



PATIENT

Chief Franchow

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Has been having seizures for several months. Has maxed out on medication and takes 2 Keppra every 2 hours. They bumped his Keppra up and hasn't had a seizure. Last seizure was a week ago and was about a minute long. E/D well, eats Kirkland salmon grain free, had tremors at a young age and found out that he had an allergy to grain. Tremors have come back recently after seizures. Otherwise doing okay. No C/S/V. Has had diarrhea since he's been on phenobarbital. No other concerns.

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL

BREED

Boxer

A high resolution pre- and post-contrast CT study of the skull is provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

A supernumerary triadan 105&205 are appreciated. Triadan 305, 311, 405 and 411 are absent. The mandibular incisor teeth present moderate horizontal bone loss.

SEX

Male Neutered

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

AGE

10 Years

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

Both tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. The wall of the right external ear canal is moderately thickened and a small amount of soft tissue material is attached to the epithelial lining of the right external ear canal.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

Rostral to the tentorium osseous cerebelli, a right sided deviation of the falx cerebri is appreciated and there appears to be a faint contrast enhancing mass attached to the left aspect of the falx cerebri. 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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Parrish Creek
Veterinary Clinic

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Jennifer Shuck

A post contrast hypoattenuating lesion is seen in the cranial pole of the left thyroid gland, measuring 6 mm in diameter.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Suspect intracranial possibly extraaxial mass left caudal aspect of falx cerebri
- Nodular lesion cranial pole left thyroid gland
- Right sided otitis externa
- Supernumerary triadan 105&205
- Multiple absent teeth

INVOICE

54965

DATE

11-2-22

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The deviation of the caudal aspect of the falx in combination with the focal contrast enhancing lesion at the same level is highly concerning for an intracranial possibly extraaxial mass – the top differential in case of an extraaxial mass would be meningioma. Oligodendroglioma is a common intraaxial neoplasm in Boxers as differential. If it is therapeutically relevant, a MRI study of the



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brain can be used to confirm the diagnosis and differentiate between intra- and extraaxial mass.

The left thyroid nodule can present (non)functional adenoma of the parathyroid gland or thyroid cyst.

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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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