



## PATIENT

Donald Guerrieri

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Goldendoodle

## SEX

MN

## AGE

5

## WEIGHT

52

## INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Jawinski,  
German Board  
Certified Vet Specialist  
in Diagnostic Imaging

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

David

## HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Surgical Center  
- Oceanside

## REFERRING VET

Infernuso

## INVOICE

73354

## DATE

1-15-26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

severe pain on lumbar palpation no CP deficits Arched spine T3-L3 region

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE THORACIC & LUMBAR SPINE

A CT-myelogram was provided for review.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The thoracolumbar transition presents a marked kyphosis. The bone density of the vertebral bodies is inconspicuous with evenly spaced intervertebral discs. There are no signs of a calcified extrusion. There is no evidence of a fracture or subluxation. The lumbosacral transition presents moderate degenerative findings with ventral spondylosis formation and a mild protrusion of the disc L7-S1. Compressive signs are not noted. The cauda fibers are still traceable.

The paraspinal soft tissues present marked fat storage in the subcutaneous, interfascial, and intermuscular regions. Signs of a unilateral muscle atrophy are not noted.

The displayed parts of the abdomen do not show particular findings.

The bony structures of the pelvis are inconspicuous. Both coxo-femoral joints indicate an incongruent joint space and subluxation in the presented positioning.

## COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Degenerative findings lumbosacral transition L7-S1
- Suspected increased laxity coxo-femoral joints

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT does not show typical signs of a disc herniation or calcified extrusion leading to a focal compression of the spinal cord or cauda fibers. This does not exclude acute herniations as seen with ANNPE- or HNPE- lesions. Furthermore, intramedullary changes are difficult to or cannot be recognized with CT and are still potential differentials.

There is marked fat storage noted in the course of the spine.

The findings of the coxo-femoral joints must be correlated with the clinical presentation. These might be artificial. An increased laxity due to hip dysplasia is a common differential.



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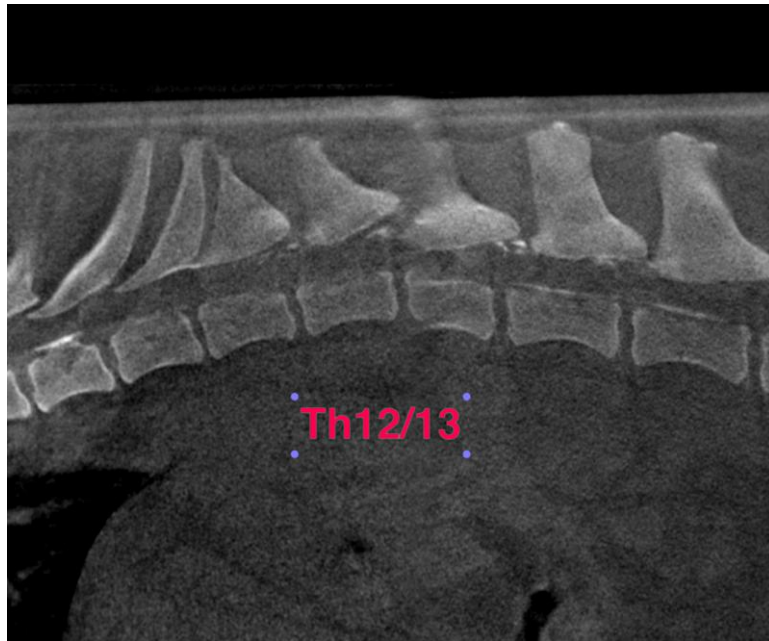
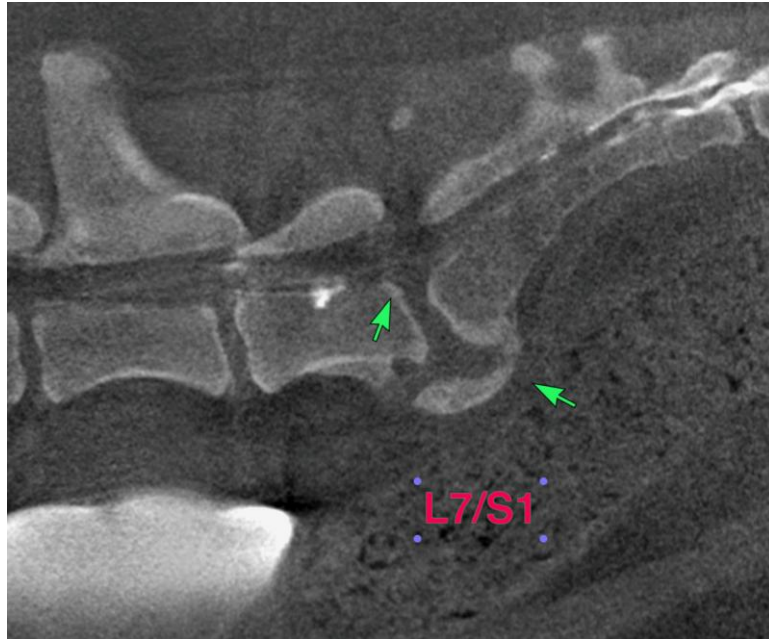
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Sebastian Jawinski, German Board Certified Vet Specialist in Diagnostic Imaging  
[info@sonopath.com](mailto:info@sonopath.com)