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Myelography and magnetic resonance imaging findings of dogs with cervical neurological lesion

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The cervical spine of twenty-five dogs, admitted to the Department of the Surgery, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Istanbul University, with cervical pain, limb weakness and paresis or paralysis, was evaluated with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Disorders noted included intervertebral disc herniation (n=12), syringomyelia (1), intradural extramedullary mass lesion (n=3), intramedullary mass lesion (n=5), extradural compressive lesion (n=1), fluid increasing in the atlantoaxial joint space (n=1), transverse myelitis (n=1), epidural abscess (n=1)

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) findings were compared with myelography images, surgical and histopathological findings in cases that underwent surgery.

In this report, the diagnostic role of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) for various lesions found in the cervical spine was evaluated.

Keywords: Magnetic resonance imaging, MRI, cervical spine, dog