KROMHOUT
MEDICAL IMAGING

ID 2026- 01- 01
Regular weekday

PATIENT

X

Dog I Yorkshire Terriër I F

4 months old

REFERRAL CLINIC

X

STUDY

Cervical spine

1 january 2026

1 region I 2 radiographs

HISTORY

Severe neckpain since 2 weeks.

FINDINGS

Neutral, non-flexed lateral projection and ventrodorsal projection of the cervical spine

There is marked widening of the dorsal atlantoaxial interval, with a 9 mm separation between the dorsal arch ofthe atlas (C1) and the spinous process of the axis (C2), resulting in loss of the normal dorsal overlap. The axis is dorsally displaced relative to the atlas, with dorsal displacement of the dens into the vertebral canal. The dens is shortened and blunt in appearance, consistent with dens hypoplasia. The remaining visible cervical vertebrae are normally aligned and have an age-appropriate radiographic appearance. No other osseous abnormalities are identified within the visible cervical spine. The surrounding soft tissues are unremarkable in the FOV.

CONCLUSION

- Findings are consistent with atlantoaxial instability and subluxation, most likely secondary to congenital dens hypoplasia.
- No other visible abnormalities on the images

Dr. KROMHOUT Kaatje
DVM, PhD., Cert LAS

DISCLAIMER

This report is based on the available history and radiographic interpretation only and not on a physical examination of the patient. It must therefore only be interpreted by the referring veterinarian responsible for the care of this patient.

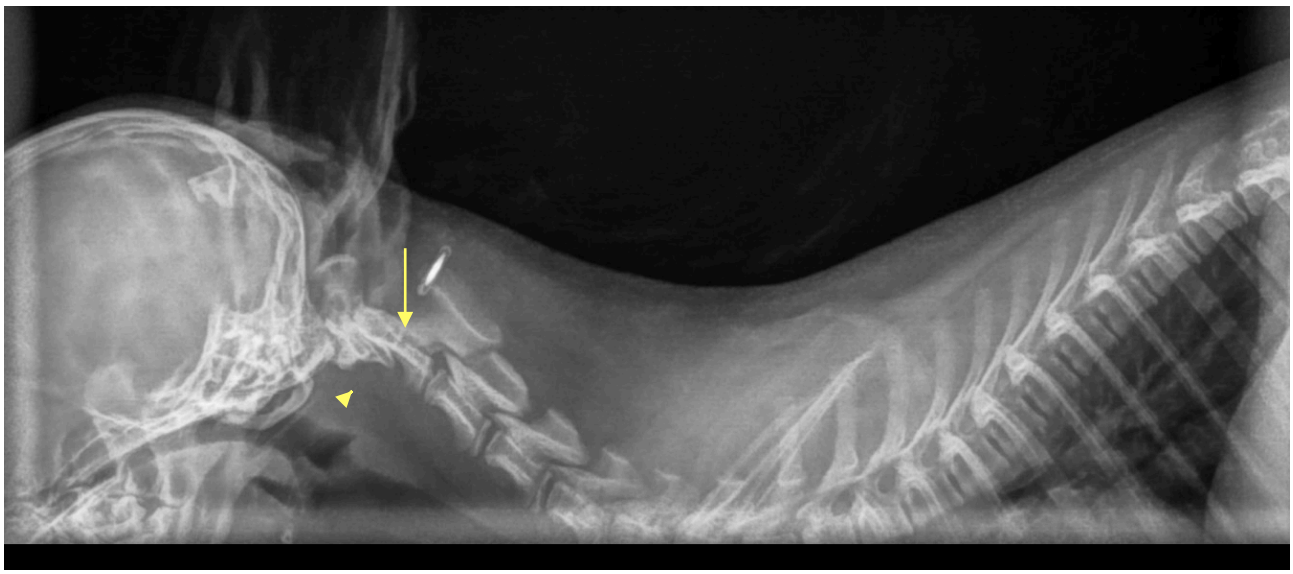


Image 1 - lateral projection of the cervical spine: an increased width between the dorsal arch of the atlas and the spinous process of the axis is seen (arrow).A dorsal displacement of the blunted dens is noted (arrowhead)

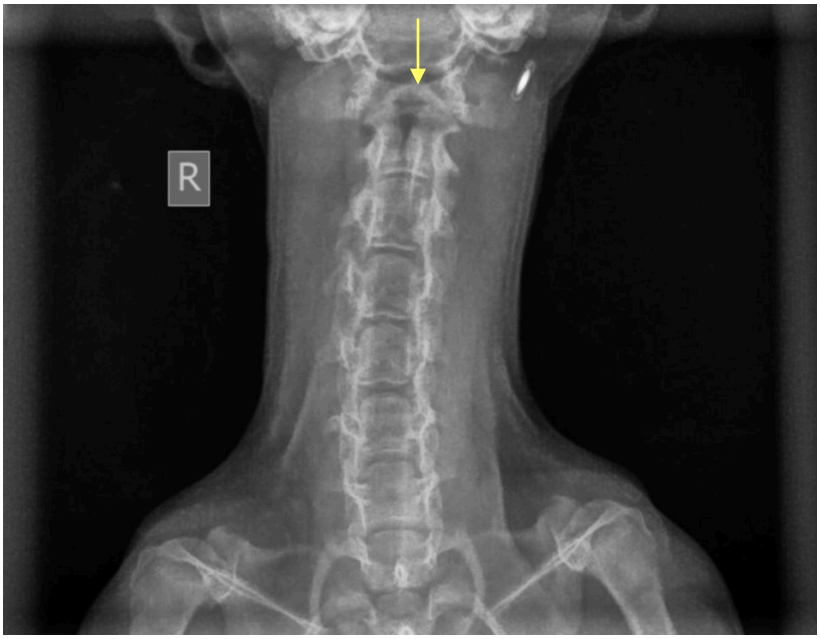


Image 2 - ventrodorsal projection of the cervical spine: shortened and blunt dens axis (arrow)

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