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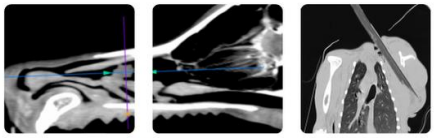

Teleradiology
Educational Teleconsultation Services™

**PATIENT**

Bruce Navarro

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

GSD

**SEX**

MN

**AGE**

11

**WEIGHT**

44

**INTERPRETED BY**

Nele Eley (Ondreka), DVM Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Eamon

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Belconnen Veterinary Centre

**REFERRING VET**

Eamon

**INVOICE**

72805

**DATE**

12-1-25

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

progressive hindlimb ataxia exaggerated reflexes all four limbs
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: cbc/chem/t4 pending

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE CERVICAL, THORACIC, & LUMBAR SPINE

Plain study and IV contrast study in soft tissue and bone windows available for review.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Extensive dural mineralizations along the dorsal and ventral dural margins are seen consistent with idiopathic dural ossification.

Spondylosis deformans is present at C2/3, C3/4, T4-T8, T12/13, and throughout the entire lumbar spine.

Moderate chronic compressive intervertebral disc protrusions are present at L1/2, L2/3, and L5/6. These cause mild to moderate ventral spinal cord deviation and compression. No significant compressive protrusion is visualized at the lumbosacral junction. However, mild protrusion could be masked by the flexed lumbosacral positioning.

Multiple lumbar spondylarthroses are present.

General vertebral alignment is normal.

Both coxofemoral joints present normal with no evidence of dysplasia or degenerative joint disease.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Chronic compressive disc protrusions at L1/2, L2/3, and L5/6.
- Multi-level spondylosis deformans, spondylarthroses, and extensive idiopathic dural mineralization.

## INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study demonstrates widespread degenerative changes throughout the spine. The most clinically relevant findings are the chronic compressive disc protrusions at L1/2, L2/3, and L5/6 which may contribute to thoracolumbar spinal cord compression and hind limb ataxia. The dural mineralizations are common in older large breed dogs and are usually incidental. Given the patient's history, degenerative myelopathy remains a significant differential diagnosis aside from compressive intervertebral disc disease. Neurologic correlation is recommended and SOD1 genetic test for degenerative myelopathy could be considered if not performed already.

Monitor L7/S1 clinically as subtle compression cannot be excluded in neutral and extended position of the lumbosacral junction.

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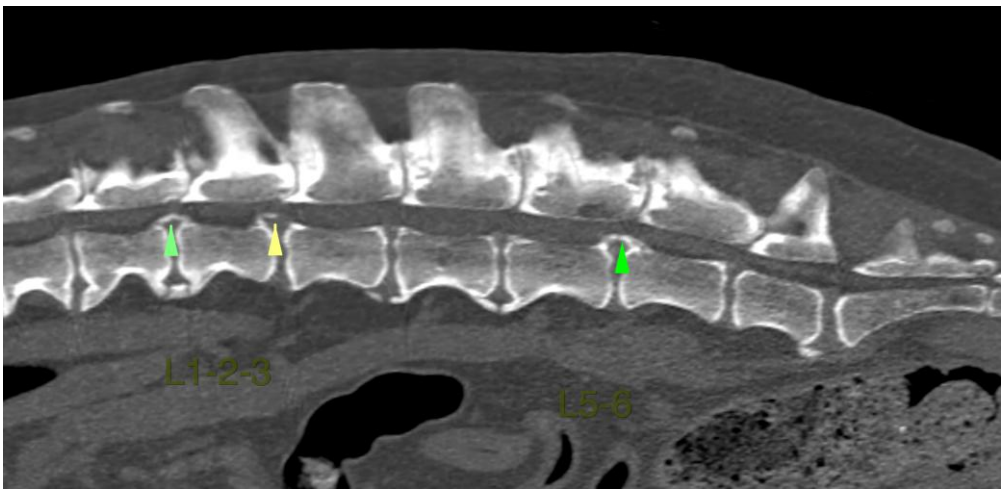


**The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.**

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.

**Nele Eley (Ondreka)**, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI
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