



PATIENT

Simba Cruz

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Goldendoodle

SEX

NM

AGE

2Y

WEIGHT

55lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Alondra Aviles Lopez,
VT

HOSPITAL NAME

Veterinary Image Center

REFERRING VET

Dra. Rodriguez

INVOICE

74931

DATE

5-8-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Patient presented on May 5, 2026 for weakness and suspected seizures.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC: WNL CHEM: WNL

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

Plain and post contrast studies are available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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. The pituitary gland presents within normal limits.

Thin and smoothly folded conchae and turbinates with even smooth mucosal lining. The osseous lining of the nasal cavities is intact.

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.

The submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are small and elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5 , the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform.

The salivary glands present within normal limits.

The visible dentition is within normal limits.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Normal CT presentation of the head and brain.

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No structural intracranial abnormalities are identified to explain the neurological signs at the time of imaging. The negative CT findings support the tentative diagnosis of idiopathic epilepsy which is a common differential diagnosis in young dogs with seizure activity and normal imaging findings. Metabolic/toxic or functional causes could also be considered. CT may not detect early inflammatory/infectious, metabolic, or macroscopic epileptogenic changes particularly if lesions are nonstructural. CSF analysis may be considered if inflammatory or infectious CNS disease is suspected. MRI of the brain is recommended if clinical signs persist or progress. Continue monitoring for seizure activity and ensure metabolic causes remain excluded.



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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.

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