2 animals. Histopathological examination demonstrated a mucosal fluid containing cyst lined by ciliated, pseudostratified epithelium consistent with previous reports of pharyngeal hypophysis.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Cystic pharyngeal hypophysis is a common finding on canine MRI which contrary to previous reports has no apparent consistent clinical significance

Preliminary findings of an investigation into the association between vaccination and immune-mediated diseases of the canine central nervous system

Man Ching Chan, Lisa Alves, Paul Freeman

University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

OBJECTIVES

To determine whether there is a temporal relationship between vaccination of any type and the onset of immune-mediated central nervous system diseases (MUO and SRMA) in dogs.

METHODS

Retrospective, case-control study was conducted using data from the clinical records collected at a referral

hospital between 2011 and 2018 where vaccination records were available. 27 dogs with a diagnosis of inflammatory central nervous system disease were age- and gender-matched with an equal number of control dogs presented in the same time period for other diseases. Dogs who were vaccinated within 28 days before the onset of clinical signs of immune-mediated central nervous system disease were considered as a positive case in this study. To assess the association between recent vaccination and the onset of disease, odds ratio were calculated and categorical data was analysed using Fisher's exact test.

RESULTS

Three of the 27 dogs in the immune-mediated central nervous system disease group had been vaccinated within 28 days before onset of clinical signs versus nine dogs in the control group. The odds ratio for a dog showing signs of MUO or SRMA if vaccinated within the last 28 days was 0.25 (95% confidence interval 0.06 to 1.06; $p = 0.10$).

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

In this population of dogs, recent vaccination did not increase the likelihood of development of immune-mediated CNS diseases, although a larger sample size is required to confirm this finding.

Is CT an alternative to MRI in a morphometric analysis system for prediction of Chiari-like malformation associated pain and syringomyelia?

**Clare Rusbridge^{1,2}, Angus McFadyen³,
Felicity Stringer¹, Susan Knowler²**

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Guest (guest)

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- 1 Fitzpatrick Referrals, Godalming, United Kingdom
- 2 University of Surrey, Guildford, United Kingdom
- 3 AKM-Stats, Glasgow, United Kingdom

OBJECTIVES

A system of MRI morphometric analysis to predict Chiari-like malformation associated pain (CM-P) and syringomyelia (SM) has been developed. The analysis relies on bony landmarks and computer tomography (CT) of the skull and cervical vertebrae may be useful to predict disease risk i.e. as a more economical pre-breeding screening test.

METHODS

This proof of principle pilot study compared morphometric analysis between MRI and CT. Medical records over 4 years were searched for dog breeds predisposed to CM-P and SM that had both MRI and CT head imaging. 13 dogs were identified (5 Chihuahua, 7 Cavalier King