



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Jax Kassam Heart base mass suspected chemodectoma, mitral and tricuspid valve disease, mild pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary nodules. Azotemia which stable. CT scan to assess if there is another primary tumor causing the lung metastasis and to use this information to decide on next treatment option. Palladia discontinued December 19.

**SPECIES**

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Chem: hyperkalemia 4.9 (3.6-4.7)

Canine

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD, THORAX, & ABDOMEN**

**BREED**

Plain studies of the head, thorax, and abdomen in bone, soft tissue, and lung windows available for review.

Maltese

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**SEX**

**Head**

MN

The patient has a brachycephalic head conformation with moderate bilateral lateral ventriculomegaly. The third ventricle of the brain is moderate widened as well. There is a small supracollicular fluid accumulation.

**AGE**

Severe nasal septum deviation to the left is noted with no evidence of concurrent rhinitis.

16 Years

The dentition is incomplete. All teeth have been removed.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Mild bilateral medial retropharyngeal lymphadenomegaly is noted.

Nele Eley, DVM  
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

Both lobes of the thyroid gland are seen and present within normal limits.

**Thorax**

**HOSPITAL NAME**

A large thoracic wall lipoma is seen on the left thoracic wall.

Animal Health  
Partners

An irregular shaped ill-defined ovoid soft tissue attenuating mass with multifocal mineralizations of approximately 6 x 5 cm is seen at the heart base circumferential to the aortic root. Lesion margins are ill-defined. Leftward and ventral deviation of the cardiac silhouette and rightward and dorsal deviation of the trachea are noted.

**REFERRING VET**

There is a mild amount of pleural effusion within both pleural cavities.

Jerome Gagnon

Multiple soft tissue attenuating pulmonary nodules of variable size are seen within all lung lobes.

**INVOICE**

The cranial mediastinal and tracheobronchial lymph nodes are enlarged and rounded. Their diameter ranges between 5mm and 10mm.

56127

**Abdomen**

**DATE**

A mild amount of mineral attenuating material is seen within the gallbladder.

1-10-23

A 5mm sized calculus is seen within the urinary bladder.



**PATIENT**

Jax Kassam

Cortical renal infarcts of both kidneys are seen. Mineral attenuating foci are present within the renal diverticuli of both kidneys. The kidneys are small.

A small amount of mineral attenuating material is seen in the distal esophagus and area of the gastric cardia.

**SPECIES**

Canine

Chronic moderately compressive T13/L1 disc extrusion is noted.

Multiple narrowed intervertebral disc spaces with vertebral end plate sclerosis and spondylosis deformans are present in the cervicothoracic and thoracolumbar spine.

**BREED**

Maltese

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- Mineralizing heart base tumor
- Multiple mediastinal lymphadenomegaly
- Multiple interstitial pulmonary nodules.
- Mild bilateral pleural effusion.
- Ventriculomegaly of the brain – likely incidental.
- Mild bilateral medial retropharyngeal lymphadenomegaly.
- Biliary microlithiasis.
- Suspect chronic hypercalcemic nephropathy.
- Urinary bladder calculus.
- Multifocal chronic intervertebral disc disease.
- Chronic intervertebral disc protrusion T13/L1.
- Thoracic wall lipoma.

**SEX**

MN

**AGE**

16 Years

**INTERPRETED BY**

Nele Eley, DVM  
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The CT study reveals a heart base tumor. No other primary neoplasia is seen. Differential diagnosis includes chemodectoma, ectopic thyroid or parathyroid carcinoma, round cell neoplasia, and sarcoma including hemangiosarcoma.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Animal Health  
Partners

The interstitial pulmonary nodules are compatible with metastases.

Metastases is the most likely differential diagnosis for the mediastinal lymphadenomegaly. Reactive hyperplasia or lymphadenitis cannot be ruled out entirely but is thought by far less likely.

**REFERRING VET**

Jerome Gagnon

Sampling of the cranial mediastinal lymph nodes, pleural fluid, and one of the pulmonary nodules in a peripheral position under ultrasonographic guidance could be considered for further definition.

**INVOICE**

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Metastasizing chemodectoma would be a rarity. The mineralizations are more commonly seen in carcinomatous neoplasia rather than sarcoma or round cell neoplasia. Final diagnosis however requires sampling. Even the heart base mass may be accessible for ultrasound guided sampling using a cranioventral parasternal intercostal approach from the righthand side.

**DATE**

1-10-23



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**SPECIES**

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Partners

**REFERRING VET**

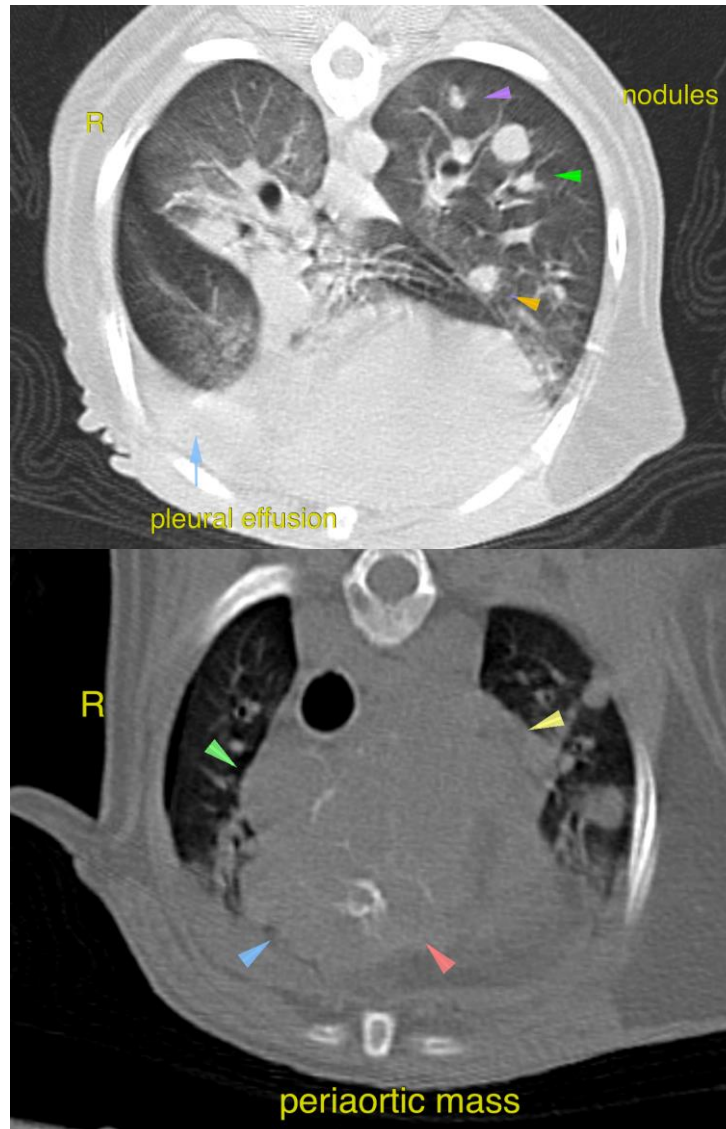
Jerome Gagnon

**INVOICE**

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**PATIENT**

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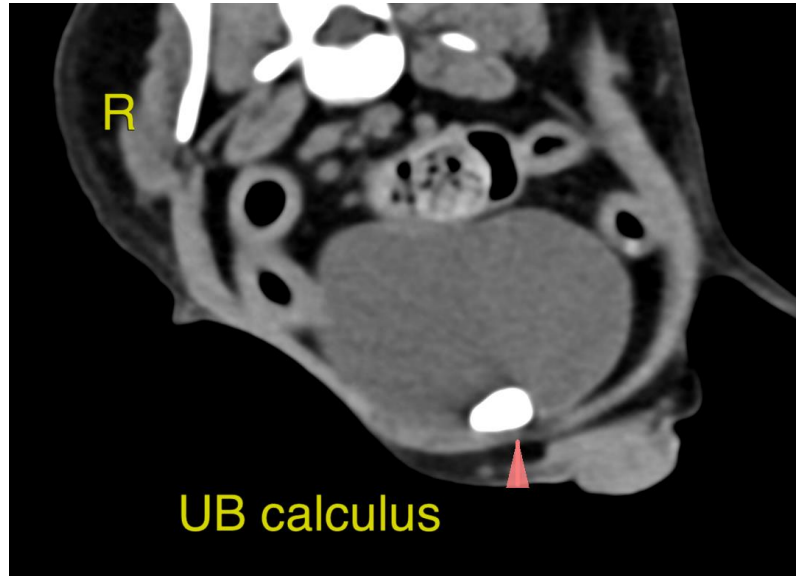
Jerome Gagnon

**INVOICE**

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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.

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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