



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Luna Ore History: Recent surgical removal of 2 masses - L ear and L hip
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE: BCS 6/9 CBC/chem = NAF Histopath = 1. Left ear = Grade 2, low grade MCT, dirty margins 2. L hip = Nerve sheath tumor, intermediate grade 2, dirty margins

SPECIES

Canine

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THORAX AND ABDOMEN

The body condition score is 6/9 with smooth alternating layers of fat and soft tissue opacity.

BREED

A rounded area of amorphous new bone is located ventral to S1.

Golden Retriever

Thorax

The lungs are in contact with the thoracic boundaries and the tips are pointed. The lobar vessels are clearly visible to the tertiary branches. The bronchial tree is thin walled and tapers uniformly towards the periphery.

SEX

Spayed Female

The cranial mediastinum is of physiological size and opacity. The trachea diverges from the thoracic vertebrae and dips at the carina.

AGE

8 Years

The cardiac silhouette occupies 75% of the chest height and 2.5 intercostal spaces. No chamber or outflow tract enlargement is evident.

Abdomen

INTERPRETED BY

A large amount of retroperitoneal fat is present.

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 Dr. med. Vet.,
 DipECVDI DVR

The liver is located within the costal arch and the caudo-ventral lobe is pointed.

The spleen appears physiological.

HOSPITAL NAME

Sunset AH

The stomach contains a moderate amount of food; distribution and size of the small intestinal loops appear physiological. Colon and rectum contain a moderate amount of fecal matter.

Both renal shadows are ventrally displaced by retroperitoneal fat. The left is of physiological size, shape and opacity; the right is superimposed by intestinal loops. The bladder is located in the abdominal cavity and contains a small amount of homogeneous fluid opacity.

REFERRING VET

Cristina Polit

The sublumbar region appears physiological.

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Amorphous bone ventral to S1

INVOICE

16753

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

I can see no evidence of metastases. However, small changes may be present in lung and lymph nodes. A CT examination can identify these better. Ultrasound guided FNAs can identify involvement of parenchymatous organs such as the liver. Rectal examination can identify the bone and pain should

DATE

8/5/22



PATIENT

Luna Ore

be obvious if it its significant. A CT examination is the best method to assess size and location. The extent of a nerve sheath tumor can also be assessed with contrast CT.

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

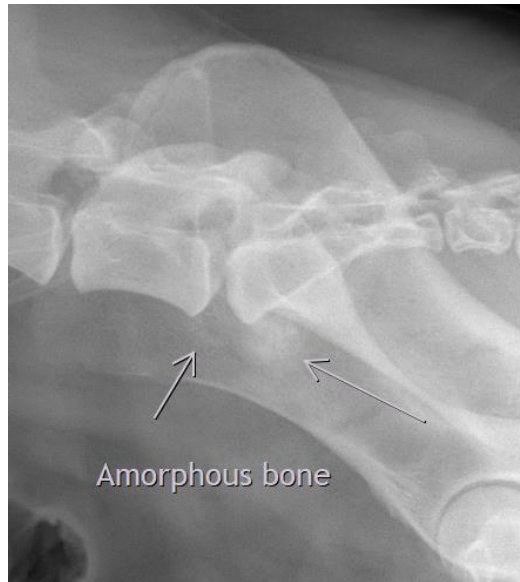
Golden Retriever

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

8 Years



The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

INTERPRETED BY

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Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance please contact me.

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