



PATIENT

Scruffles Bigham

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Limping on left front for over a month xrays and exam found mass in axillary region.

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

BREED

Cairn Terrier

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

A large multilobulated hypoattenuating mass is seen in the left axillary region and mediastinum. The mass measures approximately 10.0 cm in height, 8.5 cm in length, and 7.5 cm in width. Moderate nonuniform contrast enhancement accentuating the periphery of the mass is seen. The lesion margins are ill-defined. Extensive aggressive osteolytic changes of the first two left ribs are seen. The mass creates an extra-pleural sign and deviates and compresses the left cranial lung lobe caudally. The mass, however, also invades the cranial and dorsal mediastinum as well as the vertebral canal through the left T1/2 neuroforamen. Widening of the neuroforamen is seen as well as mild aggressive lytic changes of the vertebral arches and transverse processes of T1 and T2.

SEX

FS

AGE

11 Years

The axillary lymph nodes cannot be delineated from the mass and the cervical lymph nodes are enlarged.

The cranial mediastinal lymph nodes are enlarged and rounded with a maximum diameter of 1.5 cm and heterogeneous contrast enhancement.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

No interstitial pulmonary nodules are seen. There is a thick subpleural interstitial band in the lateral aspect of the right caudal lung lobe. The remainder of the lung presents within age related normal limits.

HOSPITAL NAME

Southern Oregon
Veterinary Specialty
Center

The left front limb presents severe muscle atrophy.

Small gallbladder calculi are noted.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Left axillary and paraspinal soft tissue mass meeting neoplastic criteria with aggressive osteolysis and mediastinal as well as spinal extension.
- Cranial mediastinal and cervical lymphadenomegaly.
- Presumed neurogenic atrophy of the left front limb musculature.
- Normal age related lung.
- Gallbladder calculi.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Fugazzi

INVOICE

47628

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study reveals a paraspinal and left axillary soft tissue mass meeting neoplastic criteria. The two main differential diagnoses based on the CT appearance are brachial plexus tumor such as peripheral nerve sheath tumor and round cell neoplasia. The mass is not resectable owing to its intraspinal extension and final diagnosis will require sampling for cytology or histology if not performed already.

DATE

10-1-21



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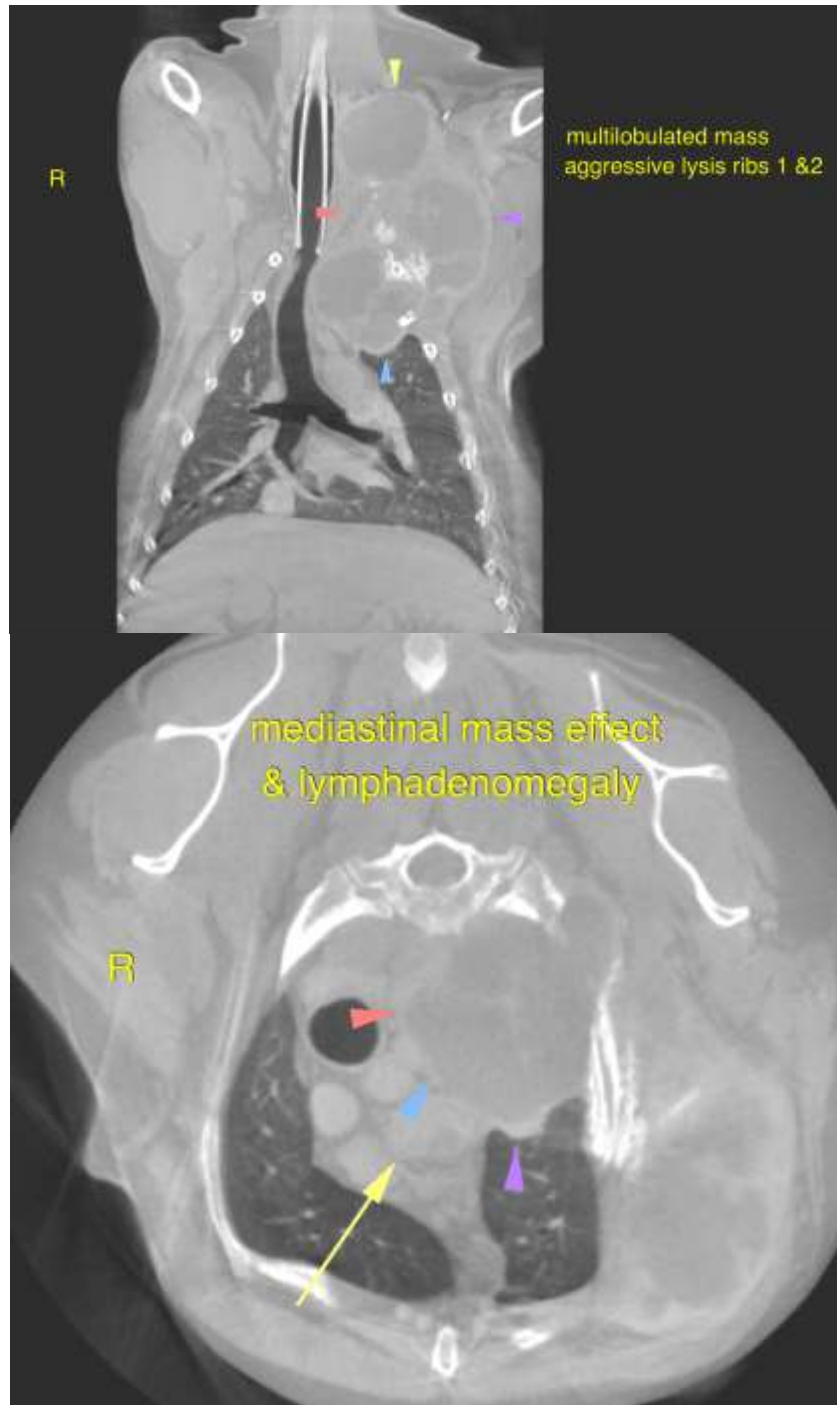
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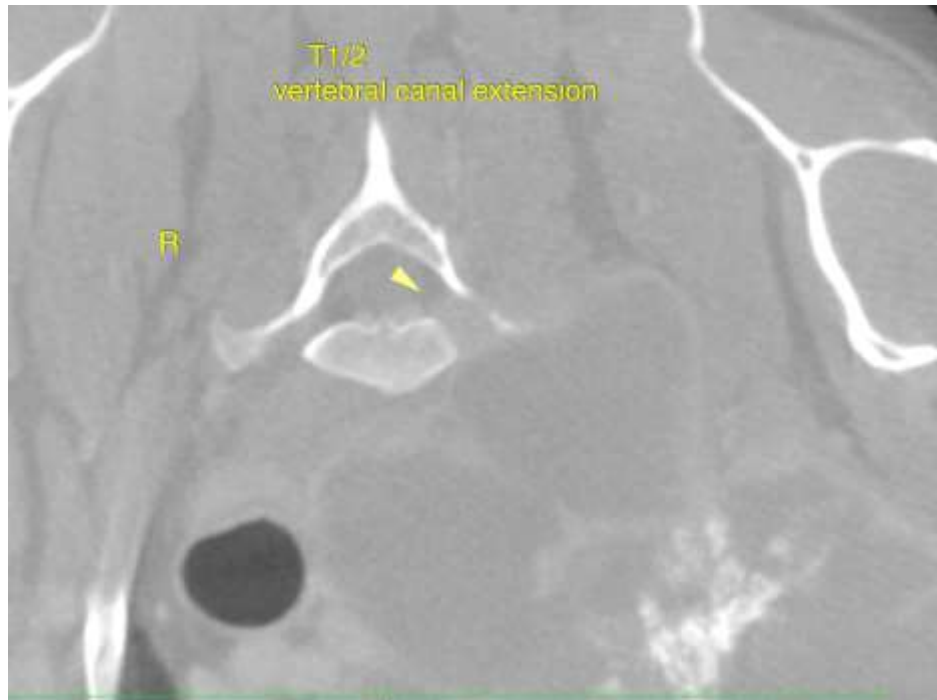
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

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Veterinary Specialty
Center

Nele Eley, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI
European Specialist in Veterinary Diagnostic Imaging, Cert. Radiology,
Senior lecturer University of Giessen, Germany, Veterinary Faculty, Department of Radiology
Nele.Eley@sonopath.com

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