

CEREBROSPINAL FLUID FROM A BITCH WITH NEUROLOGICAL SIGNS.

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SIGNALMENT , HISTORY AND CLINICAL FINDINGS

An 11-year-old, entire female Staffordshire Bull Terrier was referred to the Queen's Veterinary School Hospital at the University of Cambridge with sudden onset episodic behavioural changes, described as partial seizures lasting less than one minute, but recurring frequently. The referring veterinarian also reported a small mass on the 5th right mammary gland, a right sided nasal discharge of 2 weeks duration, and papilloedema in the right eye, which were all confirmed on physical examination. The dog appeared depressed, with a head tilt to the right and anisocoria (her right pupil would not constrict). When her head was extended, she developed nystagmus and collapsed backwards, extending her legs and neck. The mammary mass was multinodular, well-demarcated and measured approximately 2.5 cm in diameter.

An MRI was performed, and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) from the cerebellomedullary cistern was obtained and submitted for cytologic evaluation. The total protein and the nucleated cell count of the CSF were : 0.30 g/L (reference interval < 0.25 g/L) and 165 cells/ μ L (< 8 cells/ μ L) respectively.

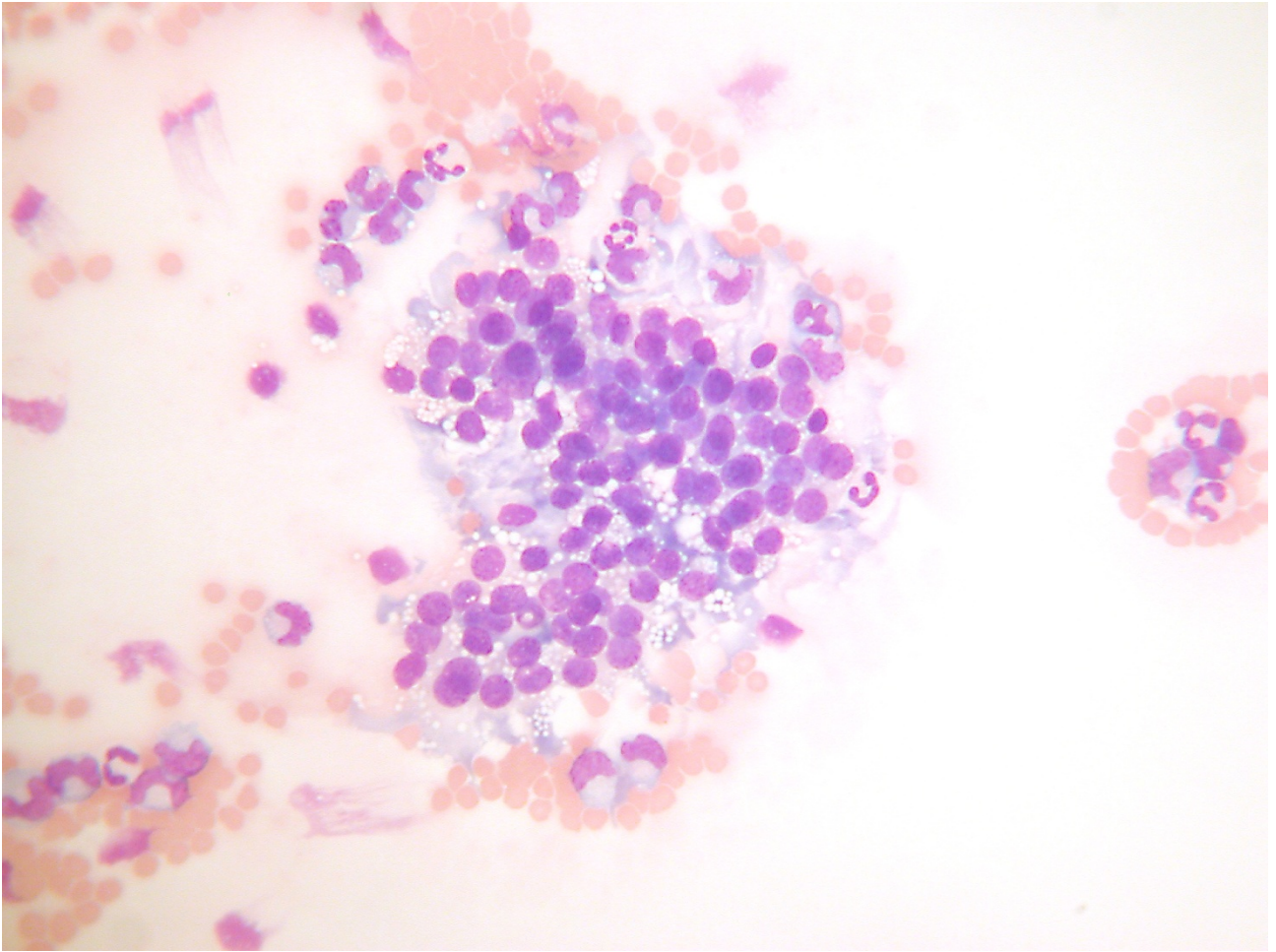


Figure 1. CSF – cytopspin preparation. Wright's Giemsa (10x).

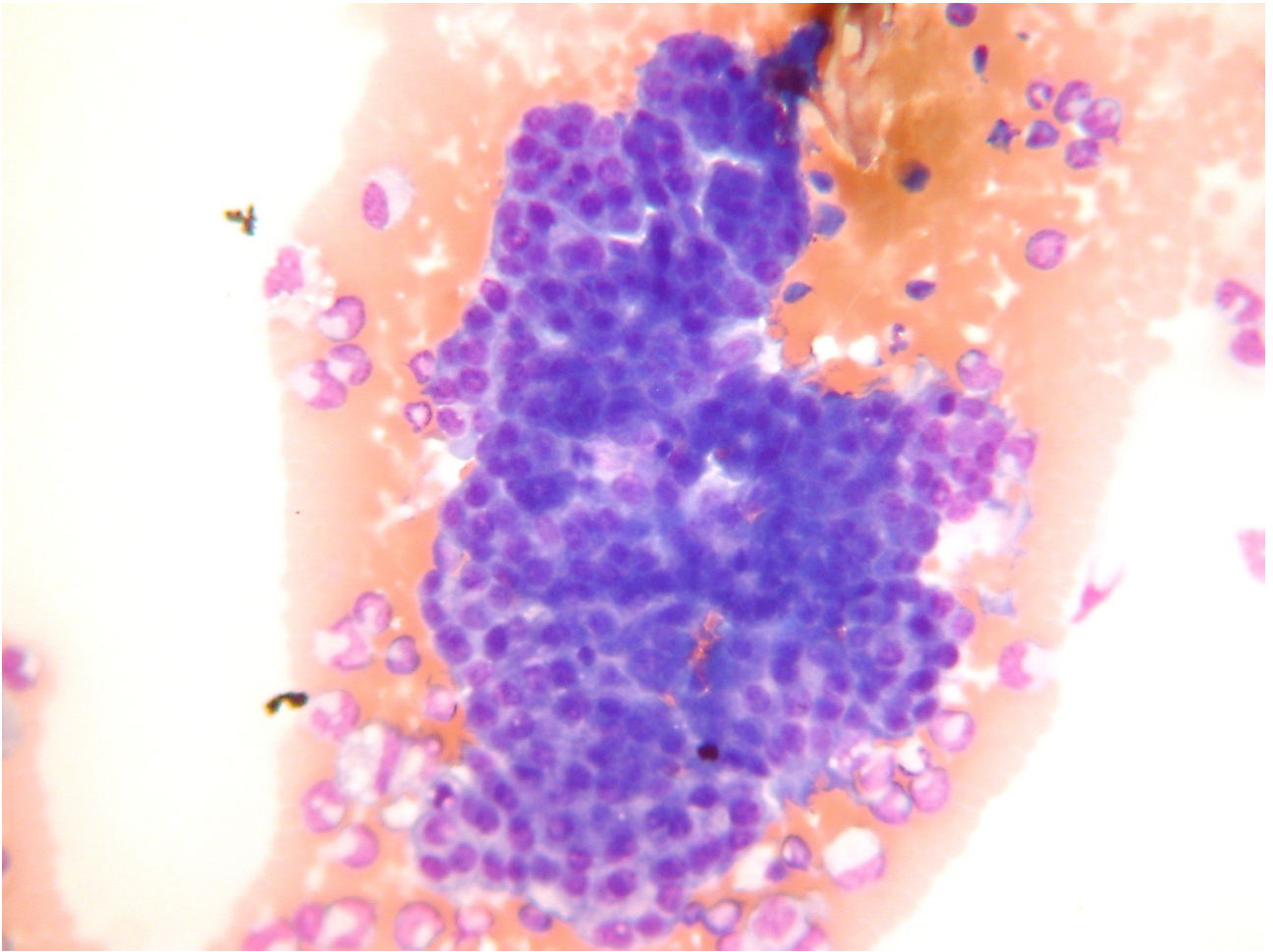


Figure 2. CSF – cytopspin preparation. Wright's Giemsa (10x).

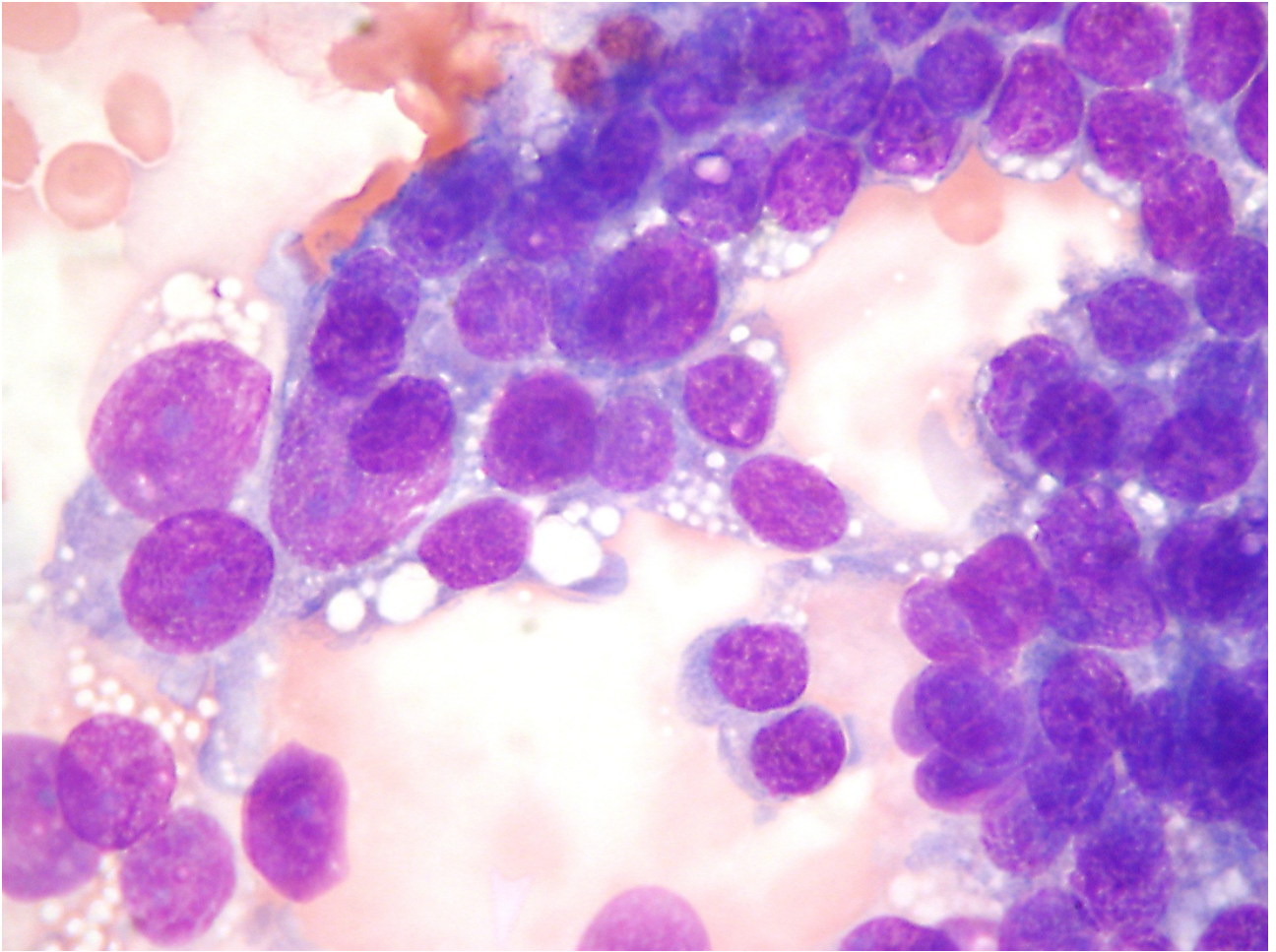


Figure 3. CSF – cytopspin preparation. Wright's Giemsa (100x oil).