

PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Peanut Lost Paws

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Thoracic/ lumbar spinal fracture -- Urinary incontinence

SPECIES

Feline

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL, THORAX AND ABDOMEN

A high-resolution plain CT study of the skull, thorax and abdomen is provided for review.

BREED

DSH

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Skull

The pictured parts of the dentition are complete and unremarkable in all jaw quadrants.

SEX

The nasal cavity presents the expected aerated spaces between thin & even conchae and turbinates with smooth mucosal lining.

Neutered Male

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

AGE

1 Year

Both tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. In both external ear canals, a small amount of soft tissue attenuating material is noted.

The submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are small and elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation pattern is uniform.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub,
DVM Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

Thorax

The growth plates are age related open.

The vertebral bodies T7 to T9 are fused and present a wedge shaped conformation with fusion of the 8th&9th rib bilaterally in the proximal segment. Level with T7 to T9 dorsal kinking (Kyphosis) of the thoracic spine is seen, the deviation is approximately 55°. The facet joints present moderate hyperostosis and moderate stenosis of the vertebral canal level T7 to T9 is noted – the cross-sectional area of the vertebral canal is decreased by approximately 45%. Along the ventral aspect of the respective vertebral endplates moderate ventral spondylosis formation is appreciated.

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Surgical
Center

REFERRING VET

Animal Surgical
Center

The remainder of the osseous and surrounding soft tissue structures of the thoracic spine are within normal limits.

The sternal, cranial mediastinal and tracheobronchial lymph nodes are small elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation. The thymus is age related visible in the cranioventral mediastinum.

INVOICE

42402

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.

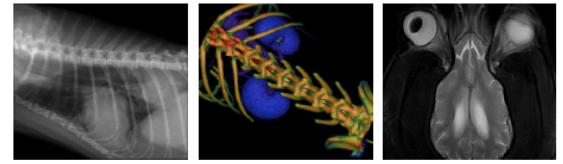
The lung parenchyma presents multiple regions with dystelectasis – considered as a sequela to general anesthesia.

DATE

10/27/22



PATIENT	Small incidental gas pockets are seen within the esophageal lumen, there is no evidence of abnormal dilation.
Peanut Lost Paws	
	<u>Abdomen</u>
	The serosal fat presents normal attenuation behavior. There is no evidence of peritoneal effusion or peritonitis.
SPECIES	
Feline	Both kidneys present within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture.
	The adrenal glands are within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture.
BREED	
DSH	Both liver and spleen present with normal shape, even surface, uniformly attenuating parenchyma.
	The pancreas is evenly contoured, the pancreatic parenchyma is homogeneous.
SEX	
Neutered Male	The position, delineation and content of the gastrointestinal tract are considered within normal limits throughout.
	The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures reveal no abnormalities.
AGE	
1 Year	The included parts of the hind limbs are within normal limits.
	COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS
INTERPRETED BY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fusion and wedge shaped conformation T7 to T9 with segmental stenosis of the vertebral canal • Mild otitis externa • Normal thorax, but dystelectasis of the lung parenchyma • Normal abdomen
Sebastian Schaub, DVM Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI	
HOSPITAL NAME	INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS
Animal Surgical Center	Overall, I consider the odds for congenital malformation of the thoracic spine with block and hemivertebra formation higher than for preceding traumatic insult. The bilateral symmetric fusion of the 8 th and 9 th rib and the fusion of the otherwise normal appearing dorsal lamina is supporting the diagnosis of congenital malformation as well. There is evidence of hyperostosis of the facet joints T8/T9 results in stenosis of the vertebral canal – however there is no history of paraparesis and the clinical relevance of the finding of the thoracic spine for the incontinence is unclear.
REFERRING VET	The remaining segments of the spine present without abnormalities.
Animal Surgical Center	Rule out other causes for urinary incontinence such as ureteral ectopia, urethral sphincter mechanism incompetence, overflow bladder incontinence (unlikely due to lack of history of paraparesis), dysautonomia, other.
INVOICE	
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PATIENT

Peanut Lost Paws

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

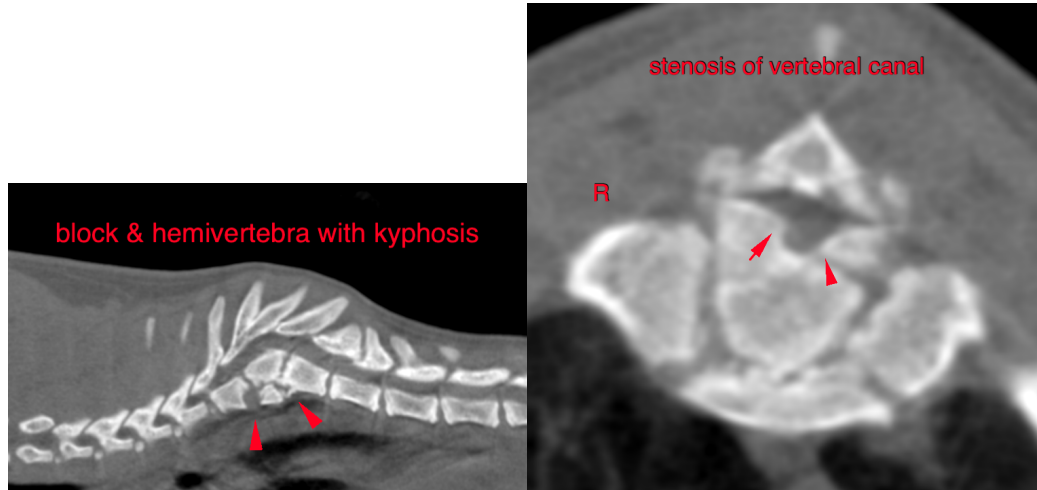
DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

1 Year



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.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub,
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