



PATIENT

Shanie Pellino

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Seizure this morning 8/22/23 (patient became stiff and non-responsive, urinated on self and tremored). Patient is under treatment for ehrlichia. Possible splenic issue. Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC: Lymphopenia Chemistry: BUN 8.3, phosphorus 1.5, cholesterol 450, ALT 125, ALP 477 EPOC: lactate 5

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD, THORAX, & ABDOMEN

Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

BREED

Australian Shepherd
Mix

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Head

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.

SEX

SF

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

AGE

10 Years

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

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Emergency
Hospital Deland

The salivary glands present within normal limits.

Both lobes of the thyroid gland are seen and present within normal limits.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Kuzimski

Thorax

T3/4 and C7/T1 spondyloses are seen.

The sternal, cranial mediastinal and tracheobronchial lymph nodes are small elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern are uniform and considered within normal limits.

INVOICE

59879

The cardiovascular structures including the pulmonary vasculature are within normal limits.

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The bronchial tree presents with regular branching and tapers uniformly towards the periphery as expected, the bronchial walls are thin and smooth. The bronchus-to-artery ratio is within normal limits.



PATIENT The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior.

Shanie Pellino Small incidental gas pockets are seen within the esophageal lumen, there is no evidence of abnormal dilation.

SPECIES **Abdomen**

Canine The serosal fat presents normal attenuation behavior. There is no evidence of peritoneal effusion or peritonitis.

BREED Both kidneys present within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture. After contrast administration a bilaterally symmetric and uniform nephro- and pyelogram is noted.

Australian Shepherd Mix The adrenal glands are within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture.

SEX Moderate generalized enlargement of the spleen with faintly hyperenhancing small nodules is seen.

SF The liver presents with normal shape, even surface, uniformly attenuating parenchyma and homogeneous contrast enhancement, unremarkable.

AGE The pancreas is evenly contoured, the pancreatic parenchyma is homogeneous and presents uniform contrast enhancement.

10 Years The position, delineation, wall and content of the gastrointestinal tract are considered within normal limits throughout.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI A subcutaneous lipoma in the left inguinal region is noted.

L1/2 spondylosis deformans is noted.

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COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Normal CT presentation of the brain.
- Splenomegaly.
- Normal thorax.
- Spondyloses.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Kuzimski

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT presentation of the brain is within normal limits. Structural brain pathology is not seen. Cerebrovascular disease, neurodegenerative disease, metabolic/toxic, inflammatory/infectious, and other, however, remains a potential. Further definition by means of an MRI could be considered in case of therapy refractory seizural activity.

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The splenomegaly and splenic nodules may represent benign lymphoid hyperplasia and extramedullary hematopoiesis. Congestion under general anesthesia may contribute to the splenic enlargement as well. However, splenitis, idiopathic hypersplenism, and diffuse infiltrative pathology cannot be ruled out. Consider FNA for further definition.

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SEX

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REFERRING VET

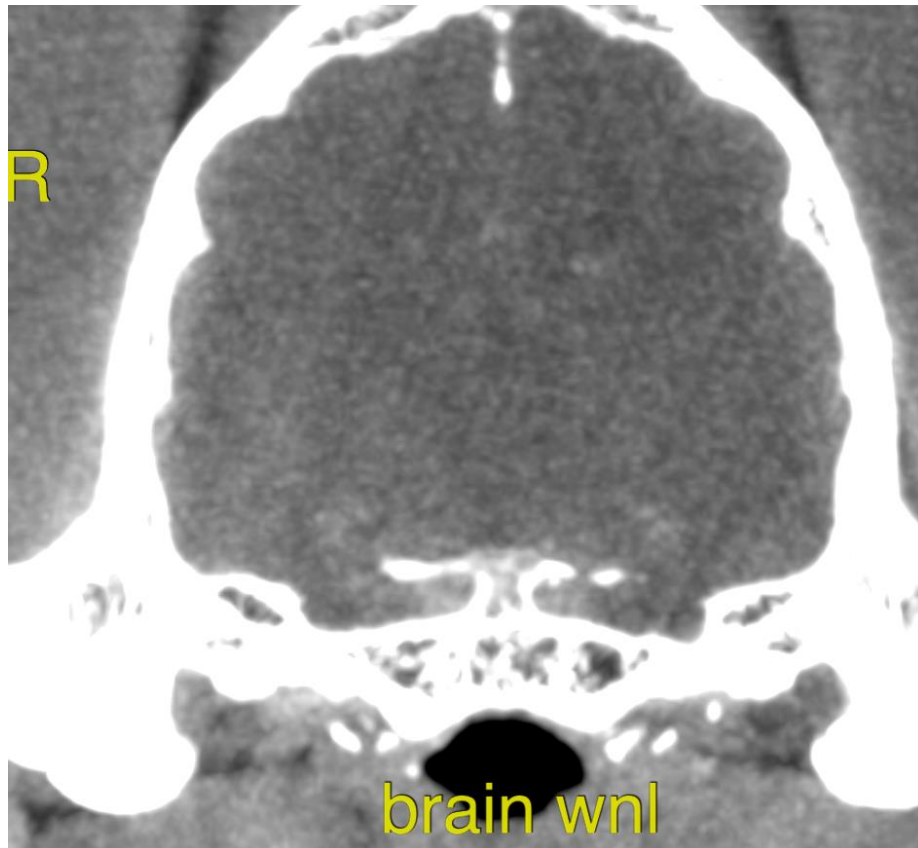
Dr. Kuzimski

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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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