



PATIENT

Morgan Morrissey

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Right sided axillary mass

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE FRONT LIMBS & THORAX

Post-contrast study available for review.

BREED

Black Lab

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

A 12 x 10 cm sized ill-defined soft tissue attenuating mass with nonuniform contrast enhancement is seen in the right armpit. There is an extensive mass effect onto the surrounding anatomy including the proximal right humerus and right cranial thoracic wall. Part of the mass extends into the cranial thoracic aperture and causes a mass effect onto the cranial mediastinum from the right hand side. Mild peripheral fat stranding is noted in the proximity of the mass. The right axillary lymph nodes cannot be delineated against the mass.

SEX

FS

The cranial mediastinal lymph nodes are enlarged to a maximum of 3 cm, rounded, and present heterogeneous contrast enhancement.

AGE

10 Years

No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease is seen. There are moderate atelectatic changes in the peribronchial and dorsal peripheral aspects of the lung. Multiple pulmonary osteomas are seen.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

The intrathoracic caudal vena cava is plump in appearance.

The kidneys are included in the scan and present a weak and heterogeneous nephrogram.

Multiple spondyloses are seen throughout the thoracic spine.

Both shoulders present moderate osteoarthritic changes.

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Surgical
Center

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Large ill-defined soft tissue mass in the right axillary region with mass effect onto the cranial mediastinum meeting neoplastic criteria.
- Multiple cranial mediastinal lymphadenomegaly - meeting neoplastic criteria.
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease.
- Signs of bilateral chronic nephropathy.
- Bilateral shoulder osteoarthritis.
- Multiple spondyloses.

REFERRING VET

Long Island Animal
Hospital

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT findings suggest a soft tissue neoplasia in the right axillary region with soft tissue sarcoma being the most likely differential diagnosis. Hematoma, granuloma, abscess, all are considered highly unlikely. Round cell and other neoplasia cannot be ruled out as a differential diagnosis. Final diagnosis will require sampling.

DATE

4-1-22

The cranial mediastinal lymph node changes are suggestive for metastatic disease. Reactive hyperplasia cannot be ruled out entirely but is thought by far less likely. Unfortunately, the lymph



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node changes may not be accessible for ultrasound guided sampling owing to their position in the mid and dorsal aspect of the cranial mediastinum.

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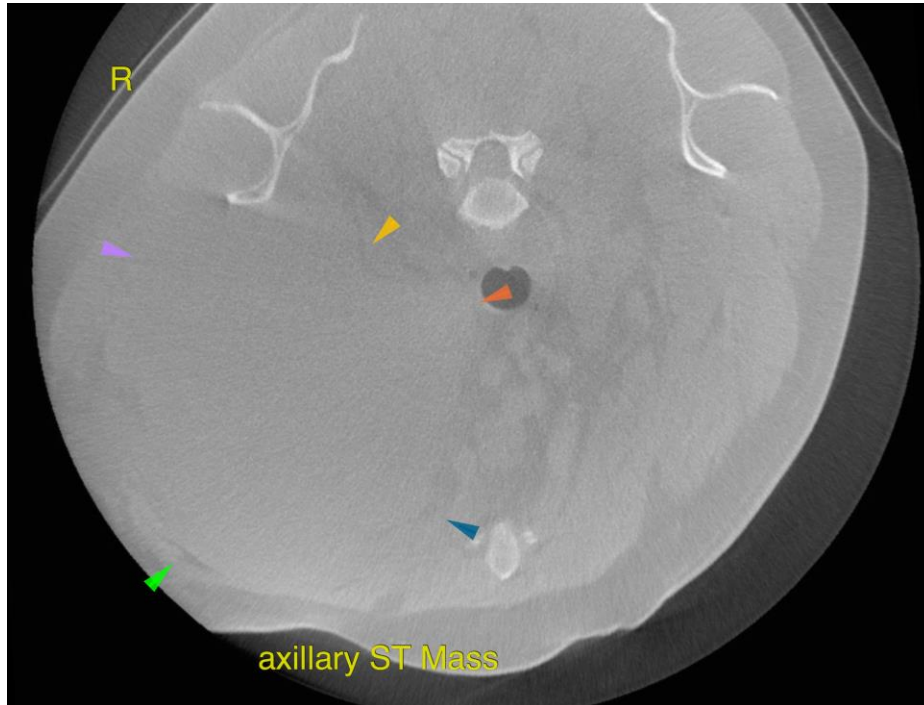
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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