



# VETCT

## IT'S YOUR CASE

Species: Feline Breed: Domestic Shorthair (DSH) Sex: Male Neutered Age: 3.5 years

### Clinical History:

He has a left pelvic limb lameness of 7.5 weeks duration. He presented with wound proximal and caudal to the tarsus; it was treated with metacam and cefovecin (convenia) injection. He continued to receive metacam until re-check 1 week ago. A lump is palpable on calcaneal tendon and he is still lame despite continued metacam. He has a plantigrade stance and possible contracture of muscles/tendon.

### Details of study and technical comments:

Radiographs of the Stifle, Tarsus/foot, Pelvis/hips : ML and VD/CrCD/DP projections.

### Diagnostic interpretation:

#### PELVIS AND STIFLES:

The pelvis and coxofemoral joints are unremarkable. The stifle joints are within normal variations.

#### TARSI:

There is a marked soft tissue thickening in the region of the left calcaneal tendon, showing a wavy/bulbous appearance caudally (yellow arrowheads). There is loss of distinction of the left calcaneal bursa. There is no evidence of bony fissure/fracture. The right tarsus is unremarkable.

A hyperflexed mediolateral projection of the left tarsus is provided. The tissue of the calcanean tendon does not alter in shape. There is no comparable view of the right tarsus.

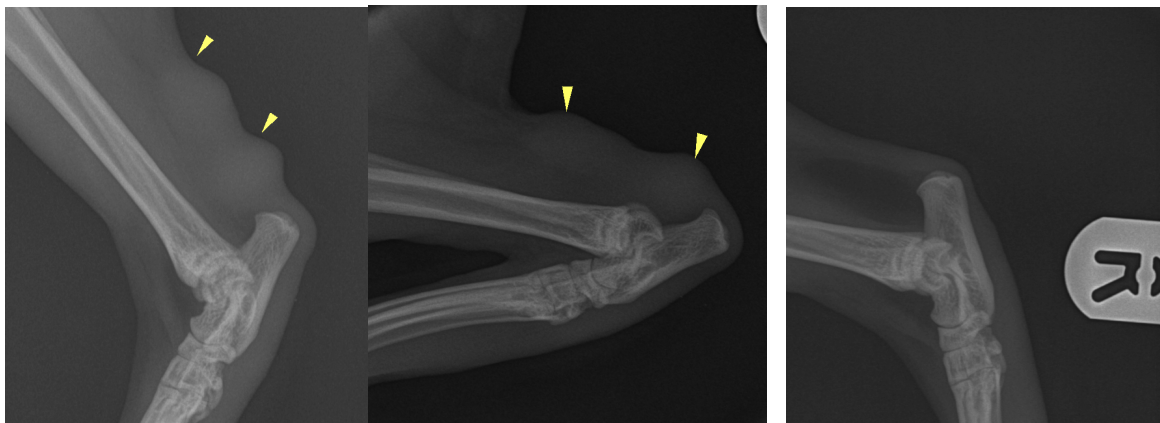


Reported by VetCT

t. +44 (0)1223 422251 www.vet-ct.com e. info@vet-ct.com

Co Number 6955449 Registered Office St John's Innovation Centre Cowley Road Cambridge CB4 0WS UK  
ABN 24601862220 Registered Office in Australia Suite 11, 185-187 High Street Fremantle WA 6160 Australia

This report is based on the available history and radiographic interpretation only and not on a physical examination of the patient. It has been prepared specifically for interpretation by the currently licensed and registered veterinary surgeon responsible for the care of this patient.



### Conclusions:

- Radiographic findings suggestive of calcaneal (Achille's) tendon injury such as complete rupture and adjacent soft tissue swelling/bursitis.

### Additional comments

The radiographic study is consistent with pathology of the calcaneal tendon thickening; the degree of damage (contusion / tear / rupture) cannot be specified. The gold standard and least invasive diagnostic modality to confirm the suspicion and follow-up the patient during the healing process is a high-resolution musculoskeletal ultrasound.

### Literature:

Lin, M., Glass, E. N., & Kent, M. (2020). Utility of MRI for Evaluation of a Common Calcaneal Tendon Rupture in a Dog: Case Report. *Frontiers in veterinary science*, 7.

Lamb, C. R., & Duvernois, A. (2005). Ultrasonographic anatomy of the normal canine calcaneal tendon. *Veterinary Radiology & Ultrasound*, 46(4), 326-330.

Kramer, M., Gerwing, M., Michele, U., Schimke, E., & Kindler, S. (2001). Ultrasonographic examination of injuries to the Achilles tendon in dogs and cats. *Journal of Small Animal Practice*, 42(11), 531-535.



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