

**PATIENT**

Jax Miller

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Neck pain - responsive to gabapentin and prednisone - cocci profile unremarkable/neg, x-rays unremarkable

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE NECK

A high resolution post-contrast CT study of the neck is provided for review.

BREED

Australian Shepherd

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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

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

SEX

NM

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

AGE

8 Years

Both tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. The external ear canals are within normal limits.

The brain presents no deviation from normal anatomy and symmetry. The brain parenchyma is homogeneous and within normal limits for attenuation and distribution of contrast enhancement. The ventricular system is non-dilated and symmetric.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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

Queen Creek
Veterinary Clinic

Level with C7, the vertebral ventral internal venous plexus presents with a venous segment with bilateral central filling defects extending over the complete length of the vertebral body of C7. The remainder of the osseous and soft tissue structures of the cervical spine are within normal limits.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Segmental thrombosis vertebral ventral internal venous plexus level C7

REFERRING VET

Dr. Kurth

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**INVOICE**

47748

There is segmental thrombosis of the vertebral ventral internal venous plexus level with C7, an underlying cause is not appreciated and there is no overt distension of the veins as source for spinal cord compression but may contribute to clinical signs. No additional abnormalities are appreciated as source of the described neck pain. A cause for the thrombus formation might be dislodged disc material into the vertebral sinus system or hypercoagulable state (e.g. hyperadrenocorticism, hepatic disease, pancreatitis, renal disease, thrombocytopenia, other).

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10-8-21



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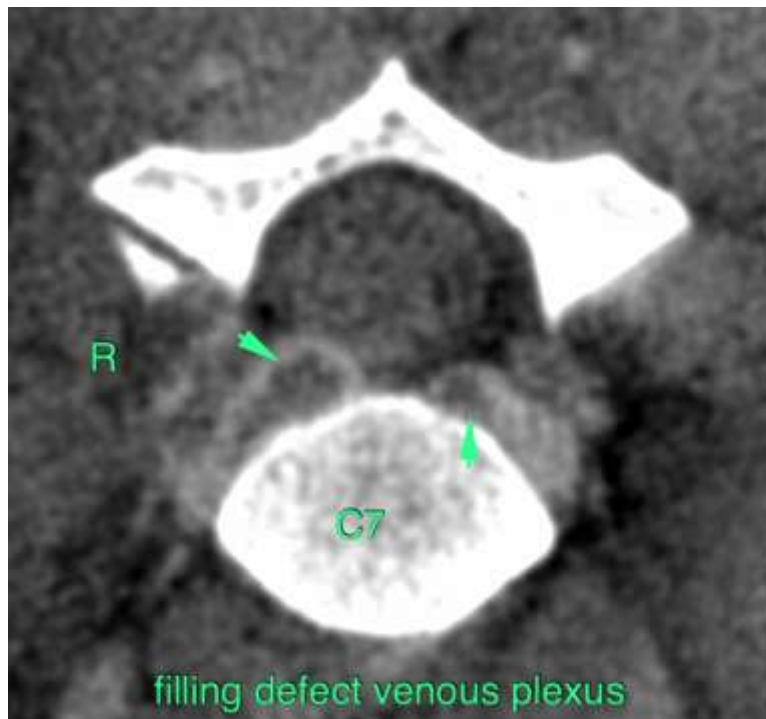
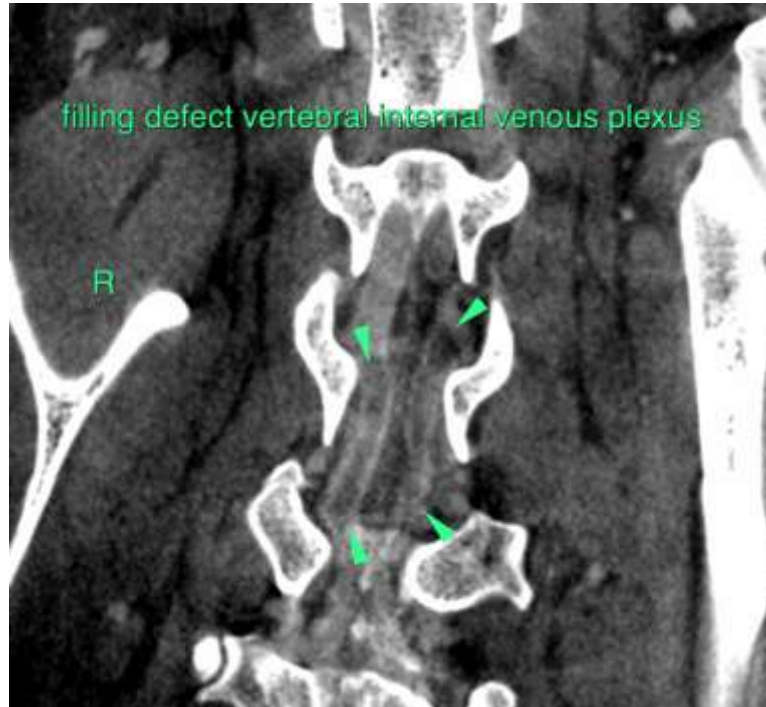
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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 Schaub, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
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