



Contents

Contributors	XVI	1.5.1.2	Dazzle reflex	34
Preface to the English edition	XXI	1.5.1.3	Cotton ball test	34
Preface to the second German edition	XXII	1.5.1.4	Obstacle course	35
Preface to the first German edition	XXIII	1.5.2	Examination of the pupillary light reflex and the size of the pupils	35
Abbreviations	XXIV	1.5.3	Palpebral reflex	35
1 Neurological Examination of Small Animals 		1.5.4	Corneal reflex	36
1.1 Signalment	1	1.5.5	Tear production	36
1.2 Anamnesis	1	1.5.6	Eyeball position	36
1.3 General examination	2	1.5.7	Normal vestibular nystagmus	36
1.4 Neurological status	2	1.5.8	Electrophysiological examinations	36
1.4.1 Neurological examination methods	2	1.5.8.1	Electroretinography (ERG)	36
1.4.2 The sequence of the neurological examination	2	1.5.8.2	Visual evoked potentials (VEP)	37
1.4.3 The main aspects of the examination	2	2 Principles of Neuropathology 		
1.4.3.1 Mental Status	2	2.1 General neuropathology	39	
1.4.3.2 Behaviour	3	2.1.1 Histopathology	39	
1.4.3.3 Posture	4	2.1.1.1 Neuron	39	
1.4.3.4 Movement	5	2.1.1.2 Astroglia, ependymal cells, plexus epithelium	40	
1.4.4 Postural reactions	8	2.1.1.3 Oligodendroglia / Schwann cells	41	
1.4.4.1 Hopping on one leg or a pair of legs	8	2.1.1.4 Microglia	42	
1.4.4.2 Knuckling	9	2.1.1.5 Neuropil, blood-brain barrier	42	
1.4.4.3 Righting reaction	9	2.1.1.6 Envelope cells	42	
1.4.4.4 Extensor postural thrust reaction	10	2.1.1.7 Neuronal degeneration / regeneration	42	
1.4.4.5 Wheelbarrow test or walking on the forelimbs	10	2.1.2 Disturbances in development / malformations	43	
1.4.4.6 Placement test	11	2.1.2.1 Brain development – Pathogenesis of malformation	43	
1.4.4.7 Tonic neck reactions	11	2.1.2.2 Defects of the neural tube: dysraphias	43	
1.4.5 Investigation of the cranial nerves	12	2.1.2.3 Constitutional hydrocephalus	43	
1.4.5.1 Cranial nerve function	12	2.1.2.4 Anomalies of the cortex: microgyria, macrogyria, lissencephaly	43	
1.4.6 Spinal reflexes	23	2.1.2.5 Malformations of the cerebellum	44	
1.4.6.1 Pelvic limb reflexes	23	2.1.2.6 Hypo- and dysmyelinogenesis	44	
1.4.6.2 Thoracic limb reflexes	24	2.1.3 Mechanical and physical disturbances	44	
1.4.6.3 Other reflexes	26	2.1.3.1 Increased brain pressure	44	
1.4.6.4 Abnormal reflexes	27	2.1.3.2 Space-occupying processes / acquired hydrocephalus	44	
1.4.7 Sensory system	27	2.1.3.3 Swelling of the brain and brain oedema	44	
1.4.8 Localisation	29	2.1.3.4 Infarct / cartilaginous emboli	44	
1.4.8.1 Peripheral nervous system	31	2.1.3.5 Haemorrhage	44	
1.4.8.2 Central nervous system	31	2.1.3.6 Trauma	44	
1.4.8.3 Spinal cord	32	2.1.4 Metabolic disturbances	45	
1.4.8.4 Vestibular system	33	2.1.4.1 Ischemia / hypoxia / hypoglycaemia	45	
1.5 Ophthalmological examination	34	2.1.4.2 Hepatic encephalopathy	45	
1.5.1 Examination of vision	34	2.1.4.3 Uraemic encephalopathy	45	
1.5.1.1 Menace response test	34	2.1.4.4 Hypernatraemia (salt poisoning)	46	
		2.1.4.5 Hyponatraemia	46	
		2.1.4.6 Hypocalcaemia	46	
		2.1.4.7 Acidosis and alkalosis	46	

2.1.4.8	Malnutrition	46	5.1.5	Positioning	77
2.1.4.9	Diabetes mellitus	46	5.1.6	Supervision of anaesthesia and hypothermia	77
2.1.4.10	Hypothyroidism / hyperthyroidism	46	5.1.7	Fluid therapy	77
2.1.4.11	Storage diseases	47	5.1.8	Recovery period	78
2.1.4.12	Neurotoxicology	47	5.2	Specific procedural techniques	78
2.2	Classification of neurological diseases: VITAMIN D	48	5.2.1	CSF collection	78
2.2.1	V = Vascular disease	48	5.2.2	Myelography	79
2.2.2	I = Inflammatory and infectious diseases	49	5.2.3	Hemilaminectomy, dorsal laminectomy, ventral slot, subluxation and fracture stabilisation	80
2.2.3	T = Toxic diseases	50	5.2.4	Intracranial disease	82
2.2.3.1	T = Trauma	50	5.2.5	Electrodiagnostic investigations	82
2.2.4	A = Anomalies	50	5.2.5.1	Electroencephalography (EEG)	82
2.2.5	M = Metabolic diseases	51	5.2.5.2	Electromyography (EMG)	83
2.2.6	N = Neoplasia	52	5.2.5.3	Nerve conduction velocity studies	83
2.2.7	D = Degenerative diseases	52	5.2.5.4	Recording auditory and visual evoked potentials	83
2.3	Investigation of the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)	53	5.2.5.5	Electroretinography, somatosensory and motor evoked potentials	84
3	Genetic Neurological Diseases and Breed Predisposition		5.2.6	Imaging using computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	84
3.1	Genetic defects	57	6	Neuroradiology	
3.2	Inheritance	58	6.1	Indications	87
3.3	Demonstrating the mode of inheritance	58	6.2	Examination methods	89
3.4	Testing for potential genetic carriers	60	6.2.1	Radiology	89
3.5	Breeding methods to eradicate genetic defects	61	6.2.2	Radiological tomography (linear tomography)	90
3.6	Diseases due to multifactorial causes	62	6.2.3	Ultrasonography	90
4	Basic Laboratory Investigations		6.2.4	Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging	91
4.1	Indications	65	6.2.4.1	Computed tomography (CT)	91
4.2	Haematology	66	6.2.4.2	Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	93
4.2.1	Anaemia	66	6.2.4.3	Comparison of the examination methods	94
4.2.2	Polycythaemia	67	6.2.4.4	Principles of interpretation	95
4.2.3	Leukocytosis	67	6.2.5	Methods used in nuclear medicine	96
4.2.4	Leukopaenia	68	6.3	Spine	97
4.2.5	Thrombocytopenia / thrombocytosis	68	6.3.1	Radiography	97
4.3	Biochemical blood parameters	68	6.3.1.1	Principles of interpreting spinal images	98
4.4	Urine investigations	71	6.3.1.2	Soft tissues	98
5	Anaesthesia		6.3.1.3	Shape and course of the vertebral column	98
5.1	Basics of neuroanaesthesia	73	6.3.1.4	Number of vertebrae	100
5.1.1	Control of intracranial pressure	74	6.3.1.5	Size, shape and contours of individual vertebrae	100
5.1.2	Control of the carbon dioxide partial pressure	75	6.3.1.6	Radiopacity	104
5.1.3	Control of blood pressure	76	6.3.1.7	Intervertebral spaces and intervertebral foraminae	104
5.1.4	Pharmaceuticals	76	6.3.1.8	Vertebral canal	105
5.1.4.1	Steroids	76	6.3.1.9	Facet joints and other vertebral processes	106
5.1.4.2	Diuretics	76	6.3.2	Myelography	106
5.1.4.3	Anticonvulsants	76	6.3.2.1	Contrast agents	107
5.1.4.4	Other pharmaceuticals	77			

6.3.2.2	Techniques	107	7.2	Electrodiagnostic examinations of the CNS	163
6.3.2.3	Restrictions, technical problems, artefacts and complications	108	7.2.1	Electroencephalography	163
6.3.2.4	Principles of interpretation	109	7.2.1.1	Physiological principles	163
6.3.3	Discography	111	7.2.1.2	Method	163
6.3.4	Epidurography	112	7.2.1.3	Equipment	163
6.4	Specific diseases	112	7.2.1.4	Electrodes and their placement	163
6.4.1	Degenerative diseases	112	7.2.1.5	Interpretation	165
6.4.1.1	Disc degeneration and herniation	112	7.3	Biopsy	169
6.4.1.2	Degenerative lumbosacral stenosis	115	7.3.1	Muscle biopsy	169
6.4.1.3	Other degenerative diseases	115	7.3.2	Nerve biopsy	170
6.4.2	Tumours	116	8	Rehabilitation 	
6.4.3	Anomalies	120	8.1	Physiotherapy	171
6.4.4	Trauma	122	8.1.1	Hydrotherapy	172
6.4.5	Metabolic diseases	122	8.1.2	Massage	172
6.4.6	Vascular diseases	122	8.1.3	Kinesiotherapy	174
6.4.7	Inflammatory diseases	123	8.1.3.1	Passive movement	174
6.5	Skull	125	8.1.3.2	Active supported movement	175
6.5.1	Principles of interpreting imaging examinations	126	8.1.4	Electrotherapy	175
6.5.2	Viscerocranium	126	8.1.4.1	Functional electrical therapy (FET)	175
6.5.2.1	Nasal passages and sinuses	126	8.1.4.2	Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS)	177
6.5.2.2	Eye	127	8.1.5	Thermotherapy	178
6.5.3	Cranial cavity	129	8.1.5.1	Application of heat	178
6.5.3.1	Middle and inner ear	129	8.1.5.2	Removal of heat (Cryotherapy)	178
6.5.3.2	Craniomandibular osteoarthropathy	129	8.1.6	Magnetic field therapy	178
6.5.3.3	Tumours of the calvarium	131	8.2	Adjuvant therapeutic measures	178
6.5.3.4	Metabolic disturbances	131	8.2.1	Bladder management	178
6.5.3.5	Trauma	131	8.2.2	Decubitus prophylaxis	179
6.5.3.6	Congenital malformations	133	8.2.3	Individual attention	181
6.5.4	Intracranial tumours	135	9	Neuropharmacology 	
6.5.4.1	General considerations	135	9.1	Antibiotic therapy in neurological disease	183
6.5.5	Non-neoplastic diseases of the brain	139	9.1.1	Classes of antibiotics and their antibiotic spectra	183
6.5.5.1	Malformations	139	9.1.1.1	Penicillins	183
6.5.5.2	Haemorrhage and haematomas	140	9.1.1.2	Cephalosporins	184
6.5.5.3	Infarcts	141	9.1.1.3	Aminoglycosides	185
6.5.5.4	Polio- and leukoencephalomalacia	141	9.1.1.4	Chloramphenicol	185
6.5.5.5	Inflammation and infection	142	9.1.1.5	Tetracyclines	185
7	Electrodiagnostics 		9.1.1.6	Macrolides	185
7.1	Electrodiagnosis of the peripheral nervous system (PNS)	154	9.1.1.7	Trimethoprim-Sulphonamides	185
7.1.1	Electromyography (EMG)	155	9.1.1.8	Quinolones	185
7.1.1.1	Measurement methods	155	9.1.1.9	Metronidazole	185
7.1.2	Electroneurography	157	9.1.1.10	Four-quadrant antibiosis	186
7.1.2.1	Motor nerve conduction velocity (mNCV)	157	9.1.2	Choice of antibiotic depending on neurological lesion localisation	186
7.1.2.2	Sensory nerve conduction velocity	158	9.1.2.1	Peripheral nerves	186
7.1.2.3	The electrophysiological assessment of the neuromuscular endplate	159	9.1.2.2	Polymyositis	186
7.1.3	Auditory evoked potentials (AEP)	161	9.1.2.3	Discospondylitis	186
7.1.3.1	Indications	161	9.1.2.4	Otitis media / interna	186
7.1.3.2	Measurement methods	161	9.1.2.5	Meningitis / encephalitis	186
7.1.3.3	Description and anatomical classification of the AEP	161			

9.2	Steroid therapy	187	10.5.4.2	Neurorrhaphy	224
9.2.1	Chemistry, pharmacokinetics and clinical pharmacology	187	10.5.4.3	Neurolysis	225
9.2.2	Physiological and pharmacological effects	188	10.5.4.4	Neurectomy / rhizotomy	225
9.2.3	Side-effects	189	10.5.4.5	Neurotisation	225
9.2.4	Therapeutic uses	189	10.5.4.6	Nerve transplantation	226
9.2.4.1	Replacement therapy	189	10.6	Surgery of the middle and inner ear	227
9.2.4.2	Therapeutic use	189	10.6.1	Anatomy of the middle and inner ear	227
9.2.4.3	Glucocorticoids in neurological diseases	190	10.6.2	Techniques	228
9.3	Analgesics	191	10.6.2.1	Preoperative preparation and positioning	228
9.3.1	Principles of pain physiology and therapy	192	10.6.2.2	Operation	229
9.3.2	Opioids	193	10.6.2.3	Postoperative measures	229
9.3.3	Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs	193			
9.3.4	Other medications and treatments used in pain relief	196	11	Acupuncture	
10	Neurosurgery		11.1	Introduction	231
10.1	Instrumentation	199	11.1.1	Acupuncture in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM)	231
10.2	Brain	200	11.1.2	The acupoints	231
10.2.1	Brain tumours	201	11.1.3	Choice of acupoints	232
10.2.1.1	General information	201	11.1.4	Activation of the acupoints	232
10.2.1.2	Premedication – Anaesthesia	202	11.2	The use of acupuncture in neurological disease	233
10.2.1.3	Techniques	202	11.2.1	Choice of therapy	233
10.2.1.4	Problems	203	11.2.2	Possible indications for acupuncture	233
10.2.2	Cranial trauma	204	11.2.3	Combined treatment	233
10.2.2.1	General information	204	11.2.4	Acupuncture as a prophylactic measure	233
10.2.2.2	Techniques	204	11.3	Acupunctural analgesia and postoperative pain relief	234
10.2.2.3	Problems	204			
10.2.3	Hydrocephalus	205	12	Stabilization of the Neurological Emergency Patient	
10.2.3.1	General information	205	12.1	General aspects	237
10.2.3.2	Techniques	206	12.1.1	Introduction	237
10.2.3.3	Problems	206	12.1.2	The respiratory tract and artificial respiration	237
10.3	Spinal cord / Spine	206	12.1.3	Circulation	239
10.3.1	Diseases of the intervertebral discs	206	12.1.3.1	Shock	239
10.3.2	Diseases of the cervical intervertebral discs	207	12.1.3.2	Dehydration	241
10.3.3	Diseases of the thoracolumbar intervertebral discs	210	12.1.4	Neurological status	243
10.3.4	Diseases of the lumbosacral intervertebral discs	212	12.1.5	Pain	243
10.3.5	Tumours of the vertebral body, spinal cord and nerve roots	212	12.2	Stabilization of selected neurological emergencies	244
10.4	Spinal fractures / luxations	215	12.2.1	Craniocerebral trauma	244
10.4.1	Emergency measures	215	12.2.1.1	Introduction	244
10.4.1.1	Primary and secondary damage to nervous tissue	215	12.2.1.2	Pathophysiology	244
10.4.1.2	Diagnostic work-up	215	12.2.1.3	Emergency procedures in craniocerebral trauma	245
10.4.1.3	Conservative treatment	218	12.2.2	Status epilepticus	248
10.4.1.4	Surgical treatment	220	12.2.2.1	Introduction and definition	248
10.5	Peripheral nerves	222	12.2.2.2	Pathophysiology	248
10.5.1	Principles of peripheral nerve surgery	222	12.2.2.3	Therapy	248
10.5.2	Frequency	222	12.2.2.4	Monitoring	251
10.5.3	Problems	223	12.2.2.5	Additional investigations and therapy	251
10.5.4	Techniques	223			
10.5.4.1	Nerve biopsy	223			

12.2.3	Intoxications	251	13.3.1.1	Spinal muscular atrophy	287
12.2.3.1	Introduction	251	13.3.1.2	Motor axonopathy	287
12.2.3.2	General therapy	253	13.3.1.3	Sensory axonopathies	288
12.3	The neurological intensive-care patient	257	13.3.1.4	Abnormal Schwann cell function	289
12.3.1	Introduction	257	13.3.1.5	Metabolic diseases	289
12.3.2	The Rule of 20	257	13.3.2	Acquired polyneuropathies	291
12.3.2.1	Fluid replacement therapy	257	13.3.2.1	Toxoplasmosis	291
12.3.2.2	Blood pressure	260	13.3.2.2	Neosporosis	291
12.3.2.3	Oncotic pressure	261	13.3.2.3	Acute polyradiculoneuritis	291
12.3.2.4	Albumin	261	13.3.2.4	Chronic polyradiculoneuritis	292
12.3.2.5	Heart function and rhythm	262	13.3.2.5	Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy	293
12.3.2.6	Oxygenation and ventilation	262	13.3.2.6	Canine ganglioradiculitis	294
12.3.2.7	Glucose	263	13.3.2.7	Diabetic polyneuropathy	295
12.3.2.8	Electrolyte and acid-base balance	263	13.3.2.8	Hypoglycaemic polyneuropathy	295
12.3.2.9	Intracranial pressure and consciousness	264	13.3.2.9	Hypothyroidism	296
12.3.2.10	Hemostasis	265	13.3.2.10	Drugs and toxins	296
12.3.2.11	Erythrocytes and hemoglobin	265	13.3.2.11	Denervating distal axonopathy	297
12.3.2.12	Immune status, leucocytes and antibiosis	266	13.3.2.12	Paraneoplastic polyneuropathy	298
12.3.2.13	Renal function and urine production	266	13.3.2.13	Spinal muscular atrophy in adulthood	298
12.3.2.14	Gastrointestinal tract	267	13.3.2.14	Symmetrical distal polyneuropathy	298
12.3.2.15	Nutrition	267	13.3.2.15	Dancing Doberman disease	299
12.3.2.16	Medication metabolism and dosage	268	13.3.2.16	Dysautonomia	299
12.3.2.17	Analgesia	268	13.4	Neuromuscular transmission abnormalities	300
12.3.2.18	Body temperature	268	13.4.1	Presynaptic disturbances	300
12.3.2.19	Bandages and wounds	268	13.4.1.1	Tetanus	300
12.3.2.20	General nursing	269	13.4.1.2	Botulism	302
13	Peripheral Nervous System and Musculature		13.4.1.3	Tick paralysis	302
13.1	Introduction	271	13.4.2	Synaptic disturbances	303
13.1.1	Classification of the changes in the PNS	271	13.4.2.1	Organophosphates	303
13.1.1.1	Classification according to the differential diagnosis	271	13.4.3	Postsynaptic disturbances	304
13.1.1.2	Classification according to anatomical localisation	272	13.4.3.1	Myasthenia gravis	304
13.1.1.3	Classification according to pathological processes	272	13.5	Monomyopathies	308
13.1.2	Clinical symptoms	273	13.5.1	Ischemic myopathies	308
13.1.3	Adjunct investigations	273	13.5.2	Myositis of the masticatory muscles	310
13.2	Mononeuropathies	275	13.5.3	Extraocular myositis	311
13.2.1	Traumatic damage to individual nerves of the fore- and hindlimbs	275	13.5.4	Myopathy of the gracilis and semitendinosus muscles	312
13.2.1.1	Radial nerve	276	13.5.5	Myopathy of the infraspinatus muscle	312
13.2.1.2	Sciatic nerve	276	13.5.6	Myositis ossificans	313
13.2.1.3	Peroneal nerve	278	13.5.7	Coccygeal myopathy (limber tail, cold tail)	314
13.2.1.4	Tibial nerve	278	13.6	Polymyopathies	315
13.2.1.5	Femoral nerve	278	13.6.1	Acquired polymyopathies	316
13.2.2	Avulsion of the brachial plexus	280	13.6.1.1	Toxoplasmosis	316
13.2.3	Sacrocaudal fractures and luxations	282	13.6.1.2	Neosporosis	316
13.2.4	Peripheral nerve sheath tumours	283	13.6.1.3	Hepatozoon canis	316
13.2.5	Lymphoma	286	13.6.1.4	Idiopathic polymyositis	317
13.3	Polyneuropathies	287	13.6.1.5	Hypokalaemic polymyopathy	318
13.3.1	Inherited polyneuropathies	287	13.6.1.6	Hypercalcaemia	319
			13.6.1.7	Hypocalcaemia	320
			13.6.1.8	Hypothyroidism	320
			13.6.1.9	Hyperthyroidism	320
			13.6.1.10	Spontaneous hyperadrenocorticism	320
			13.6.1.11	Iatrogenic steroid-induced myopathy	321
			13.6.2	Congenital myopathies	321

13.6.2.1	Muscular dystrophy in the dog	321	14.1.4.10	Congenital exostoses / Multiple cartilaginous exostoses / Osteochromatosis	348
13.6.2.2	Hypertrophic polymyopathy (muscular dystrophy) in the cat	322	14.1.5	Metabolic diseases	348
13.6.2.3	Merosin deficiency myopathy	323	14.1.5.1	Hypervitaminosis A	348
13.6.2.4	Labrador myopathy	323	14.1.6	Neoplastic diseases	349
13.6.2.5	Myopathy of the Devon Rex Cat	324	14.1.7	Degenerative diseases of the spine and spinal cord	351
13.6.2.6	Degenerative polymyopathy in the Bouvier des Flandres	324	14.1.7.1	Disease of the intervertebral discs	351
13.6.2.7	Nemaline-rod myopathy	324	14.1.7.2	Intervertebral disc extrusion	351
13.6.2.8	Juvenile distal myopathy in the Rottweiler	325	14.1.7.3	Intervertebral disc protrusion	355
13.6.2.9	Lipid storage myopathy	325	14.1.7.4	Degenerative myelopathy of large dog breeds	356
13.6.2.10	Mitochondrial myopathies	325	14.1.7.5	Ataxia and myelopathy of the Terrier / Hereditary ataxia	356
13.6.2.11	Glycogen storage disease type II in the Lapland Hound	326	14.1.7.6	Hound ataxia	356
13.6.2.12	Glycogen storage disease type III in the German Shepherd and Akita Inu	326	14.1.7.7	Afghan myelopathy	357
13.6.2.13	Glycogen storage disease type IV in the Norwegian Forest Cat	326	14.1.7.8	Degenerative myelopathy of the Toy Poodle	357
13.6.2.14	Malignant hyperthermia	327	14.1.7.9	Leukoencephalomyelopathy of the Rottweiler	357
13.6.2.15	Exertion-dependent rhabdomyolysis	327	14.1.7.10	Dalmatian leukodystrophy	357
13.6.2.16	Episodic muscle hypertonia in Terriers, Dalmatians and Cavalier King Charles Spaniels	327	14.1.7.11	Fibrinoid leukodystrophy / Encephalomyelopathy / Alexander's disease	357
13.6.2.17	Intermittent hyperkalaemia	328	14.1.7.12	Necrotising myelopathy of the Kooiker Hound	358
13.6.2.18	Hypokalaemic polymyopathy in the Burmese Cat	328	14.1.7.13	Axonopathy in the Labrador	358
13.6.2.19	Central core-like myopathy	328	14.1.7.14	Progressive degeneration in the Ibiza Hound	358
13.6.2.20	Myotonia	329	14.1.7.15	Calcinosis circumscripta / Tumoural calcinosis	358
14	Spinal Cord		14.1.7.16	Spinal muscular atrophy	359
14.1	Spinal cord diseases	334	14.1.7.17	Gangliosidosis	359
14.1.1	Vascular diseases	334	14.1.7.18	Globoid cell leukodystrophy (Krabbe's disease)	359
14.1.1.1	Spinal cord infarcts (fibrocartilaginous emboli)	334	14.1.7.19	Mucopolysaccharidosis (MPS)	360
14.1.1.2	Spinal cord haemorrhage	336	14.1.7.20	Hypomyelinogenesis	360
14.1.2	Inflammatory changes	337	14.1.7.21	Degenerative lumbosacral stenosis (DLSS)	360
14.1.2.1	Discospondylitis	337	14.2	Bladder disturbances	365
14.1.2.2	Myelitis	338	14.2.1	Micturition reflex	365
14.1.2.3	Feline poliomyelitis	338	14.2.1.1	Arbitrary control of micturition	366
14.1.2.4	Steroid-responsive meningitis-arteriitis (SRMA)	338	14.2.1.2	Closure function of the urethra	366
14.1.3	Traumatic diseases	339	14.2.1.3	Internal and external urethral sphincters	366
14.1.4	Anomalies	341	14.2.1.4	Innervation of the detrusor	366
14.1.4.1	Atlanto-axial subluxation (AASL)	341	14.2.2	Patients with micturition disturbances	367
14.1.4.2	Cervical malformation / malarticulation: Caudal cervical spondylomyelopathy	342	14.2.2.1	Overstretching of the bladder	367
14.1.4.3	Dermoid sinus	344	14.2.2.2	The patient does not urinate, the bladder can be manually expressed	368
14.1.4.4	Myelodysplasia / Spinal dysplasia / Spinal dysraphism	345	14.2.2.3	The patient does not urinate, the bladder can be easily expressed or the urine is spontaneously released	368
14.1.4.5	Meningeal cysts / Intra-arachnoid cysts	346	14.2.2.4	Increased micturition frequency	368
14.1.4.6	Spina bifida	346	14.2.2.5	Sudden cessation of urine flow during micturition	368
14.1.4.7	Sacroccygeal dysplasia / Dysgenesis / Sacrocaudal hypoplasia	346	14.2.2.6	Urinary incontinence as a consequence of urethral incompetence	368
14.1.4.8	Occipital dysplasia	346			
14.1.4.9	Vertebral malformations / Hemivertebrae	348			

15	Vestibular Apparatus	17	Brain Stem
15.1	Functional anatomy	17.1	Anatomy
15.2	Disturbances of vestibular function	17.2	Diseases
15.2.1	Paradoxical vestibular syndrome	17.2.1	Infarct of the brain stem
15.2.2	Clinical symptoms with bilateral disease	17.2.2	Inflammatory diseases of the brain stem
15.3	Neurological examination of a vestibular syndrome	17.2.2.1	Distemper
15.4	Diseases of the peripheral vestibular apparatus	17.2.2.2	FIP encephalomyelitis
15.4.1	Otitis media / interna	17.2.2.3	Granulomatous meningoencephalitis (GME)
15.4.2	Congenital vestibular diseases	17.2.2.4	Tick-borne encephalitis (TBE)
15.4.3	Metabolic causes	17.2.2.5	Protozoal meningoencephalitis
15.4.4	Idiopathic causes (geriatric or idiopathic syndrome)	17.2.2.6	Rabies
15.4.5	Neoplastic disease	17.2.2.7	Aujeszký's (Pseudo-rabies) disease
15.4.5.1	Neurofibroma	17.2.2.8	Necrotising encephalitis of Yorkshire Terriers
15.4.5.2	Osteosarcoma / fibrosarcoma	17.2.2.9	Focal bacterial meningoencephalitis
15.4.5.3	Tumour in the cerebellopontine angle	17.2.2.10	Post-vaccination encephalitis
15.4.5.4	Cholesteatoma	17.2.2.11	Post-vaccination rabies
15.4.5.5	Ear polyps	17.2.2.12	Feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV) encephalopathy
15.5	Diseases of the central vestibular apparatus	17.2.2.13	Feline spongiform encephalopathy (FSE)
15.5.1	Metabolic causes	17.2.2.14	Herpes virus encephalitis
15.5.2	Neoplastic diseases	17.2.2.15	Unclassified viral meningoencephalomyelitis
15.5.2.1	Neoplasms in the cerebellopontine angle	17.2.2.16	Steroid-responsive meningoencephalomyelitis (SRME)
15.5.2.2	Choroid plexus papilloma	17.2.3	Tumours of the brain stem
16	Cerebellum	17.2.4	Malformations of the brain stem and the caudal cranial fossa
16.1	Anatomy and physiology	17.2.5	Metabolic-toxic diseases of the brain stem
16.2	Symptomatology and localisation of cerebellar lesions	17.2.5.1	Metronidazole intoxication
16.3	Differential diagnoses (VITAMIN D) and investigation methods	17.2.5.2	Thiamine or Vitamin B ₁ deficiency encephalopathy
16.4	Diseases	17.2.6	Diseases of the cranial nerves
16.4.1	Congenital cerebellar disease	17.2.6.1.	Trigeminal neuritis (Idiopathic trigeminal neuropathy)
16.4.1.1	Cerebellar hypoplasia associated with viral diseases	17.2.6.2	Idiopathic facial nerve paralysis
16.4.1.2	Malformation of the cerebellum	17.2.6.3	Megaesophagus
16.4.1.3	Cerebellar atrophy	17.2.6.4	Idiopathic cricopharyngeal dysphagia (achalasia)
16.4.1.4	Storage diseases	17.2.6.5	Idiopathic laryngeal paralysis
16.4.1.5	Degenerative diseases of the CNS associated with cerebellar symptoms	17.2.6.6	Hereditary laryngeal paralysis
16.4.2	Acquired diseases of the cerebellum	17.2.7	Deafness
16.4.2.1	Vascular diseases of the cerebellum	17.3	Neuro-ophthalmology
16.4.2.2	Cerebellar inflammation and infections	17.3.1	Abnormal pupillary light reflexes (PLR)
16.4.2.3	Cerebellar Trauma	17.3.1.1	Lesions of the retina or the optic nerve
16.4.2.4	Metronidazole intoxication	17.3.1.2	Lesions of the optic chiasm
16.4.2.5	Idiopathic tremor (cerebellitis) or White Shaker Syndrome	17.3.1.3	Lesions of the optic tract
16.4.2.6	Cerebellar tumours	17.3.1.4	Lesions of the oculomotor nerve (CN III)
		17.3.1.5	Lesions of the oculomotor (Edinger-Westphal) nucleus
		17.3.2	Central blindness
		17.3.3	Internal ophthalmoplegia

17.3.4	External ophthalmoplegia	421	18.8.1	General criteria	462
17.3.5	Horner's syndrome	421	18.8.2	Specific diseases	462
17.3.6	Feline and canine dysautonomia	421	18.8.2.1	Leukodystrophies	462
17.3.7	Feline spastic pupils	423	18.8.2.2	Lipidoses and gangliosidoses	462
17.3.8	Hemidilatation of the pupils in the cat	423	18.8.2.3	Glucocerebrosidoses	463
17.3.9	Facial nerve paralysis	423	18.8.2.4	Sphingomyelinosis (Niemann-Pick disease)	463
17.3.10	Pourfour du Petit syndrome	424	18.8.2.5	Glycoproteinoses	463
17.3.11	Strabismus	424	18.8.2.6	Fucosidosis	463
18	Cerebrum ▬		18.8.2.7	Galactosidoses	463
18.1	Anatomy and physiology	428	18.8.2.8	Mannosidoses	463
18.2	Neuroanatomical localisation	428	18.8.2.9	Mucopolysaccharidoses	463
18.3	Adjunct investigations	430	18.8.2.10	Glycogenoses	463
18.4	Diseases of the cerebrum	430	18.8.2.11	Ceroid lipofuscinosis	463
18.4.1	Vascular disease	430	18.8.2.12	Lafora disease	464
18.4.1.1	Ischemia and infarct	430	18.8.2.13	Ammon's horn necrosis (polioencephalomalacia)	464
18.4.2	Inflammatory / infectious diseases	431	19	Behavioural Problems and Abnormal Behaviour ▬	
18.4.2.1	Borna disease	433	19.1	Aggression in the dog	467
18.4.2.2	Contagious canine hepatitis	433	19.1.1	Dangerous dogs and prognosis	467
18.4.2.3	Tick-borne encephalitis	433	19.1.2	Status-related aggression	470
18.4.2.4	Feline polioencephalomyelitis	434	19.1.3	Status-related aggression between dogs in the same household	471
18.4.2.5	Feline spongiform encephalopathy (FSE)	434	19.1.4	Aggression between dogs that meet by chance	472
18.4.2.6	General overview of inflammatory cerebral disease	434	19.1.5	Fear-related aggression	472
18.4.3	Trauma	435	19.1.6	Pain-related aggression	473
18.4.4	Anomalies	438	19.1.7	Territorial aggression	473
18.4.4.1	Hydrocephalus	438	19.1.8	Maternal aggression, abnormal or lack of maternal behaviour, and infanticide	473
18.4.5	Metabolic / toxic diseases	441	19.1.9	Aggression as a part of hunting behaviour	474
18.4.5.1	Oxygen deficiency	441	19.1.10	Aggression as part of play behaviour	474
18.4.5.2	Disturbances in glucose metabolism	441	19.2	Aggression in the cat	474
18.4.5.2.1	Hypoglycaemia	441	19.2.1	Territorial aggression	474
18.4.5.2.2	Hyperglycaemia	442	19.2.2	Fear-related aggression	475
18.4.5.3	Hepatic encephalopathy (HE)	442	19.2.3	Play and hunting aggression	476
18.4.5.4	Uræmic encephalopathy (UE)	443	19.2.4	Maternal aggression	476
18.4.5.5	Toxic encephalopathies	444	19.2.5	Re-directed aggression	476
18.4.5.5.1	Pesticides	444	19.2.6	Therapy	476
18.4.5.5.2	Metaldehyde	444	19.3	Problems associated with excretory behaviour of cats	477
18.4.5.5.3	Strychnine	445	19.3.1	Excretory behaviour outside of the litter tray	477
18.4.5.5.4	Lead	445	19.3.1.1	Rudiments of treatment	478
18.4.5.5.5	Medications	445	19.3.1.2	The optimal cat litter tray / box location	478
18.5	Epilepsy	446	19.3.1.3	Medical treatment	478
18.5.1	Idiopathic or primary epilepsy	446	19.3.2	Marking with urine (spraying)	478
18.5.2	Secondary or symptomatic epilepsy	451	19.4	Fears and phobias in the dog and cat	480
18.5.3	Hyperaesthesia syndrome in the cat ("Running fits")	453	19.4.1	Fear of animate and inanimate stimuli	481
18.6	Differential diagnoses for primary and secondary epilepsy	453	19.4.2	Situation-related fears and phobias	481
18.6.1	Cataplexy / narcolepsy	453	19.5	Compulsive disturbances	482
18.6.2	Syncope	453	19.5.1	Manifestations of compulsive disturbances in the dog and cat	483
18.7	Neoplasia	457			
18.7.1	Neuroepithelial tumours	459			
18.7.2	Meningiomas	460			
18.7.3	Tumours from surrounding tissues and metastases	460			
18.8	Degenerative diseases	461			

19.6	Cognitive dysfunction in the dog and cat	484
19.7	Medical behavioural therapy	485
19.7.1	Important neurotransmitter systems	486
19.7.2	Benzodiazepines	486
19.7.3	Tricyclic antidepressants	487
19.7.4	Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors	487
19.7.5	Buspirone	488
19.7.6	Monoamine oxidase B inhibitors	488

20 Parasitic Neurological Diseases of the Dog and Cat

20.1	Trypanosomiasis in the dog	491
20.2	Neosporosis in the dog	491
20.3	Toxoplasmosis in the cat and dog	493
20.4	Babesiosis in the dog	494
20.5	Acanthamoeba infections	495
20.6	Encephalitozoonosis	495
20.7	Neurological diseases caused by helminths	496
20.7.1	Infection with space-occupying cysticerci	496
20.7.2	Infection with migrating larvae	496
20.7.3	Angiostrongylosis of the dog	497
20.8	Neurological diseases caused by arthropods	497
20.9	Borreliosis	497

Appendices

Appendix 1:	Comparative sectional anatomy of the canine and feline brain	503
Appendix 2:	Breed-specific diseases of the dog	529
Appendix 3:	List of inheritable neurological diseases of the dog	534
Appendix 4:	List of inheritable neurological diseases of the cat	537
Appendix 5:	Drugs	547
Appendix 6:	Epidemiological overview of the neurological diseases seen in dogs between 1989 and 2000 at the Small Animal Clinic in Bern, Switzerland	562
	Subject Index	573