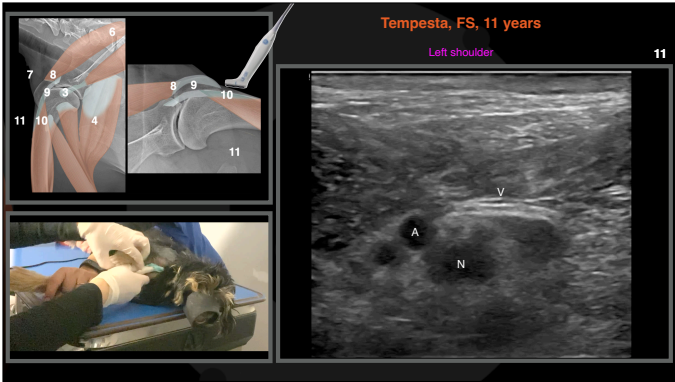


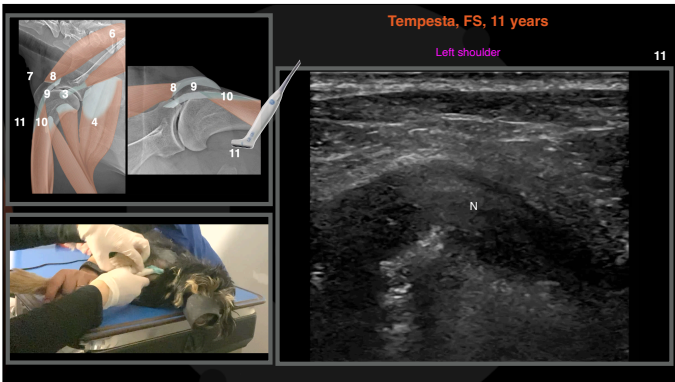
Tempesta, FS, 11 years

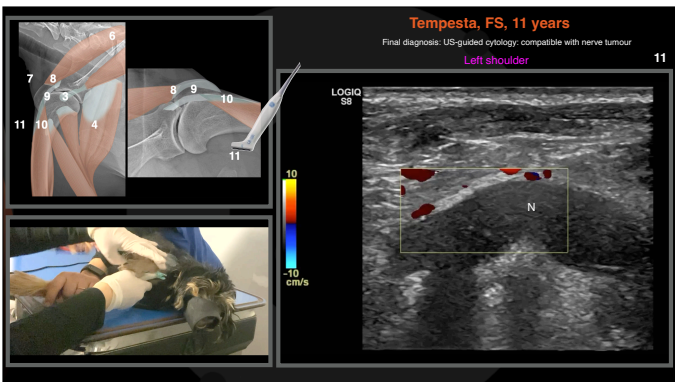
Right shoulder

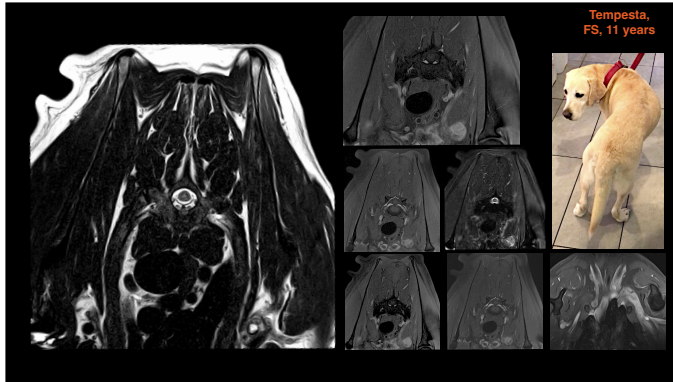
11











Tempesta, Labrador, FS, 11 years

- Schwannoma extending toward the spinal canal
- Surgery + radiation
- She did fine on three legs for nearly two years
- She died of acute renal failure (toxicity?)

A photograph of a dog on a leash, standing on a tiled floor in what appears to be a hallway or a similar indoor setting. A person's legs are visible in the background, holding the leash.

Thank you



Diagnostic Mindset
www.diagnosticmindset.com
