



PATIENT

Little Saint Terry

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

One month ago fell from someones arms and likely hit head. Appeared dizzy and had left vestibular dysfunction. Improved over a week but has had recurrent bouts of pain and incoordination. On exam, he had cerebellar ataxia and left vestibular ataxia localizing to the right cerebellar hemisphere.

SPECIES

Canine

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING OF THE SKULL

T2 weighted, FLAIR, diffusion weighted, SWI, T1 pre- and post-gadolinium sequence in multiple imaging planes are provided for review.

BREED

Chihuahua

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING FINDINGS

In the fourth ventricle a mild T2 & FLAIR hyperintense, ovoid shaped mass is seen, measuring 12 x 8 x 12 mm in size is appreciated. The ventral aspects of the mass are surrounded by a CSF intense rim, the dorsal aspect merges with the right cerebellar hemisphere. The cerebellum is compressed by the mass effect and presents T2 and FLAIR diffuse hyperintense signal. The brainstem is deviated ventrally by the mass effect. The caudal part of the cerebellum is mildly bulging into the foramen magnum. Post contrast administration, the mass presents a heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern

SEX

MN

AGE

6 Years

The lateral ventricles are moderately dilated. The corpus callosum is deviated dorsally and the fornix ventrally. The interthalamic adhesion is mildly distorted.

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

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING DIAGNOSIS

- Intracranial likely intraaxial cerebellar mass, bulging into the fourth ventricle
- Secondary advanced intraaxial cerebellar edema
- Secondary hydrocephalus internus occlusus

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Health
Partners

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The MR study is highly suggestive for primary intraaxial neoplasm, originating from the right cerebellar hemisphere, potentials include glioma, medulloblastoma, round cell tumor. As major parts of the mass appear to protrude into the fourth ventricle, extraaxial mass might be considered(e.g. ependymoma or less likely choroid plexus tumor).

The findings are explaining the clinical signs.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Greg Kilburn

INVOICE

53381

DATE

8-10-22



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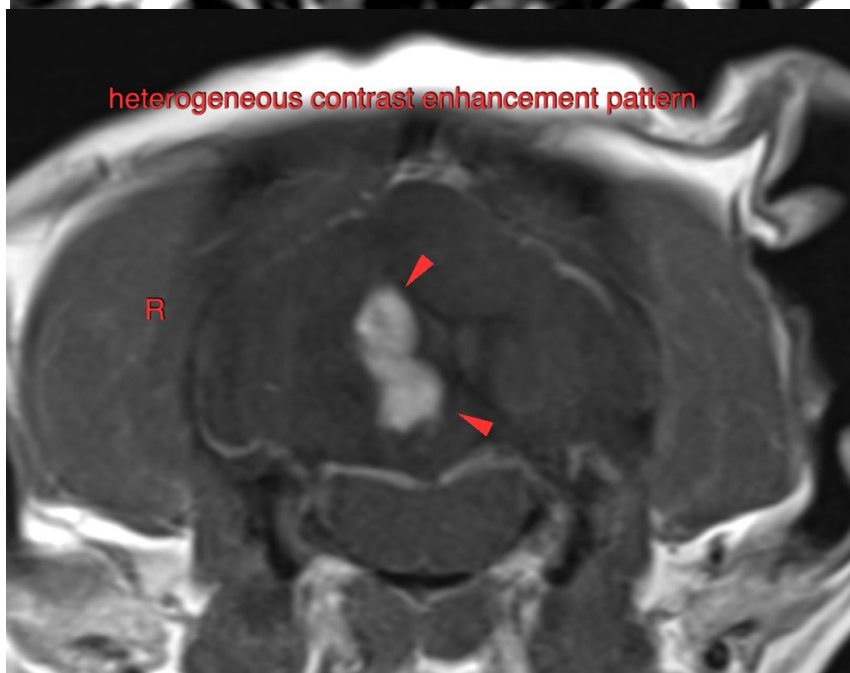
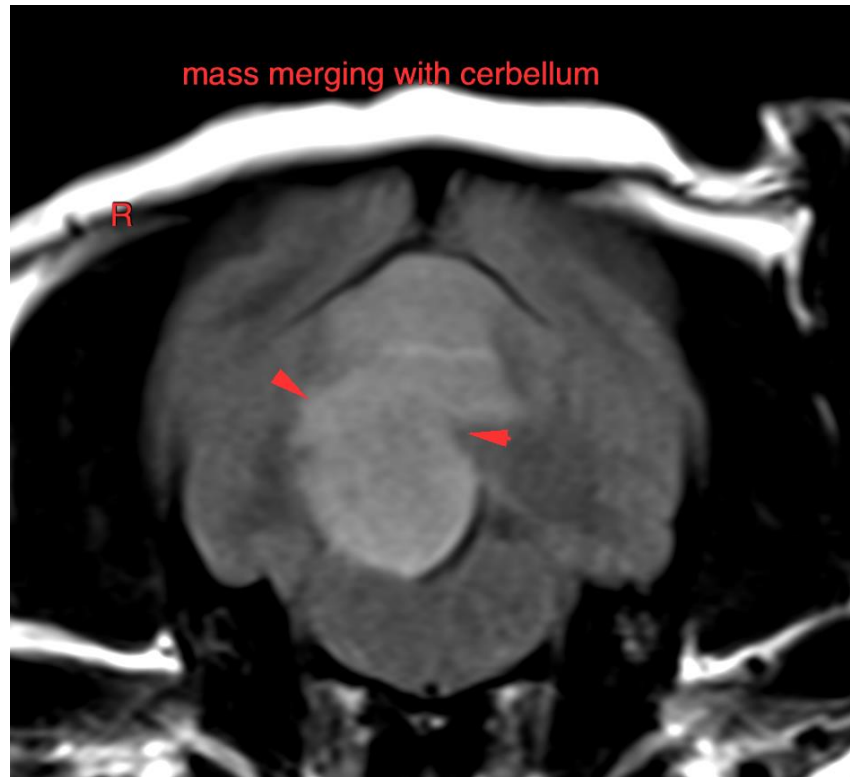
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

SPECIES

Canine

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
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