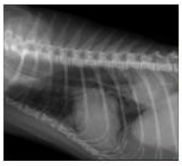
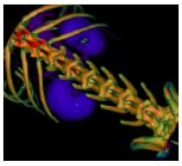
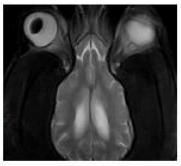

PATIENT

Stetson McCart

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Golden Retriever

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

9 Years, 4 Months

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

REFERRING VET

Meaux

INVOICE

57977

DATE

4-25-23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Trouble getting up, painful in lumbar region, possible muscle loss in hips. Unremarkable radiographs. Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results:

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE THORACIC&LUMBAR SPINE AND PELVIS

A high resolution pre- and post-contrast CT study of thoracic & lumbar spine and the pelvis is provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Multifocal mild spondylosis formation is seen along the thoracic spine.

The intervertebral discs L6/L7 and L7/S1 are mildly bulging into the vertebral canal, distorting the ventral epidural space at the same level. The remainder of the osseous and soft tissue structures of the lumbar spine present without abnormalities.

The osseous and surrounding soft tissue structures of the pelvis are within normal limits. Very mild osteophyte new bone formation is seen at the femoral head bilaterally.

In the pictured parts of the abdomen, the wall of the cecum is generalized thickened, measuring 13 mm in width.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Suspect generalized mural thickening cecum
- Very mild degenerative osteoarthrosis coxofemoral joints bilaterally
- Mild intervertebral disc protrusion L6/L7 and L7/S1 without compressive myelopathy

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study of the pelvis and the thoracic/lumbar spine presents without abnormalities, explaining the suspected muscle loss and potential neurological deficits in the hind limbs. In case of strong clinical suspicion for extradural compressive myelopathy (isoattenuating disc material) – considered unlikely due to good contrast by the epidural fat – or intramedullary lesion recommend complementing workup by a myelographic CT study or MRI study of the spine,

The wall of the cecum is thickened suggestive for intramural pathology – such as typhlitis or neoplastic infiltration (e.g. carcinoma, gastrointestinal stromacell tumor, sarcoma). Ultrasound guided FNA sampling can be used as advanced minimally invasive diagnostic tool.

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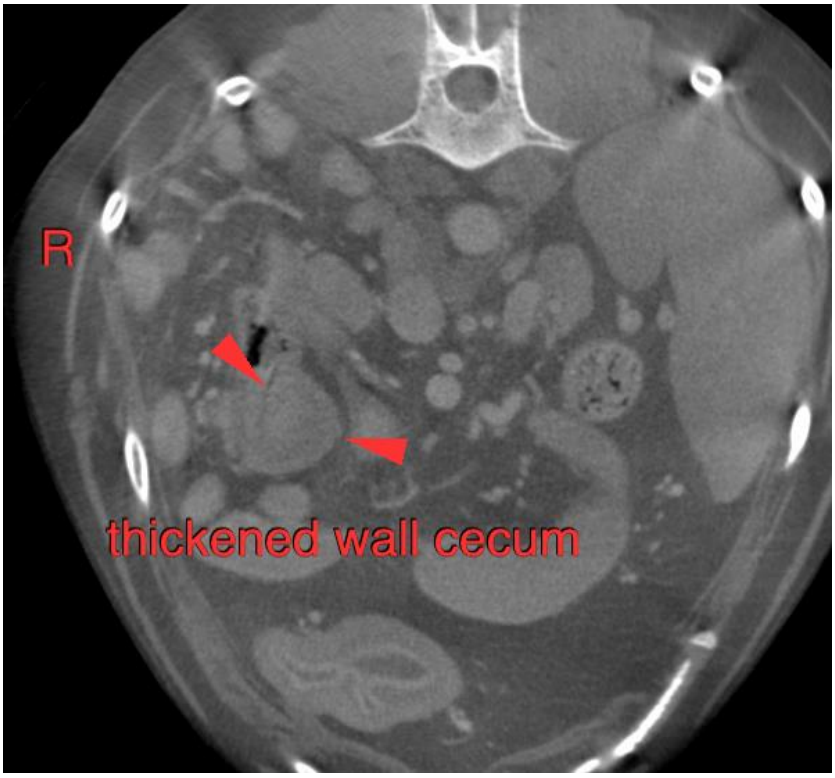

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Sebastian Schaub, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
sebast.schaub@gmail.com