



PATIENT

Lola Gillett

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Progressive lameness in the left forelimb
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Marked weight bearing lameness in the left forelimb.
 Painful with left proximal humeral palpation.

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX & PROXIMAL FRONT LIMBS

Plain studies available for review.

BREED

Cocker Spaniel X

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Thorax

Multiple soft tissue attenuating nodules of millimeter to 2 cm size are seen within the parenchyma of all lung lobes.

SEX

FS

The mediastinal lymph nodes present within normal limits.

Mild dorsal flattening of the upper cervical trachea is seen.

AGE

13 Years

There are multiple osteomas in the left upper neck in the right pectoralis region as well as caudal to the left scapula.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
 Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

Front Limbs

Moderately aggressive osteolytic lesions with palisading periosteal new bone and permeative bone lysis are seen in the distal left scapula, proximal left humerus, bilateral metacarpal bones, bilateral radius and ulnar, and bilateral humerus and scapula.

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Health
 Partners

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Multiple variably sized interstitial pulmonary nodules meeting neoplastic criteria.
- Polyostotic, predominantly osteoproliferative, moderately aggressive osteopathy of both front limbs.
- Multiple lipomas.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Greg Kilburn

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT findings of the lung are compatible with secondary neoplasia of the lung such as sarcoma, round cell neoplasia, or metastatic disease. Granulomatous lung disease cannot be ruled out entirely as a differential diagnosis but is thought by far less likely. Part of the nodules are in a peripheral position and accessible for ultrasound guided fine needle aspiration if further definition is to be pursued.

INVOICE

55960

The skeletal lesions are compatible with hypertrophic osteopathy / Marie's disease which is a hyperostotic syndrome that has been described primarily with thoracic neoplasia and other thoracic mass lesions but also with abdominal mass effects and so-called paraneoplastic syndrome. Polyostotic metastatic disease cannot be ruled out entirely as a differential diagnosis but is thought less likely.

DATE

1-3-23



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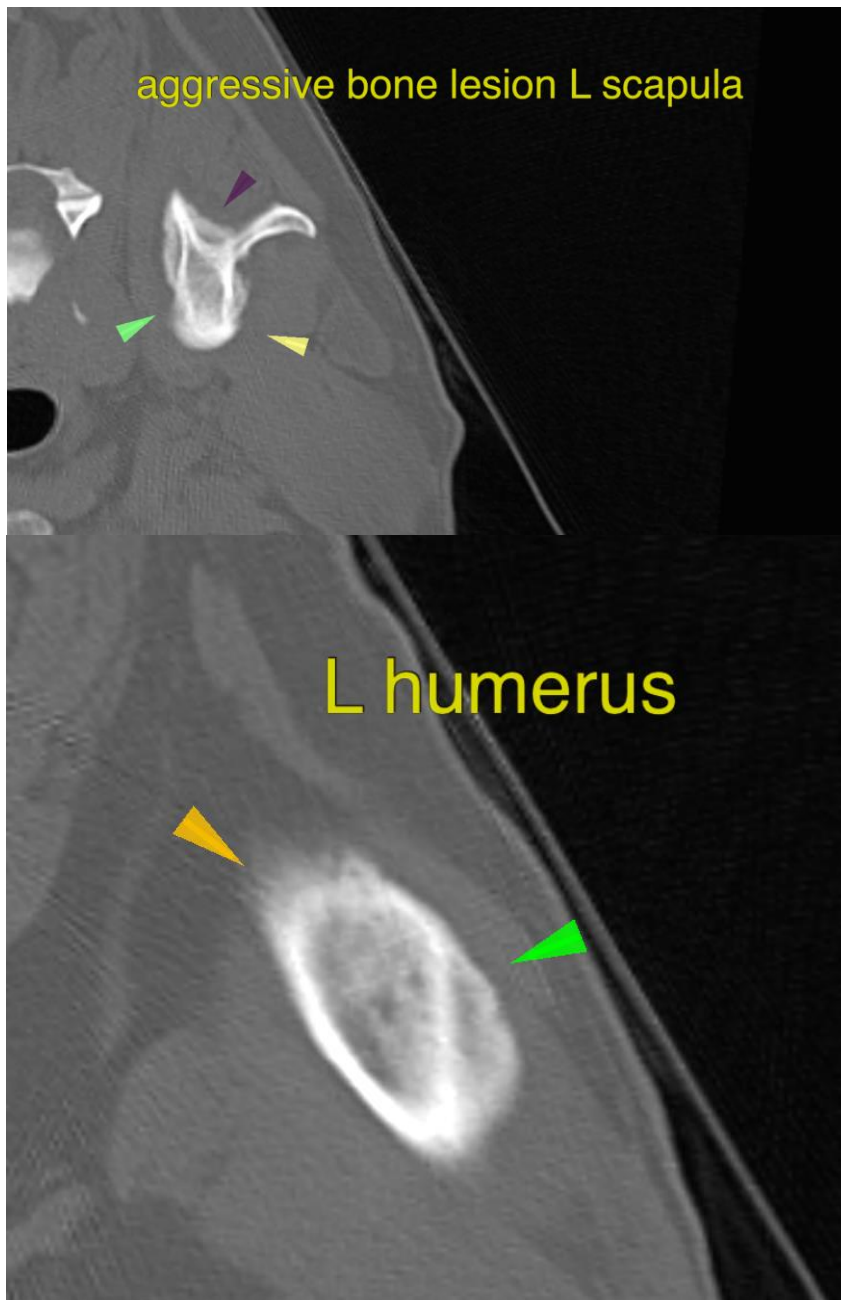
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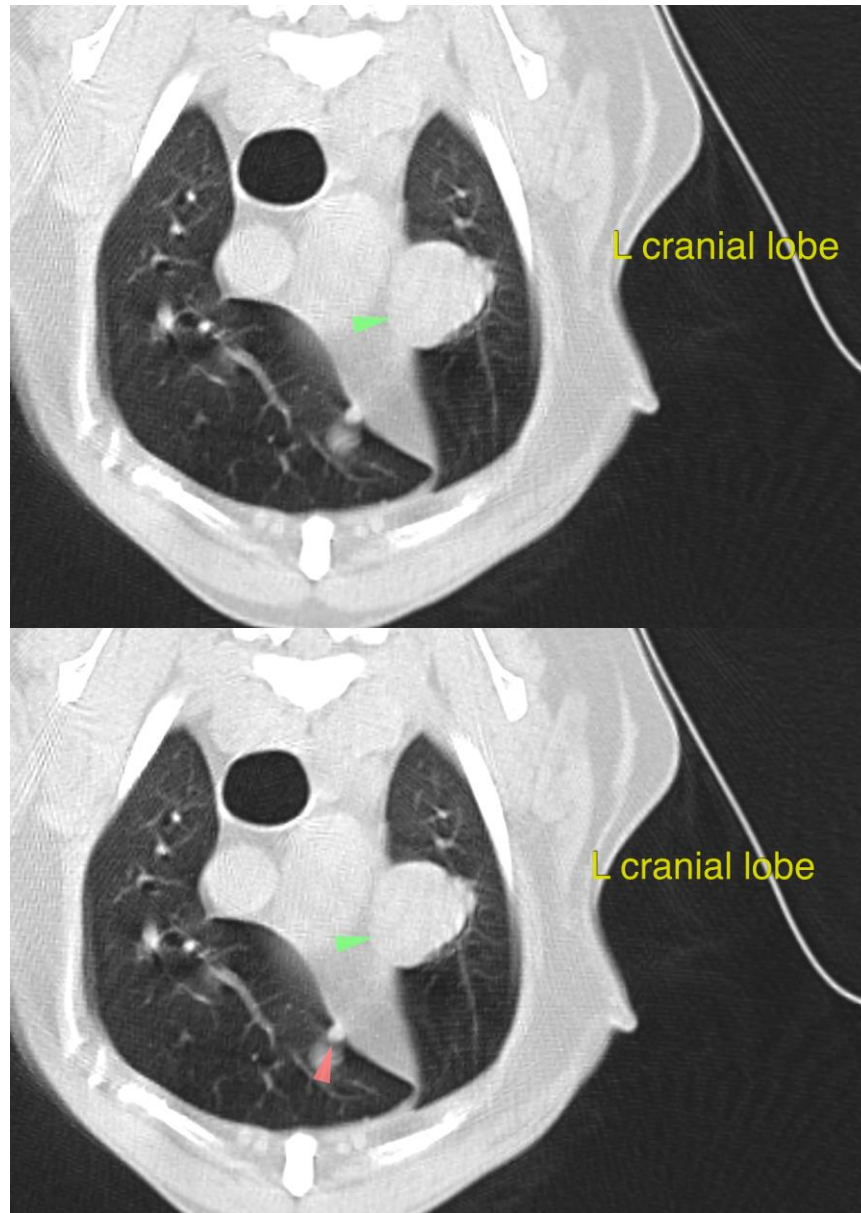
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

SPECIES

Canine

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