



Dr. Norman Ackerman



Dr. Norman Ackerman served the University of Florida, College of Veterinary Medicine with distinction as Professor of Radiology from 1979 to 1994. A concerned teacher of veterinary students and residents of all disciplines, Dr. Ackerman also reached the veterinary scientific community through his writing. His numerous clinically pertinent publications are still today a vital part of the veterinary literature; therefore, it is appropriate this site perpetuates Dr. Ackerman's dedication to teaching. This site is presented in recognition of Dr. Norman Ackerman and his contributions to the field of veterinary diagnostic imaging.

Sponsorship of the display supports the Dr. Norman Ackerman Memorial Fund, dedicated to the teaching of diagnostic imaging residents at the University of Florida College of Veterinary Medicine.

NORMAN ACKERMAN MEMORIAL

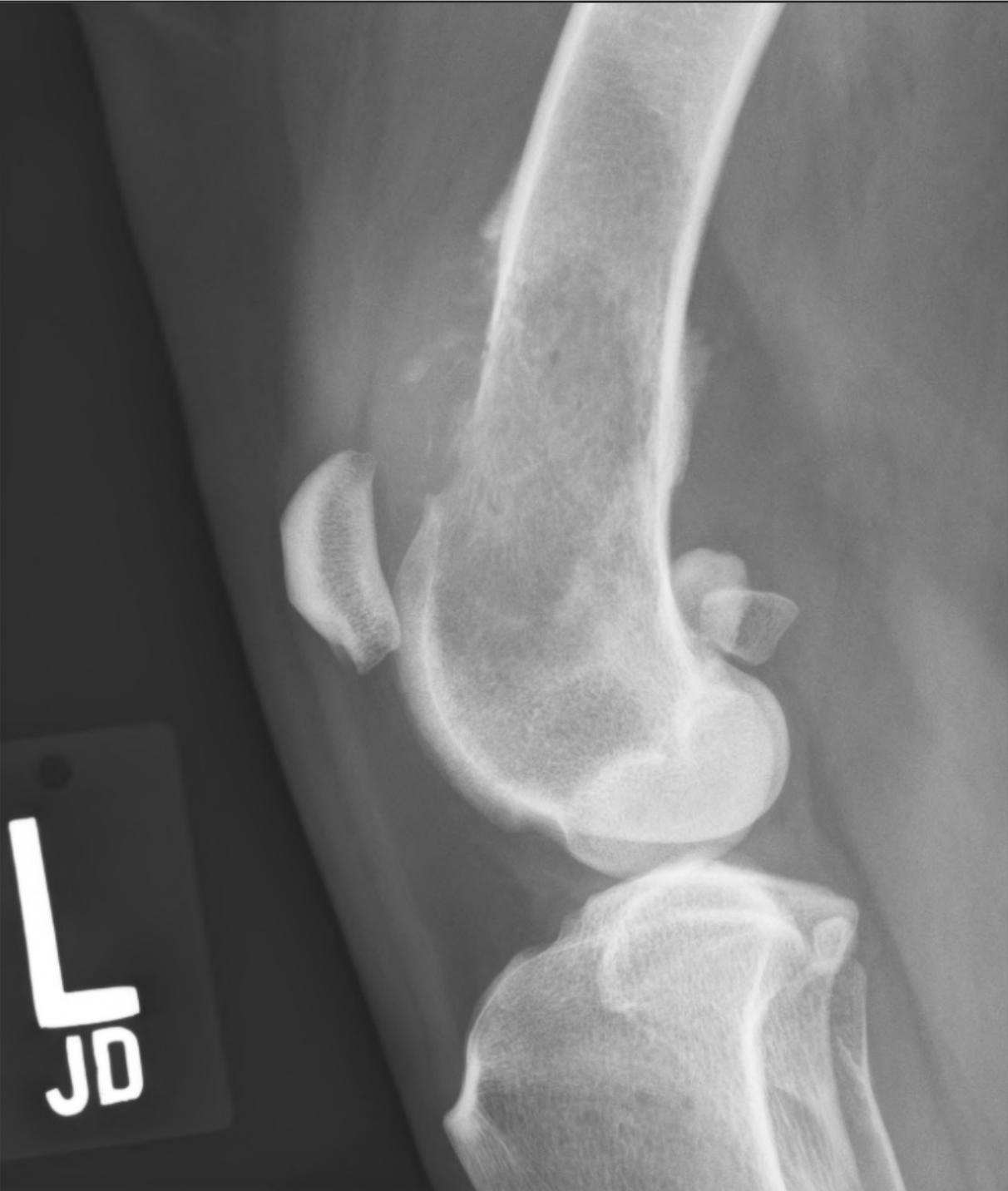
RADIOGRAPHY CASE CHALLENGE

JUNE'13

- Stifle series
- 9 years-old, Male neutered, Saint Bernard dog

SIGNALMENT

- 9 years-old, Male neutered, Saint Bernard dog
- Severe lameness
- Soft tissue swelling proximal to the stifle
- You ordered abdominal radiographs



Mediolateral



JSD

Cranio-caudal

What are your radiographic findings?

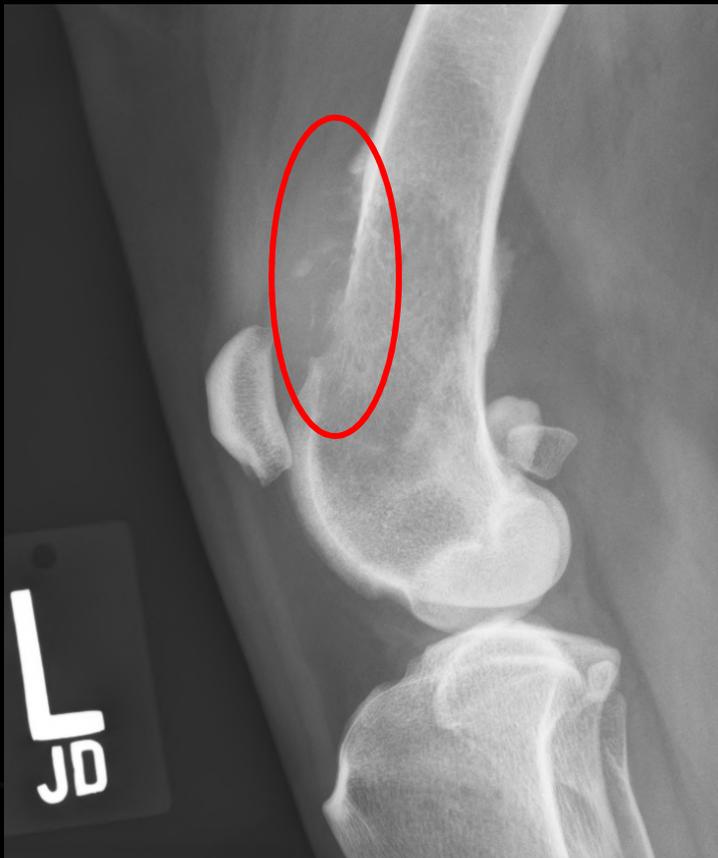


Radiographic findings

- Aggressive osteolytic lesion involving the distal left femoral metaphysis.
- The cranial and lateral cortices have been destroyed. A moth-eaten appearance is noted surrounding this large lytic area. This area measures 44 x 22 mm.
- Soft tissue mass is noted extending from this region and a cranial and lateral direction. An ill-defined periosteal reaction and/or amorphous osseous proliferation is noted. Irregular periosteal reaction is noted along the caudal cortex at the level of this lytic lesion.
- Enteseophyte formation and mild periarticular osteophyte formation is noted associated with the patella.

Main radiographic findings

- Cortical disruption



Main radiographic findings

- Moth-eaten osseous lysis



Main radiographic findings

- Focal adjacent soft tissue swelling

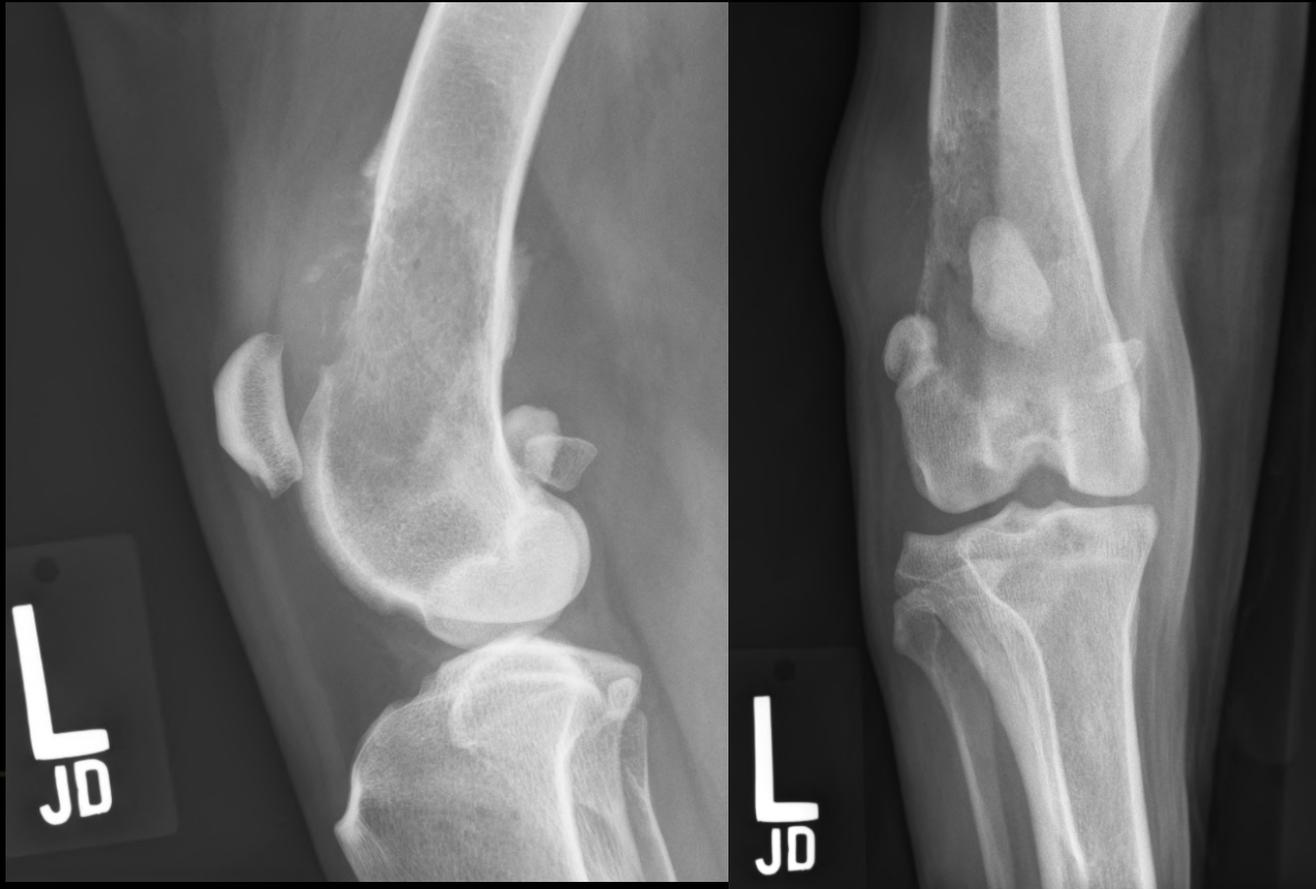


What is your conclusion?

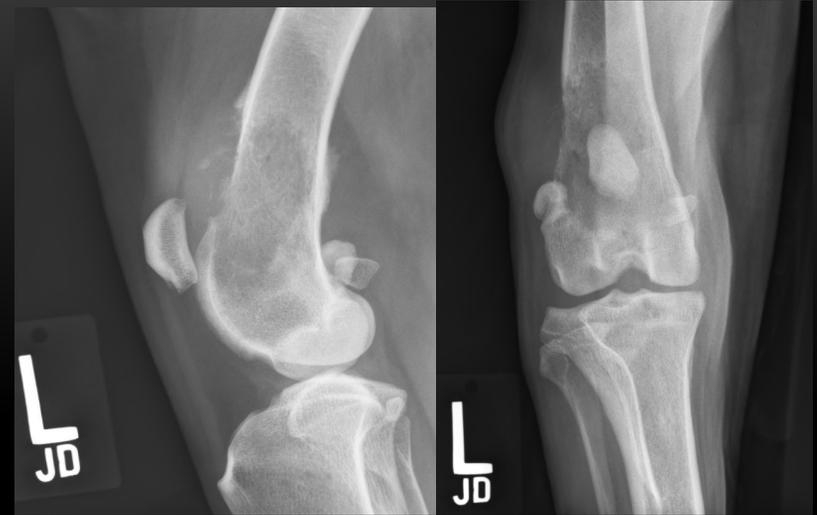


What is your conclusion?

- Aggressive, monostotic, metaphyseal distal femoral osseous lesion compatible a primary bone tumor

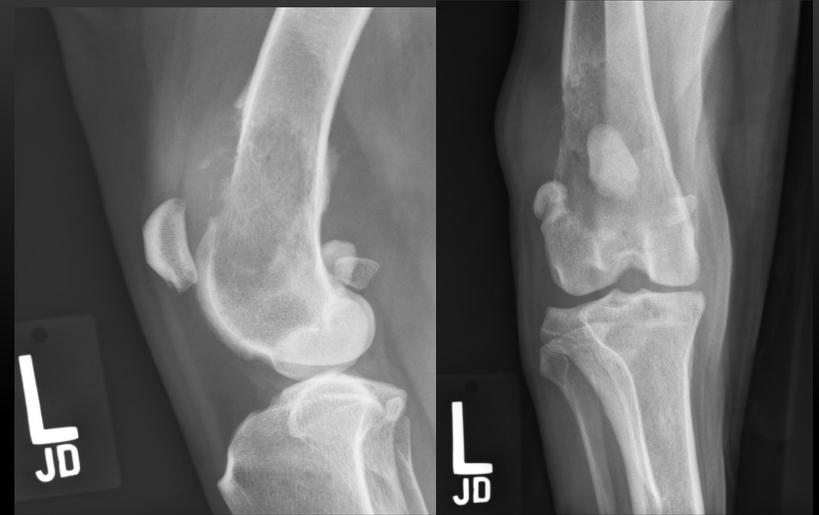


TAKE HOME MESSAGE



- In this case, we can find features of aggressive osseous disease, such as cortical disruption, ill-defined zone of transition, and moth-eaten osseous lysis. There is not a lot of periosteal proliferation in this case.
- The two main differentials for this aggressive radiographic appearance are neoplasia and infection.
- Considering the location of the lesion (distal femoral metaphysis) and age of the patient, primary osseous neoplasia is more likely.

TAKE HOME MESSAGE



- Osteosarcoma was confirmed via histology.
- Other common sites to develop primary bone neoplasia in dogs are the metaphyseal region of the following bones: proximal humerus, distal radius, and proximal and distal tibia.

The end