


PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Busta Fullerton History: Last few months owners have noticed increased wobbliness to gait, he would lose balance on walks, sometimes falling over. Seems to be worse on his frontlegs. Has been on NSAIDs and gabapentin from referring vet but getting worse. Will tend to swing frontlegs when running at a fast gait to allow "his feet to get out of the way" according to owner. On exam generalised ataxia on all four limbs but more obvious in both front legs. Has wide sweeping gait in all four legs, proprioception deficits in all four legs. Reflexes normal to hyper-reflexic in all four legs. There is scuffing of the nails in all four feet, probably worse in forelegs. No spinal or cervical pain, normothermic. From my neuro exam I suspect UMN signs in forelegs and hindlegs. Neuro-localisation C1-C5. Plain CT and post myelogram performed.

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Rottweiler

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results:

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE CERVICAL SPINE
SEX

A high resolution plain and myelographic CT study of the cervical spine is provided for review.

Intact Male

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS
AGE

4 Years

Level with the intervertebral disc space C3/C4, focal teardrop shaped widening of the dorsal subarachnoidal space is visible with segmental distortion of the spinal cord. The widening of the subarachnoidal space is extending caudally up to the level of the cranial third of the vertebral body of C4.

The remainder of the osseous and soft tissue structures of the cervical spine are within normal limits.

INTERPRETED BY

 Sebastian Schaub,
 DVM Dr. med. vet.
 DipECVDI

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Subarachnoidal diverticulum level C3/C4

HOSPITAL NAME

Colyton VH

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings are consistent with a subarachnoidal diverticulum level C3/C4 (dorsal and mildly accentuated on the right side) with secondary compression of the spinal cord – the finding explains the described clinical signs. Both acquired (e.g. trauma, inflammation) as well as congenital malformations of the subarachnoidal space can be the cause for diverticulum formation. Marsupialization of the subarachnoid diverticulum/pseudocyst is the therapy of choice.

REFERRING VET

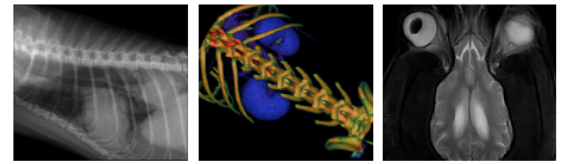
Chris Papantonio

INVOICE

13391

DATE

9/30/21



PATIENT

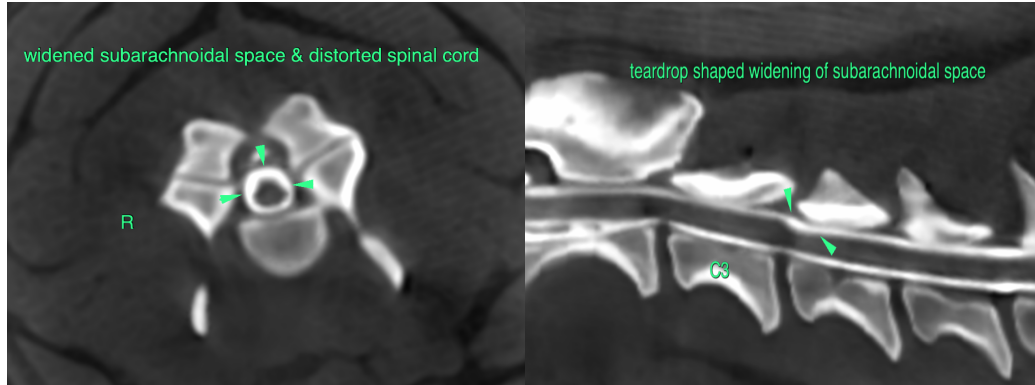
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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