



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

**PATIENT**  
Brooke Stern

**SPECIES**  
Canine

**BREED**  
Pug

Chief complaint: First (known) seizure on 12/2 (~15min) followed by cluster seizures. Neurological findings: Sluggish CP bilaterally on pelvic limbs. Deep and superficial pain perception is present x 4. Cutaneous trunci reflex present. on 12/2, presented to rDVM in active petit mal seizure state - head in cranial flexion, generalized mild twitching. AED therapy with Zonisamide from rDVM has helped control CS. Also on Methocarbamol & Gabapentin from rDVM to use PRN. On 12/8, Dexamethasone SP 4 mg/ml 0.13 ml SQ administered & started Prednisolone 5 mg: 1 tab PO every 12 hours x 7d, 1 tab PO every 24 hours x 7d, 1 tab PO q48h until finished. A study from July 2019 of the entire spine and a head MR study from 12/16/2021 are submitted for review. History of a C5-C6 ventral slot with fenestration of C3-C4 and C4-C5 performed at prior neurologist in July 2019.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC, CMP - NSF

**MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING OF THE SKULL AND ENTIRE SPINE**

**SEX**  
SF

T2 weighted, T2\*, FLAIR, STIR, diffusion weighted, T1 pre- and post-gadolinium sequence in multiple imaging planes are provided for review. The study of the skull is dated 12/16/21 and the study of the spine is dated 7/23/19

**MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING FINDINGS**

**AGE**  
13 Years, 1 Month

**INTERPRETED BY**  
Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

Head

The brain presents the expected anatomy and bilateral symmetry with normal signal intensity and contrast enhancement. There is evidence of mild increased contrast enhancement of the pachymeninx.

The ventricular system is generalized mild to moderately dilated and the CSF signal is within normal limits in all sequences.

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The tympanic bullae are aerated, and the bony lining is thin.

Surrounding soft tissue structures in the head region are within normal limits.

**REFERRING VET**  
Filippo Adamo, DECVN

Spine

The intervertebral disc C5/C6 is moderately protruding into the vertebral canal - most accentuated in the left ventral aspect -, occupying approximately up to 35% of the cross-sectional area at the same level. The spinal cord at the same level is displaced dorsally and distorted and presents an intramedullary T2 hyperintense signal at the same level.

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The intervertebral discs C2/C3 and C6/C7 are mild to moderately protruding into the vertebral canal, mildly distorting the spinal cord at the same level. The dorsal atlantoaxial ligament is prominent and mildly bulging ventrally into the spinal canal, mildly compressing the spinal cord at the same level.

**DATE**  
12-16-21

The intervertebral discs T11/t12 and T12/T13 are mildly protruding into the vertebral canal.

Multiple intervertebral discs of the thoracic & lumbar spine present a moderate loss of the in fluid sensitive sequences hyperintense signal of the nucleus pulposus.



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Nodular enlargement of the caudal pole of the left adrenal is seen, measuring 9.6 mm in diameter.

**MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING DIAGNOSIS**

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- Mild increased contrast enhancement of the pachymeninx of the brain
- Intervertebral disc protrusion C5/C6 with compressive myelopathy and T2 intramedullary lesion – suspect gliosis
- Intervertebral disc protrusion C2/C3 & C6/C7 with potential dynamic myelocompression
- Nodular enlargement left adrenal gland
- Intervertebral disc protrusion T11/T12&T12/T13 without compressive myelopathy
- Multifocal degenerative disc disease along the cervical, thoracic and lumbar spine

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Pug

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

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The meningeal contrast enhancement can indicate meningitis and if not done so yet, complementing workup by a CSF tap is warranted. No additional macromorphological abnormalities of the brain are appreciated, explaining the current onset of seizure activity. If meningitis can be ruled out the presumptive diagnosis is idiopathic/cryptogenic epilepsy.

**AGE**

13 Years, 1 Month

The nodular enlargement of the left adrenal gland is compatible with either (non)functional macronodular hyperplasia or neoplastic transformation (e.g. adenoma, adenocarcinoma, pheochromocytoma). Consider testing of the pituitary adrenal axis.

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Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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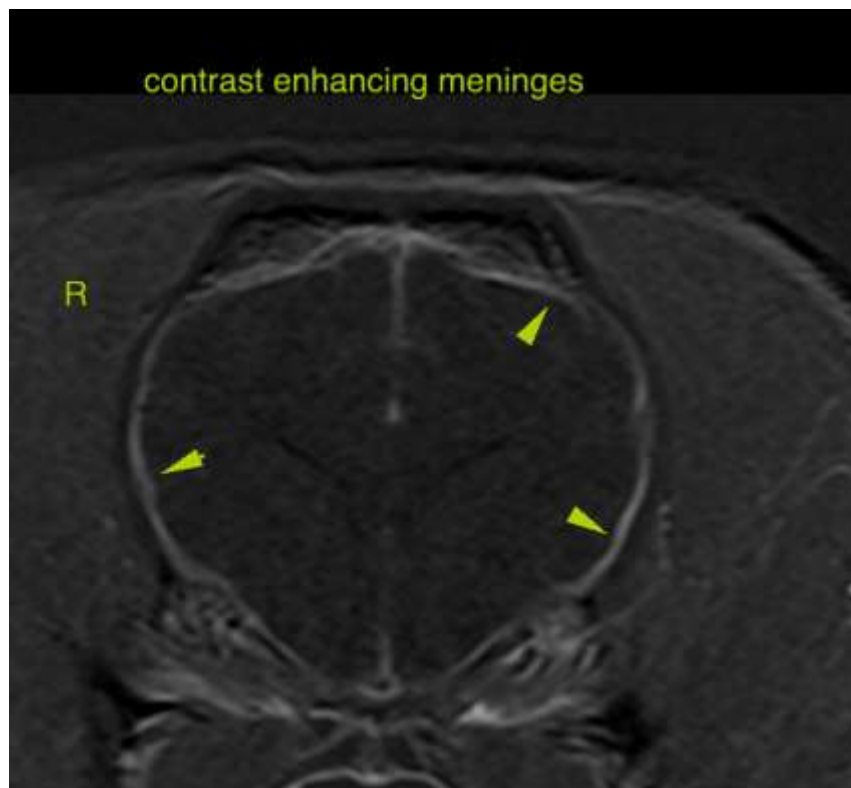
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DECVN

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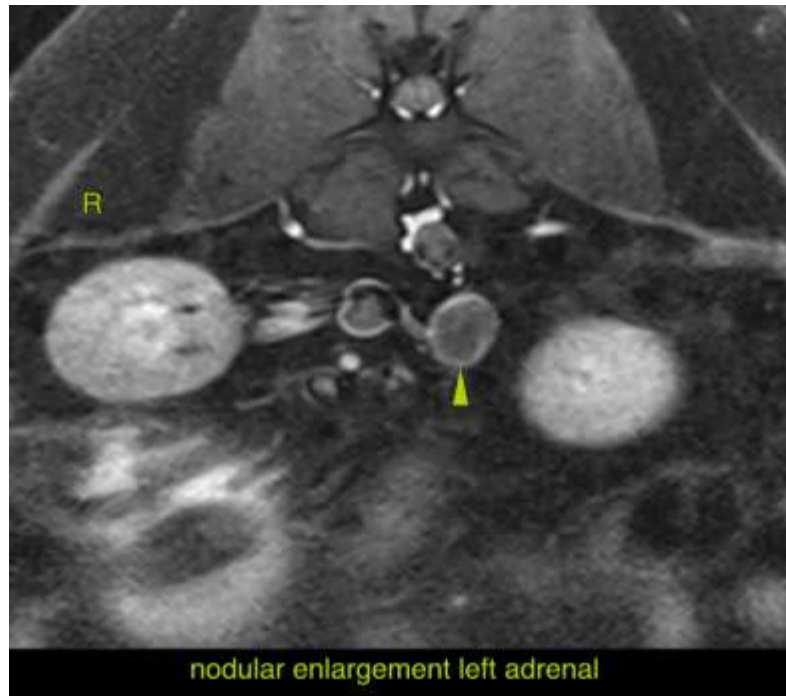
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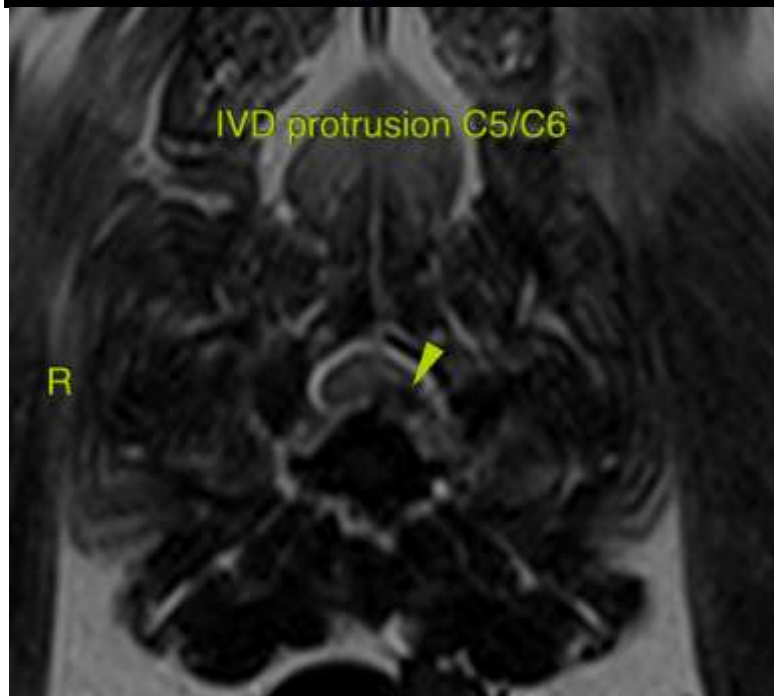
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nodular enlargement left adrenal



IVD protrusion C5/C6



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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.

**SPECIES**

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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  
sebast.schaub@gmail.com

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