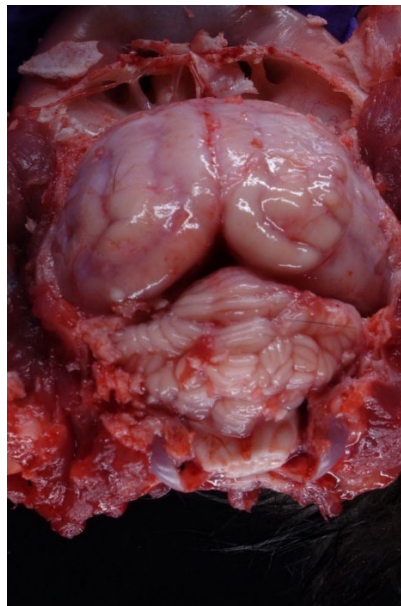


NPMS 2026, Case #1

Authors: DaZané Cole-Moss, Tanit Kasantikul, Dalen Agnew

History and signalment: This 8-month-old domestic shorthair cat had a 3–4-month history of progressive tremors and ataxia with cerebellar neurolocalization. MRI revealed diffuse widening of the leptomeningeal spaces, reduced cerebellar white matter volume, an incompletely developed corpus callosum, and poor gray-white matter distinction. Euthanasia was elected on January 5, 2026.

Gross findings: The dura mater was diffusely thickened and cloudy white. The brain was reduced in size (22.6 g, normal range = 25–30 g). The piriform lobes were subjectively short, broad, and prominent. The pons and pyramids were flattened. The transverse cerebral fissure was mildly widened.



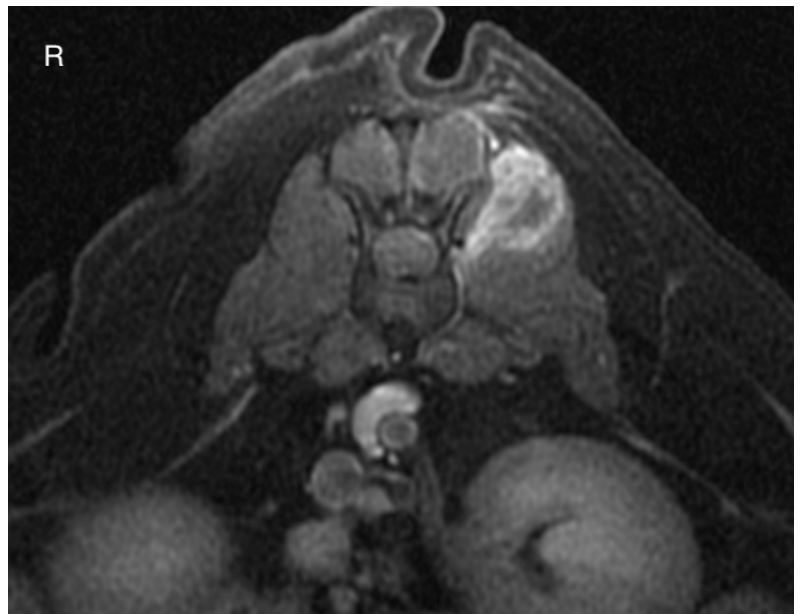
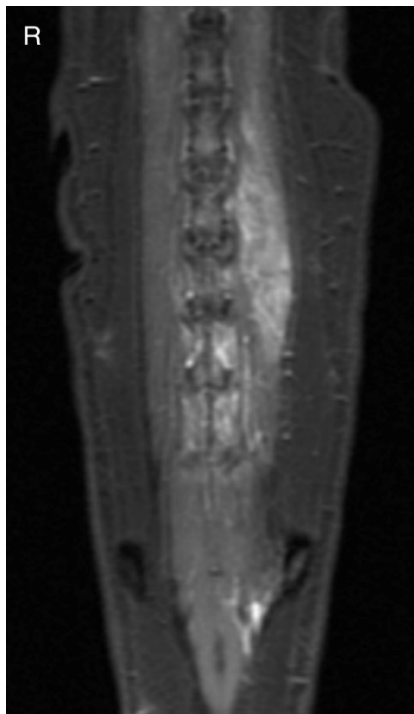


NPMS 2026, Case #2

Authors: Chia-Lin Hsiou,¹ Christine Senneca,² Rory C. Chien,¹ Andrew Miller,¹ Elena Alina Demeter¹

¹Department Of Population Medicine and Diagnostic Sciences, Cornell University, College of Veterinary Medicine, Ithaca, NY. ²Southeast Veterinary Neurology, Jupiter, FL

History and signalment: A 6-year-old spayed female Jack Russell terrier dog living in Florida was presented for a 2-week duration of progressing severe refractory lumbar pain and pelvic limb weakness following heartworm treatment. MRI revealed irregularity of the subcutaneous fat from L3-L5, marked hyperintensity of the left longissimus lumborum muscle and multifidus muscles adjacent to the dorsal spinous processes of L4 and L5, complete attenuation of the epidural fat and CSF signal surrounding the lumbar spinal cord, and patchy intramedullary hyperintensity from T12-L1.



Gross findings: At the lumbar region, the subcutaneous fat and myofascial plane were dark red. The lumbar epaxial muscles were unremarkable. The epidural fat was swollen and dark red. The lumbar spinal cord was unremarkable.



NPMS 2026, Case 3

Authors: Cassie McDonald, Daniel Felipe Barrantes Murillo

History and signalment: An 11-year-old spayed female mixed breed dog was presented to a veterinary emergency clinic with an approximately 24-hour history of neurologic decline. One day before presentation, the owners noticed thoracic limb weakness and a reluctance to move. Around midnight, they observed urinary and fecal incontinence. On the day of presentation:

- 4:00 am: Ambulatory with one leg sliding, progressing to the inability to use the left side of the body to walk or move. 8:00 am: Vision loss and struggling to eat. 1:00 pm: Whimpering, fecal incontinence, and increased salivation. 5:30 pm: Blindness with facial twitching and a unilateral left-sided clenched jaw. Intravenous fluids and methadone were administered. 6:30 pm: Spontaneous death.

Gross findings:

The right cerebral hemisphere was mildly enlarged in comparison to the left. Upon sectioning after formalin fixation, there were pinpoint red foci in both the grey and white matter of the right cerebral hemisphere. In the vertebral canal (C6-C7) there was mild intervertebral disk protrusion (image). Other findings included bilateral atrioventricular endocardiosis and hepatomegaly.



NPMS 2026, Case #4

Authors: Victoria Shuster,¹ Anibal Armien,² Fabio Brum-Rosa¹

¹Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine Diagnostic Laboratory, North Grafton, MA

²California Animal Health & Food Safety Laboratory System, Davis, CA

History and signalment: A 10-month-old castrated male domestic shorthair cat with 3-month history of progressive proprioceptive tetraparesis and ataxia with stiffness and a plantigrade stance was evaluated. On neurologic examination, there were absent patellar reflexes and hopping worse in the pelvic limbs. The remaining neurological examination was normal. There were no significant findings on routine bloodwork.

Gross findings: No gross findings.

NPMS 2026, Case 5

Authors: Madison Callicott, Deb Miller, Denae LoBato

History and signalment: An adult female groundhog (*Marmota monax*) was found dull and emaciated by good Samaritan in a backyard. The animal was euthanized.

Gross findings: Approximately 10% of the left rostral cerebrum was soft, collapsed, and yellow, with loss of distinction between gray and white matter. There was an 8 x 5 x 5 mm, indistinct, semi-firm, brown nodule in the left cranial lung lobe that consisted of red to brown friable material on cut surface.



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NPMS 2026, Case 6

Authors: Sho Kadekaru¹, Yumi Une²

¹ Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Okayama University of Science.

² The Animal Disease Research and Support Association.

History and signalment: A 27-year-old male Andean condor weighting 9.6 kg was presented with regurgitation and staggering beginning 12 days before death. The animal had seizure-like convulsions 5 days before death and was treated with diazepam. Subsequently, it remained conscious but was persistently recumbent in dorsal position and was unable to feed or drink independently. On the day of death, its level of consciousness deteriorated in the morning, and it died in the evening.

Gross findings: A yellow, gelatinous material was distributed extensively on the cerebral fossae, base of the brain, including the optic chiasm, optic lobes, cerebral peduncle, and medulla oblongata, and surface of the cerebellum. Petechial to ecchymotic hemorrhages were observed in the cerebellum, ventral surface of the right lateral cerebral fossa, optic lobes, and cerebellar peduncles. No mass was observed in the brain.

