

# Surgical treatment of cervical (C7-T1) instability caused by discospondylitis in a horse

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#### **Products**

Computed Tomography (CT) for diagnosing and planning surgical treatment of cervical discospondylitis.

## **Hospital / Authors**

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### **Clinical Background**

Cervical discospondylitis is a rare but debilitating inflammatory condition in horses, often caused by bacterial infections. Clinical signs include neck stiffness, reluctance to move, and forelimb ataxia.

## **Aim of Study**

To describe the presentation, diagnosis, and surgical treatment of a horse with C7-T1 instability caused by discospondylitis, focusing on CT's role in surgical planning and outcome evaluation.

#### **Cohort Study**

A 3-year-old Quarter Horse gelding with a 4-week history of neck stiffness underwent CT imaging and CT myelography, confirming C7-T1 discospondylitis with vertebral instability.

#### Results

- CT identified significant vertebral endplate sclerosis, lysis, and spinal cord compression at C7-T1, providing detailed anatomical insight for surgery.
- A successful ventral intervertebral body fusion using cortical screws and a locking compression plate was performed.
- Marked post-operative improvement in mobility and range of motion was observed, sustained over 4 months.
- CT-guided diagnosis and surgical planning minimized risks and improved treatment precision.

## Summary

- CT enabled precise diagnosis of discospondylitis, identifying vertebral and spinal abnormalities critical for surgical intervention.
- Surgical fusion restored stability and improved clinical outcomes, offering a viable treatment for severe cases resistant to conservative therapy.
- Detailed imaging facilitates targeted, effective surgical approaches, reducing recovery time and enhancing prognosis in equine spinal conditions.