



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Logan Caldwell
 Chronic Reoccurring Cervical Pain Current meds: Rimadly /gabapentin
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: RBC 9.57, Hemoglobin 23.0

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE CERVICAL SPINE

Canine Plain and post IV contrast studies are available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED
 Greyhound
 Mild spondylosis deformans, narrowing of the intervertebral disc space, and mild intervertebral disc protrusion are seen between C2 and C3 within the upper cervical spine. Additional narrowing is caused from a bilateral dorsolateral aspect secondary to degenerative hypertrophy of the C2/3 facet joints.

SEX
 MN
 Moderate narrowing of the intervertebral disc space C6/7 is seen with mild to moderate protrusion of the dorsal annulus fibrosus of the C6/7 intervertebral disc into the ventral epidural space of the vertebral canal. Dorsal deviation and ventral flattening of the spinal cord are seen.

AGE
 9 Years
 Early spondylosis deformans is noted between C7 and T1.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Mild to moderate chronic intervertebral disc protrusion within the deep cervical spine with mild compressive myelopathy between C6 and C7.
- Complex vertebral canal stenosis with bilateral facet joint hypertrophy and mild intervertebral disc protrusion in the upper cervical spine between C2 and C3.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
 Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway Animal Hospital

The CT study reveals mild to moderate chronic intervertebral disc protrusion within the deep cervical spine between C6 and C7. A dynamic component to this disc protrusion cannot be ruled out. At this time, there appears to be mild spinal cord compression. The changes may well correlate with the patient's clinical signs.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Maniar

The significance of the stenosis in the upper cervical spine C2/3 is uncertain. Mild bilateral facet joint hypertrophy and mild intervertebral disc protrusion are noted. Correlation with the neuroanatomic localization recommended.

An MRI or CT myelogram could be considered in case of persisting or deteriorating clinical signs to further define the exact site of compression, assess the prognosis, and plan potential surgical treatment.

INVOICE

59195

DATE

7-6-23



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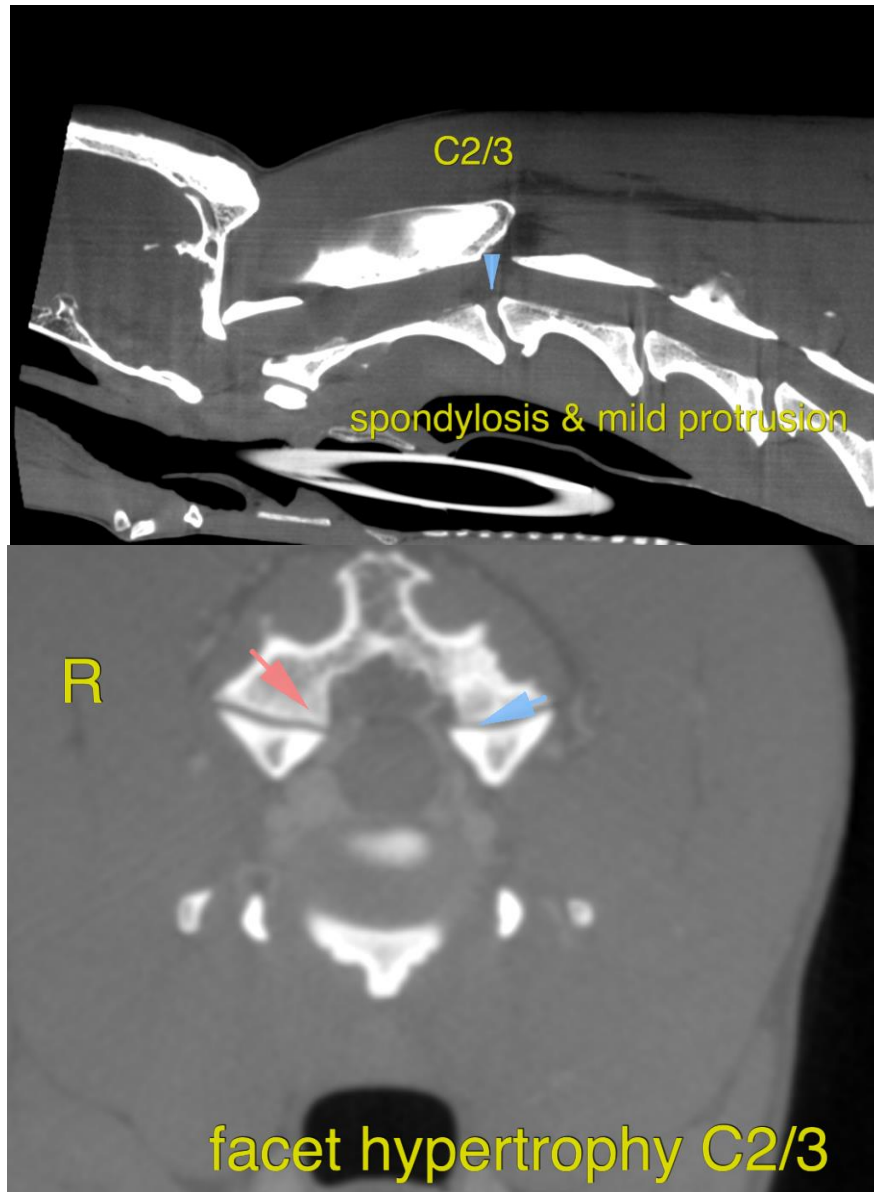
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway Animal
Hospital

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