

PATIENT

Ginger Givelas

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Recurrent episodes of self limiting episodes of back pain Neurological examination normal except for mild hyperesthesia elicited on palpation of the thoracolumbar region.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: January 26th: CBC and biochemistry WNL On Feb 3rd, diagnosis was open for chronic painful T3-L3 myelopathy

SPECIES

Dog

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING STUDY OF THE THORACOLUMBAR SPINE

T2, T2-fat saturated, T1-plain and post contrast studies, and T1-post contrast fat saturated studies of the thoracic and lumbar spine available for review.

BREED

Chihuahua

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING FINDINGS

Bilateral lateral ventriculomegaly, 3rd ventriculomegaly, supracollicular fluid accumulation, and 4th ventricle enlargement are seen.

SEX

Female Spayed

Multifocal degenerative disc disease is seen.

AGE

12 Years

There is extrusion of a moderate amount of intervertebral disc material into the left ventral epidural space between T12 and T13. Mild cranial and caudal extension of the material is seen. The nucleus pulposus volume is reduced. The material presents moderate contrast enhancement which is uniform but accentuating the periphery. Moderate rightward and dorsal deviation and compression of the spinal cord are seen. The diameter of the vertebral canal's cross sectional area is occupied by approximately 40%. Mild left sided neuroforaminal extension is noted. The left spinal nerve root presents increased contrast enhancement.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

Syringomyelia is noted cranial and caudal of the compressive disc extrusion throughout the cervical, thoracic, and lumbar spine up to the left of the 5th lumbar vertebra.

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Health
Partners

The patient has brachycephalic craniocervical stenosis with dorsal angulation of the odontoid peg and atlas impingement, medullary kinking, and obliteration of the cisterna magna.

Multiple intervertebral discs within the cervical and lumbar spine present mild non compressive protrusion.

REFERRING VET

50606

Multiple T2 hypointense splenic nodules are seen. A 1.0 cm sized expansile heterogeneous cavitating nodule is seen in the splenic body.

The cortices of both kidneys reveal multiple small cystic changes.

INVOICE

2-28-22

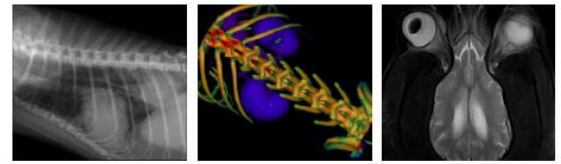
The gallbladder is severely distended. A moderate amount of gallbladder sludge and small gallbladder calculi are seen.

The pancreas is prominent.

DATE

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING DIAGNOSIS

- Moderately compressive lateralized intervertebral disc extrusion T12/13.
- Extensive spinal cord syringomyelia.
- Brachycephalic craniocervical stenosis.



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- Gallbladder microlithiasis.
- Multiple splenic nodules.
- Small cystic changes of the kidneys presumed to represent degenerative changes.
- Hydrocephalus.

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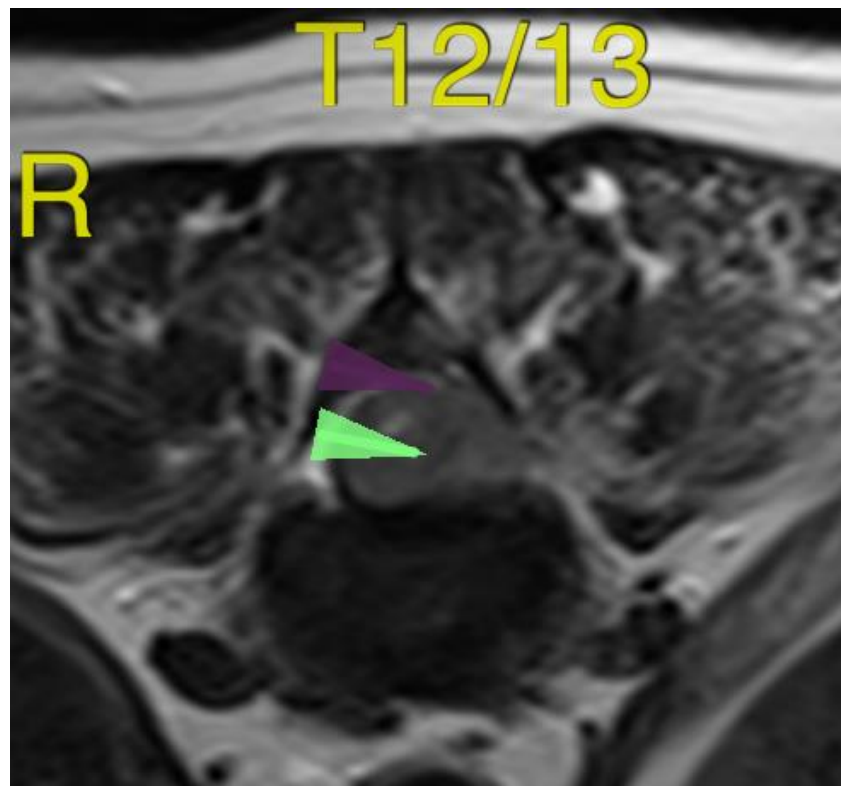
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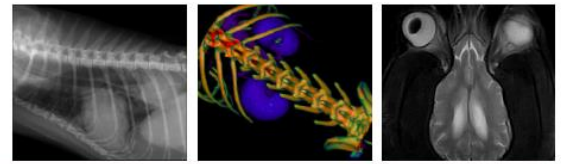
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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT findings are compatible with moderately compressive intervertebral disc extrusion in the left ventral epidural space between T12 and T13. The extrusion may well be organized and subacute to chronic in nature. Contrast enhancement has been established for both acute and chronic disc disease. I do consider an extradural neoplasia highly unlikely based on the MRI findings.

The thoracic and lumbar syringomyelia may be due to stenosis and venturi effect within the central canal. However, since the cervical spinal cord is effected too and the patient presents clear signs of a craniocervical brachycephalic stenosis, this is more likely the underlying cause of the generalized dilation of the spinal cord's central canal.





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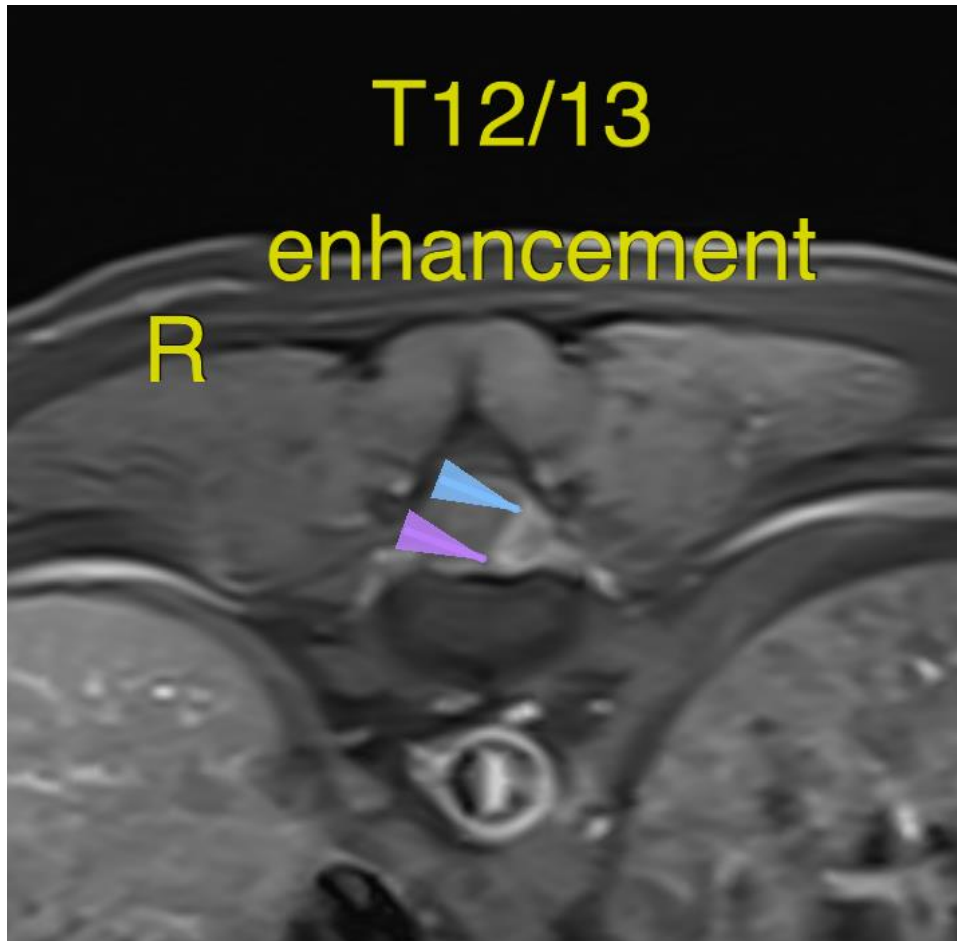
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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