Determination of the Accuracy of Neurological Data, Survey Radiography, Computed Tomography (CT), Myelography and CT Myelography for Detection of the Seat of Intervertebral Disc Herniation in Dogs.

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Abstract:

The present study was carried out to determine the accuracy of different tools for detection of the seat of intervertebral disc (IVD) herniation in dogs. Forty-six dogs of different breeds were included in this study. The neurological examination and plain radiography were performed for all dogs. Computed tomography (CT), myelography and CT myelography were performed for 38, 33 and 31 dogs respectively. The results showed that the Miniature Dachshund is the most common breed suffering IVDH (39.13%). C2-3 was the most affected site in the cervical region (13.37%), while L2-3 is considered the highly affected thoracolumbar site (11.4%) followed by T13-L1 and L1-2 (10.23% for each). The accuracy of neurological examination, plain radiography, CT, myelography and CT myelography for determining the site of the lesion was calculated as 54.3, 30.4, 65.8, 84.85 and 100%, respectively. Moreover, the accuracy of CT, myelography and CT myelography for detection of the side of the lesion was 44.74, 54.54 and 93.9% respectively.

Keywords:

Accuracy Computed tomography CT myelography Dogs Myelography Neurological examination

Published In:

Journal of Advanced Veterinary Research; : , 6(1) , 44-52.