



PATIENT

Ruby Yaeger

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Presented this morning for hind limb paralysis. O said it happened early this morning. Possible T3, L3 Lesion.

SPECIES

Canine

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Elevated Values:WBC-21.16 K/uL, Neutrophils-19.18 K/uL, Plateletcrit-506 K/uL, Decreased Values: Eosinophils-0.02 K/uL, BUN- 5mg/dL

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORACIC & LUMBAR SPINE

BREED

Cocker Spaniel

Pre contrast and myelogram studies provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

SEX

Female

There is marked thoraco-lumbar kyphosis noted with a maximum over Th12/13. At this level small gas pockets are recognized in the left lateral spinal canal and the left foramen. The intervertebral disc space appears significantly narrowed; the disc presents mild calcification of the nucleus. The spinal cord is poorly defined.

AGE

5 Years

Th12/13 placed as a center there is hyperdense material noted which can be traced predominantly dorsal and right to the spinal cord cranially up to the level of Th3/4 and caudally up to the level of L1/2.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Jawinski,
German Board
Certified Vet
Specialist in
Diagnostic Imaging

The lumbosacral transition is inconspicuous.

Vertebral bodies are of regular density without signs of a lytic or sclerotic process. There is no evidence of a fracture and/or sub-/luxation.

Paravertebral soft tissues are bilaterally symmetrical, especially the course of the femoral and sciatic nerves is inconspicuous. Unilateral atrophy of the paraspinal and/or pelvic musculature is not noted.

HOSPITAL NAME

Neel Veterinary
Hospital

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Suspected explosive disc at the level of Th12/13 with widespread intraspinal hemorrhage

REFERRING VET

Dr. Deepan Kishore

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The kyphosis over Th12/13, the narrowed/collapsed intervertebral disc space and the poor definition of the spinal cord at this level are suspicious for a disc herniation with consecutive compression of the spinal cord and secondary hemorrhage which is commonly seen with explosive discs/ANNPE.

INVOICE

47336

The hyperdense material in the spinal canal which extends far cranially is uncommon for hemorrhage alone and may represent a congestive venous plexus. I do not suspect neoplasia.

DATE

9-6-21



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The location of Th12/13 is assumed to be of most relevance based on predominantly secondary findings. Grade of compression cannot be finally determined but may be less obvious in explosive discs. I would recommend a complementary intravenous contrast CT study or if available MRI of the thoracolumbar transition (Th9-L3). Depending on the neurologic deficits decompressive surgery should be considered.

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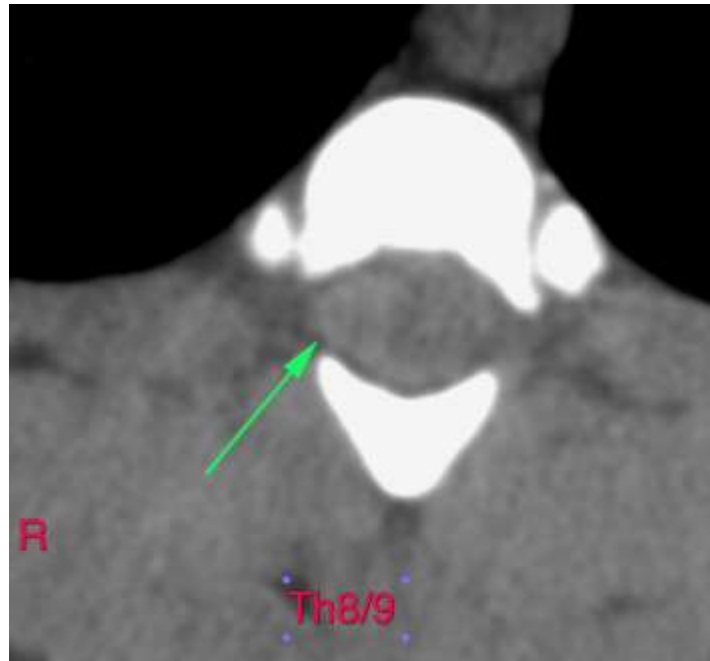
Dr. Deepan Kishore

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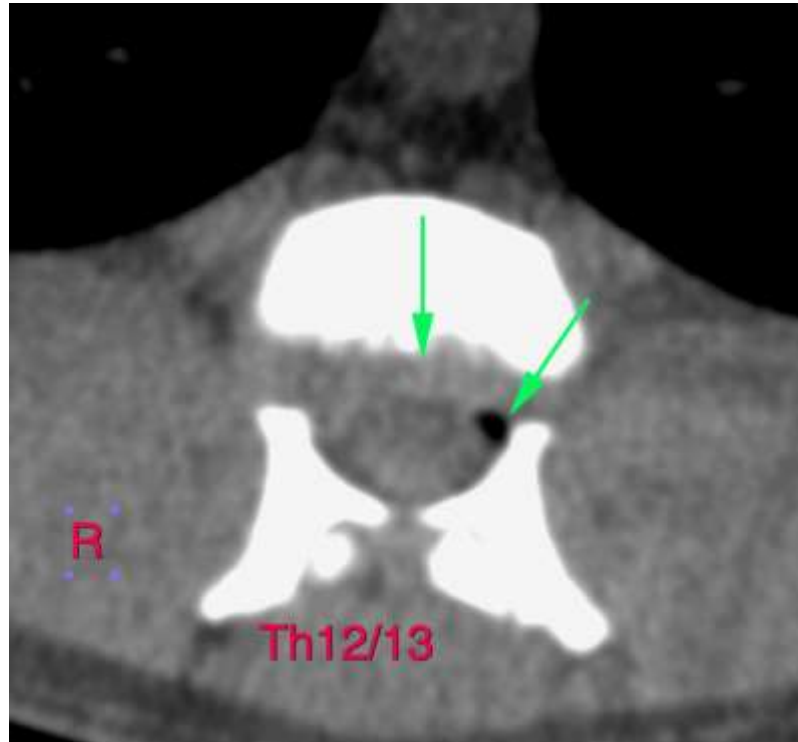
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Sebastian Jawinski, German Board Certified Vet Specialist in Diagnostic Imaging
Sebastian.Jawinski@sonopath.com