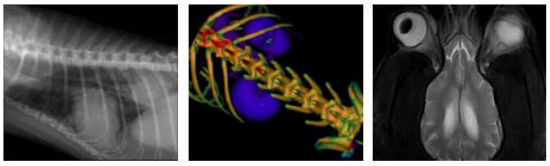

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1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT

Robin Rogers

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pit Bull

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

15

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Advanced Animal Imaging

REFERRING VET

Michelle Hoffman

INVOICE

23689

DATE

7/28/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: pet has had three seizures in last 14 hours, no previous history of seizures

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The pictured parts of the dentition are complete and unremarkable in all jaw quadrants.

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

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 external ear canals are within normal limits.

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. A very mild left sided deviation of the falx cerebri level with the frontal lobes is appreciated. The ventricular system is non-dilated and symmetric.

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.

Nodular enlargement of the left thyroid gland is appreciated, presenting a heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern. The enlarged left thyroid gland is measuring 1.3 x 1.5 x 1.9 cm.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Possible mild mass effect on falx cerebri level with the frontal lobes
- Nodular enlargement left thyroid gland

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The deviation of the falx cerebri is only mild and no distinct alteration of the architecture of the brain parenchyma or mass is seen – the finding might present normal a normal anatomical variant or presents local increased parenchymal volume of the brain parenchyma, e.g. secondary to edema (e.g. infarction), inflammation or neoplastic infiltration. As the odds are considered equal, MRI would be ideal to rule in/out brain lesion entirely.

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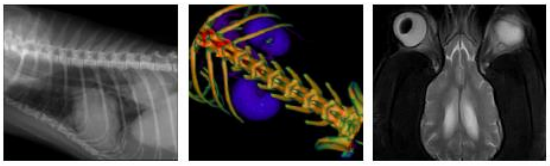

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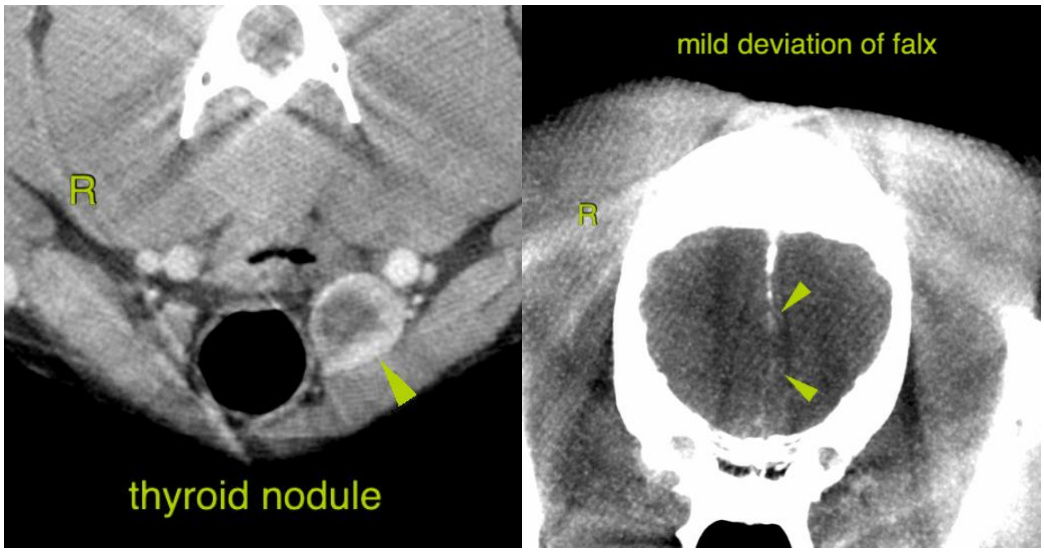
The nodular enlargement of the left thyroid gland can present (non)functional nodular hyperplasia or neoplastic transformation – such as carcinoma. Recommend complementing workup by complete blood work including T4 and Calcium levels.



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
info@sonopath.com