



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Sally Barbrack Presented for right horners which initially was noted in feb 2022 as well as a splenic mass and right ventral cervical swelling. The cervical swelling resolved after it was lanced and a splenectomy was performed (benign)

SPECIES Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Normal

Canine COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL, THORAX AND ABDOMEN

A high resolution pre- and post-contrast CT study of the skull and a post-contrast CT study of the thorax & abdomen are provided for review.

BREED COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Vizsla Skull

SEX The tip of the crown of triadan 201 is absent. Triadan 201 presents a moderate periapical widening of the periodontal space.

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

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

7 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.

INTERPRETED BY Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
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.

HOSPITAL NAME 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.

Northeast Veterinary Referral Hospital Thorax

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures are within normal limits.

REFERRING VET The sternal, cranial mediastinal and tracheobronchial lymph nodes are small elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform and considered within normal limits.

Dr. Runde The cardiovascular structures including the pulmonary vasculature are within normal limits.

INVOICE The bronchial tree presents with regular branching and tapers uniformly towards the periphery as expected, the bronchial walls are thin and smooth. The bronchus-to-artery ratio is within normal limits.

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DATE The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior.

9-26-22 Small incidental gas pockets are seen within the esophageal lumen, there is no evidence of abnormal dilation.



PATIENT

Abdomen

Sally Barbrack

The serosal fat presents normal attenuation behavior. There is no evidence of peritoneal effusion or peritonitis.

SPECIES

Both kidneys present within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture. After contrast administration a bilaterally symmetric and uniform nephro- and pyelogram is noted.

Canine

The adrenal glands are within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture.

BREED

The liver presents with normal shape, even surface, uniformly attenuating parenchyma and homogeneous contrast enhancement, unremarkable.

Vizsla

The spleen is absent.

SEX

The position, delineation, wall and content of the gastrointestinal tract are considered within normal limits throughout.

FS

The intervertebral discs T13/L1, L6/L7 and L7/S1 are mildly protruding into the vertebral canal, distorting the ventral epidural space.

AGE

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COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

INTERPRETED BY

- History of splenectomy
- Complicated dental fracture 201 and periapical granuloma formation 201
- Mild intervertebral disc protrusion T13/L1, L6/L7 and L7/S1 without compressive myelopathy
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

HOSPITAL NAME

The current CT study fails to present an underlying macromorphological abnormality that can explain the history of right sided Horner's syndrome. Rule out other causes for facial nerve paralysis like hypothyroidism, polyneuropathy, thoracic pathology or idiopathic facial nerve paralysis. The latter is the most common cause for facial nerve paralysis with 75% of the cases in dogs.

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In case of strong clinical suspicion for intraparenchymal lesions of the brain, an MRI study may be beneficial for further workup.

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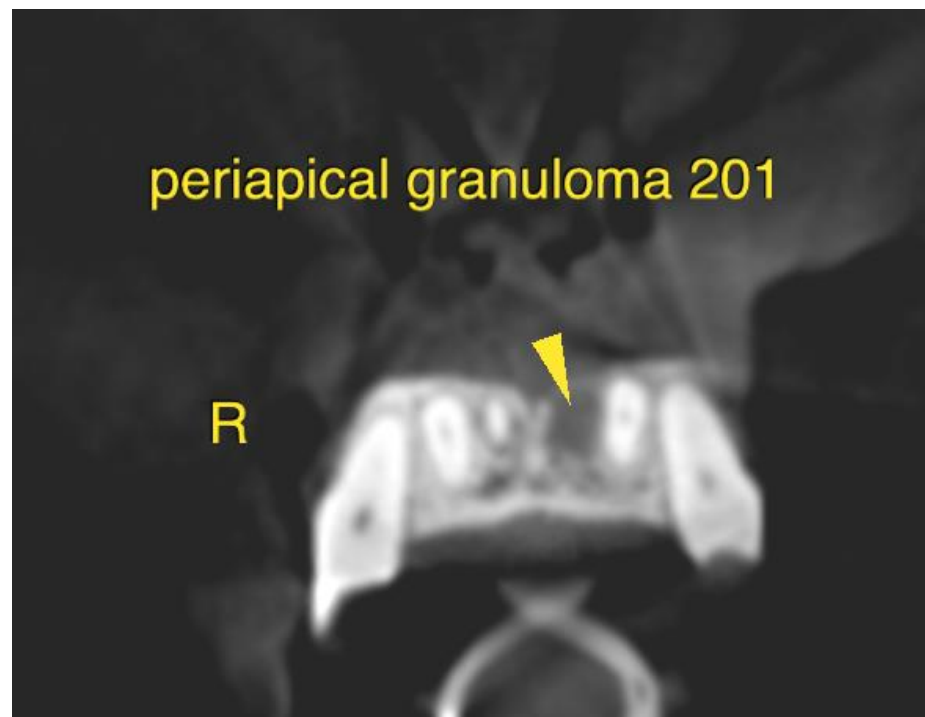
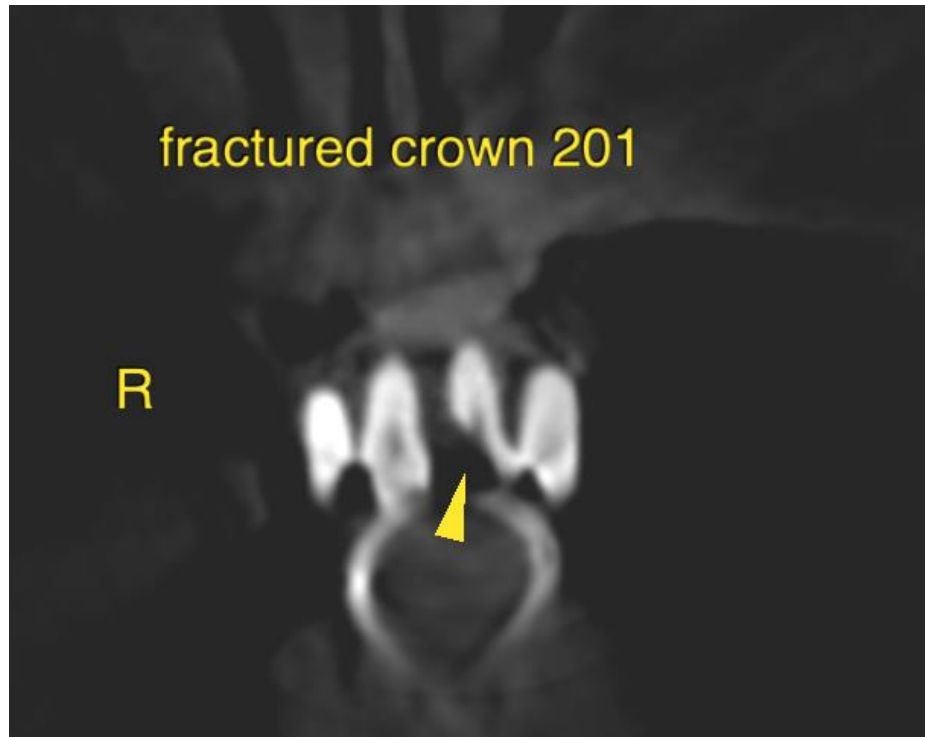
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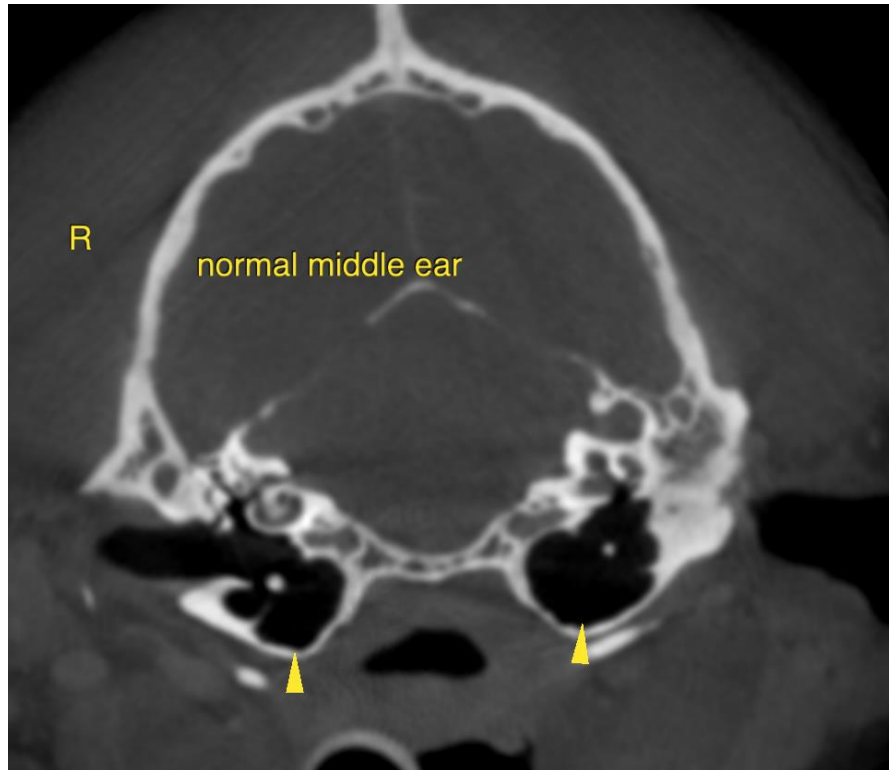
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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