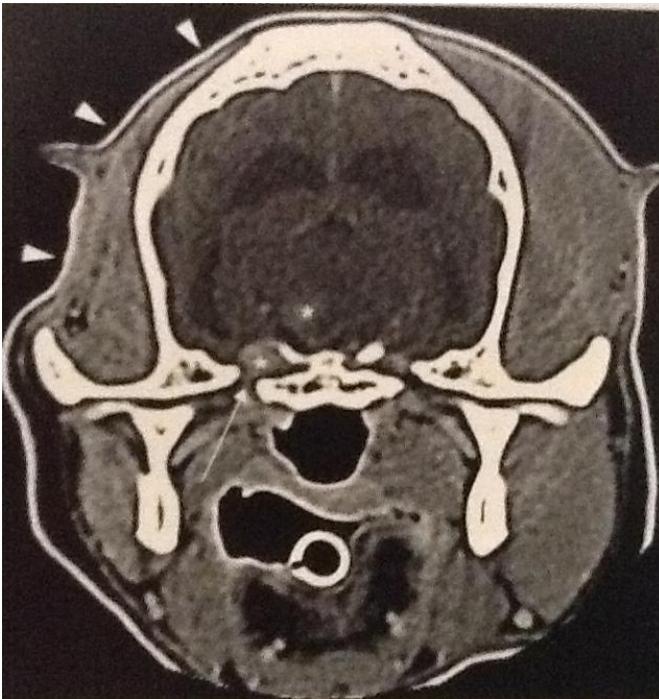


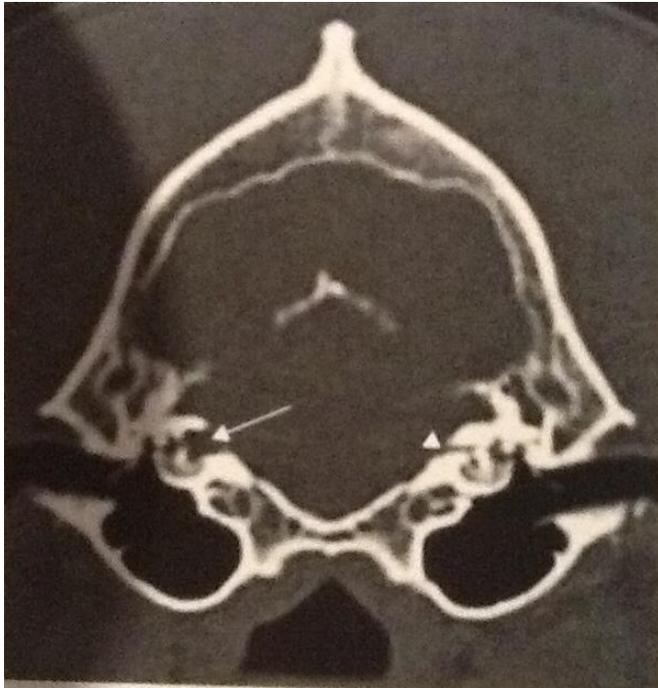
## Tumors of Cranial Nerves and Associated Skull Foramina



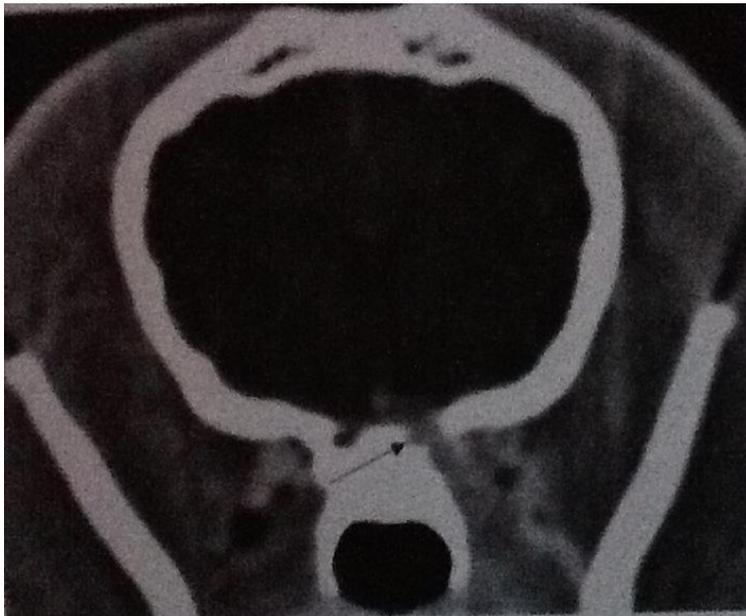
Adult dog with right trigeminal nerve sheath tumor. Transverse CT image shows an enlarged rostral alar foramen (arrow) due to enlarged maxillary branch of cranial nerve V and a severe ipsilateral atrophy of the temporalis muscle (arrowheads).



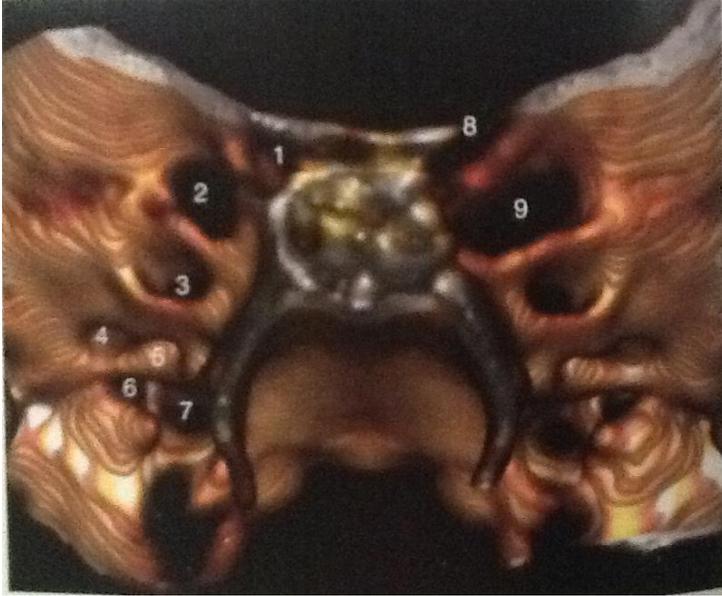
Transverse CT image slightly caudal to the CT scan above shows a right trigeminal nerve sheath tumor (asterisks) with suspected enlarged mandibular branch of cranial nerve V and secondarily enlarged oval foramen (arrow). There is severe ipsilateral atrophy of the temporalis muscle (arrowheads).



Adult dog with isolated right-sided facial nerve paralysis. Transverse CT image shows enlarged right facial canal ( arrow ) secondary to a suspected nerve sheath tumor of the right facial cranial nerve. Note the normal appearance of the contralateral facial nerve canal just dorsal to the vestibule ( arrowhead ). The facial canal has an S-shaped pathway through the petrosal portion of the temporal bone, making its identification difficult within the petrosal bone.



Adult dog with lymphoplasmocytic lymphoma with assymetrical distribution. The dog was presented with acute left-sided blindness and exophthalmos. This CT is a post-contrast transverse CT image at the level of the optic canal shows left sided enlarged optic canal ( arrow ) secondary to an optic cranial nerve tumor. There is diffuse uptake of contrast medium in the left optic tract. The contralateral optic cranial nerve area has a normal appearance.



This is a 3-D reconstruction CT image of an isolated sphenoid bone. All the oculomotor nerves ( oculomotor-trochlear-trigeminal ophthalmic branch-abducens cranial nerve in the orbital fissure and optic cranial nerve in the optic canal ) are enlarged and there is secondary optic canal and orbital fissure enlargement on the left side. 1= optical canal, 2= optical fissure, 3= rostral alar foramen, 4= oval foramen, 5= caudal alar foramen, 6= musculotubal canal, 7= foramen lacerum, 8= enlarged optic canal, 9= enlarged orbital fissure.

\* Source Veterinary Computed Tomography, Wiley-Blackwell