



PATIENT

Forest Marchessault

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Shepherd X

SEX

MN

AGE

2 Years

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Bridgwater
Veterinary Hospital
and Wellness Centre

REFERRING VET

Dr. B. Ang

INVOICE

54343

DATE

9-28-22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

9/20/22 Around noon was outside running around when yelped and then started limping on one leg then unable to use both. Came to clinic where x-rays were done and given Dexamethasone. Leaking urine on standing up. No control of bladder. No incident known. No improvement and now legs are shaking. Non-Ambulatory and absent CP on the HLs. No DPP appreciated on both of the HLs as well. No pain on palpation or manipulation of the spine or the neck. Hopping absent on the HLs. Cranial nerves intact. Panniculus reflex present

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SPINE

Plain study of the cervical, thoracic, and lumbar spine available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Number, alignment, and general anatomy of the cervical, thoracic, and lumbar vertebrae present within normal limits.

Moderate ventrally bridging spondyloses are present between L1, L2, L3, and L4.

Faint mineralization of the dorsal longitudinal ligaments are seen between L5/L6 and L6/L7.

Foci of mineralization is seen within the lumbosacral intervertebral disc.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Series of ventrally bridging spondyloses between L1-L4.
- Evidence of degenerative disc disease between L5/6, L6/7, and L7/S1.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study reveals a series of spondyloses within the cranial and mid lumbar spine. Degenerative disc disease is noted in the caudal lumbar spine and at the lumbosacral junction. There is no evidence of compressive myelopathy. However, structural myelopathy cannot be ruled out entirely in general and based on the patient history, traumatic / type 3 intervertebral disc extrusion as well as fibrocartilaginous embolism or other ischemic myelopathy appear to be primary differential diagnoses. Further definition by means of an MRI (or CT myelogram) could be considered in case of persisting or deteriorating clinical signs.



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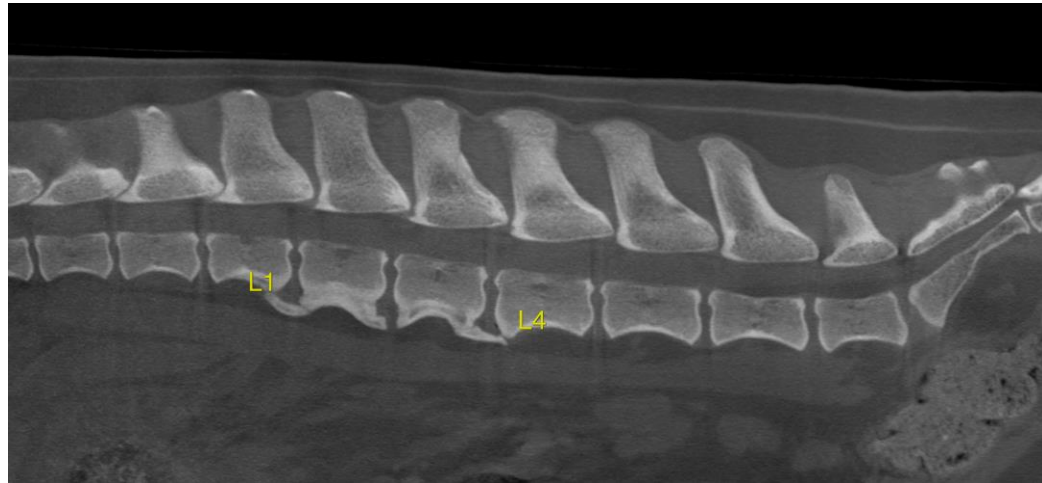
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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