



**PATIENT**

Fergus Trimarchi

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Prolonged and complicated history. ?Neurological issue or cruciate disease. Has proprioceptive deficits bilaterally (slow to correct). LHS slower than RHS ?? Forelimbs also. ome lower back spasm, flacid hind limb muscles ?Neurological - brain, spinal or DM issue?

**SPECIES**

Canine

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD & THORACOLUMBAR SPINE**

Plain and myelogram of the spine and plain and post IV contrast studies of the head in bone and soft tissue windows available for review.

**BREED**

Shetland

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**Head**

**SEX**

Neutered Male

The brain presents no deviation from normal anatomy and symmetry. The grey and white matter distinction and the neuroparenchymal attenuation are as expected. The distribution of contrast enhancement is within normal limits throughout the parenchyma and meninges. The ventricular system is non-dilated and within the limits of the expected volume and symmetry.

**AGE**

9 Years

Both temporomandibular joints present congruent joint spaces with even subchondral bone surfaces and are considered within normal limits.

Both tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. The external auditory meatuses present within normal limits.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Nele Eley, DVM  
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

The salivary glands present within normal limits.

**Spine**

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Adelaide Plains  
Veterinary Surgery

Number, alignment, and general anatomy of the visible thoracic and lumbar vertebrae and lumbosacral junction present within normal limits.

There is no evidence of abnormal deviation, compression, or widening of the subarachnoid space on the myelogram.

**REFERRING VET**

John Katakasi

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Normal CT findings of the brain and thoracolumbar spine.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**INVOICE**

56140

Structural brain pathology or thoracolumbar spinal disease is not identified in the CT study. Inflammatory/infectious, vascular, and degenerative diseases remain a potential. Another potential consideration in Shetland Sheepdogs could be hereditary hyperlaxity syndrome. However, this may not be compatible with the clinical signs. It is just an additional differential diagnosis worth mentioning in this breed because of the predisposition.

**DATE**

1-11-23



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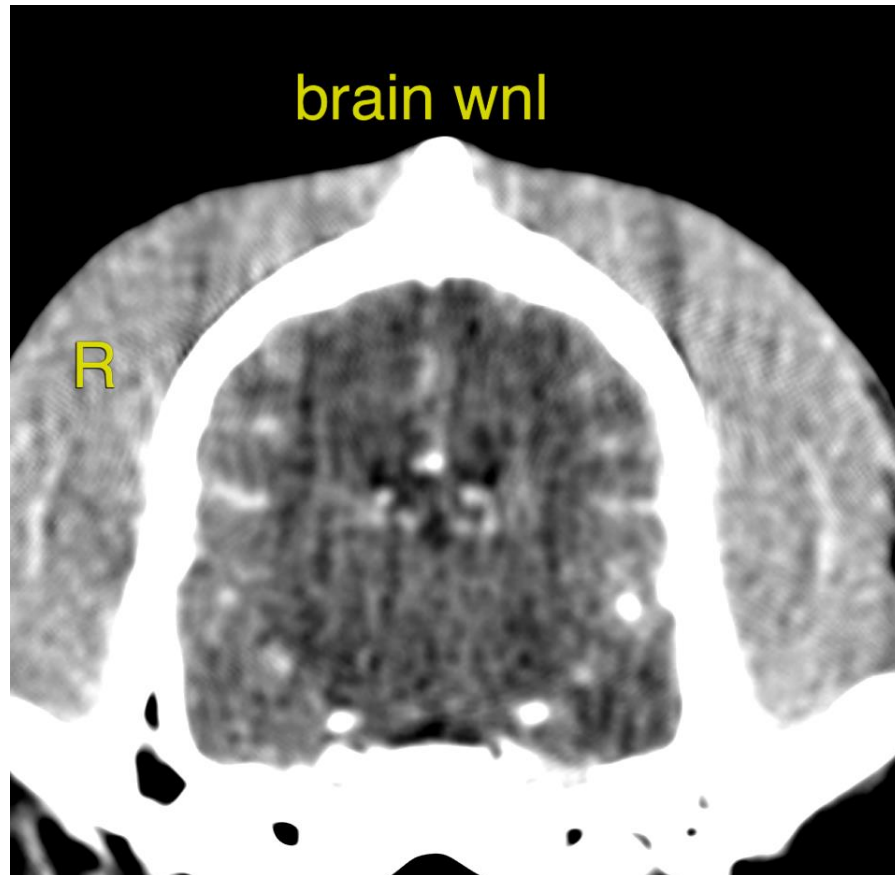
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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