



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Ryder Sloane History: Ryder presents to MVCT for a skull scan. Pre and Post contrast images are available in soft tissue and bone algorithm. Hx of bilateral epistaxis. & Sneezing. Currently on Prednisone tapering dosage. Coombs Test = negative. Thoracic & Abdominal radiographs taken NSF.

SPECIES Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Low platelets on CBC (3/1/2022) has since improved.

Canine **COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL**

A pre- and post-contrast CT study of the skull in a bone and soft tissue reconstruction is provided for review.

BREED **COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

English Springer Spaniel Triadan 109, 110, 209 and 210 present a moderate widening of the periodontal space.

SEX In the lateral aspect of the left nasal cavity, fluid attenuating material is causing localized consolidation of the left nasal cavity.

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

AGE 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.

4 Years 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.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Mild amount of trapped fluid in left nasal cavity
- Periodontal disease 109, 110, 209 and 210

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Veterinary CT

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERRING VET

Barbara Griffith, DVM

No specific abnormality is appreciated, explaining the history of epistaxis there is no evidence of nasal mass or signs for active rhinitis.

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DATE

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Rule out other causes for epistaxis, such as immune mediated disease, non-specific rhinitis (e.g., lymphocytic plasmocytic), hyperviscosity syndrome (e.g., Leishmaniosis), other causes for coagulopathy or systemic hypertension.



PATIENT

Ryder Sloane

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

English Springer
Spaniel

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

4 Years

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub,
DVM Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Veterinary CT

REFERRING VET

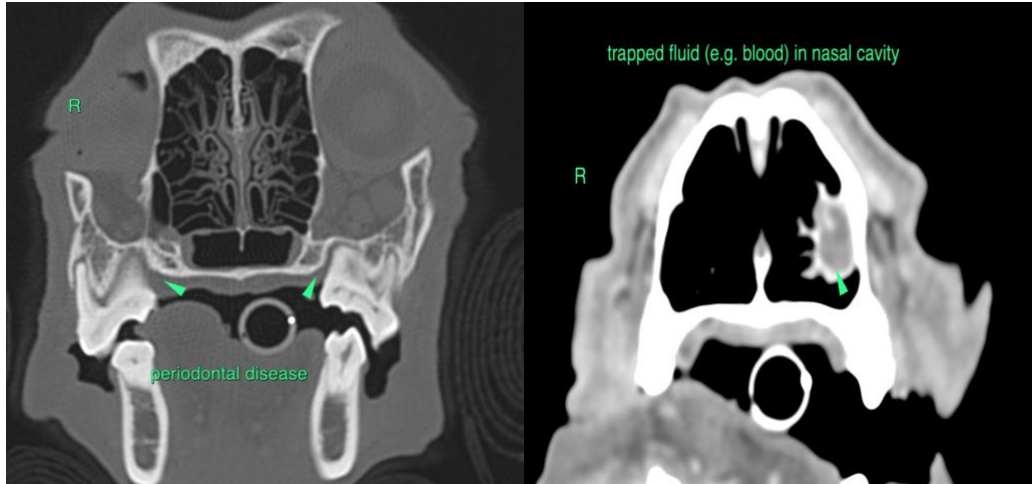
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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