



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Lola Brown Sudden blindness in left eye. Appears neurologic today, circling/head pressing.

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL**

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

Canine **COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

Supernumerary tooth elements 105&205 are seen.

**BREED** The nasal cavity presents the expected aerated spaces between thin & even conchae and turbinates with smooth mucosal lining. In the caudal aspect of the nasal cavity, in the region of the nasal septum and directly rostral to the cribriform plate, multiple metal attenuating fragments, measuring up to 3.9 mm in size are appreciated.

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

FS Both tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. The horizontal segment of the external ear canal bilaterally is moderately narrowed and presents a mild irregular epithelial lining.

**AGE** A moderate left sided deviation of the falx cerebri is appreciated. The right lateral ventricle is distorted and compressed.

9 Years

**INTERPRETED BY** 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.

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Intracranial, likely intraaxial mass region of the right cerebral hemisphere or diencephalon
- Supernumerary triadan 105&205
- Suspect bilateral mild otitis externa

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Animal Medical  
Center of Mt.  
Pleasant

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The mass effect on the falx cerebri with distortion of the left lateral ventricle is highly suggestive for an intracranial intraaxial mass – due to the lack of contrast enhancement only the indirect signs are seen, but not the mass itself; glioma is the top differential. An MRI study can be used for further assessment of the brain parenchyma and visualizing the potential mass.

**REFERRING VET**

Tess Lawhon, DVM

**INVOICE**

51935

**DATE**

5-6-22



**PATIENT**

Lola Brown

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Boxer

**SEX**

FS

**AGE**

9 Years

**INTERPRETED BY**

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Animal Medical  
Center of Mt.  
Pleasant

**REFERRING VET**

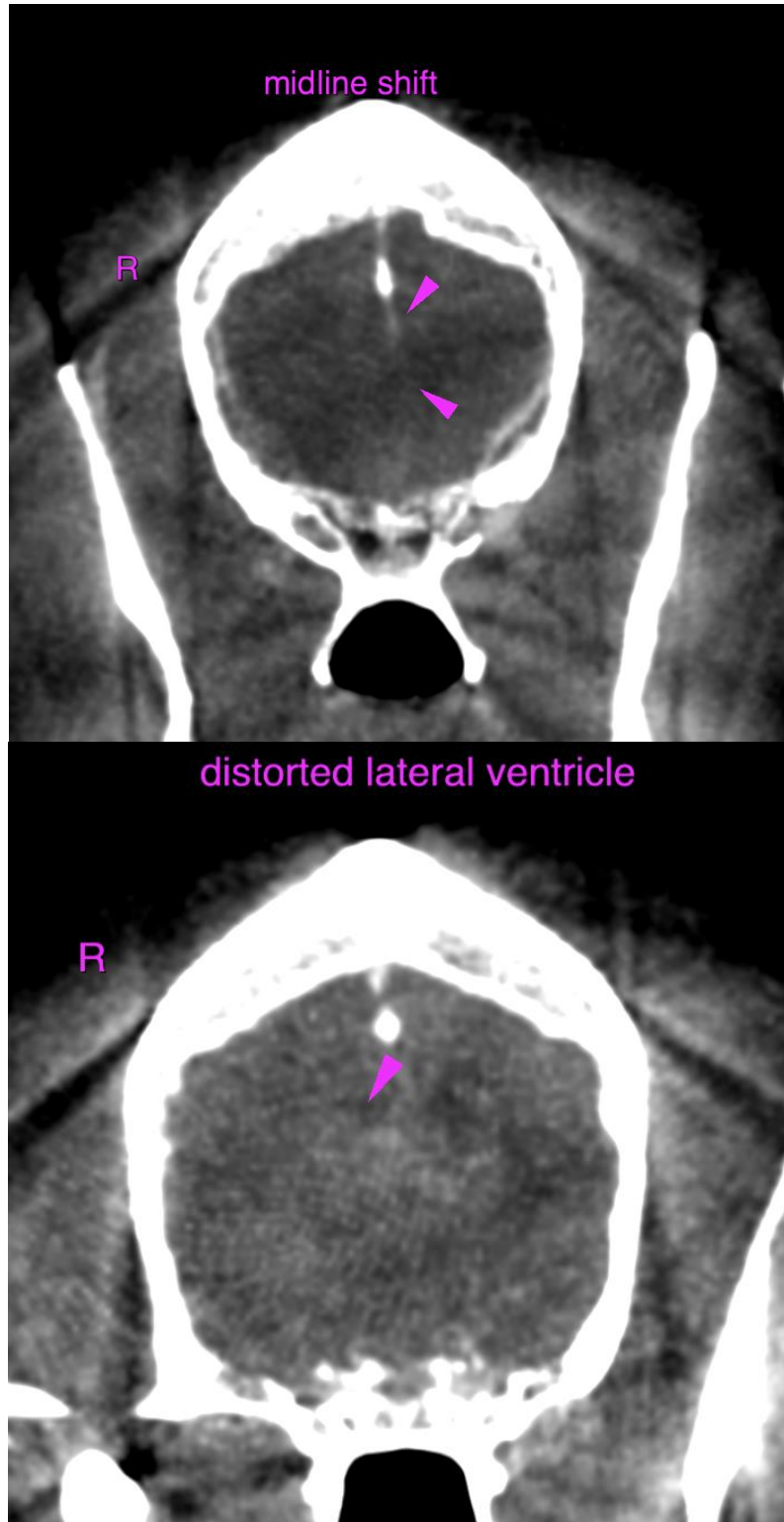
Tess Lawhon, DVM

**INVOICE**

51935

**DATE**

5-6-22





**PATIENT**

Lola Brown

**SPECIES**

Canine

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.

**BREED**

Boxer

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.

**SEX**

FS

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

**AGE**

9 Years

**INTERPRETED BY**

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Animal Medical  
Center of Mt.  
Pleasant

**REFERRING VET**

Tess Lawhon, DVM

**INVOICE**

51935

**DATE**

5-6-22