



PATIENT

Jax Lloyd

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Presented for not eating, kyphosis and lower back pain. Pelvic lesion noted on radiographs
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Elevated tp/glob

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN & THORAX

Plain and post contrast studies of the abdomen and post contrast study of the thorax available for review. Thoracic scan does not cover the entire lung.

BREED

Golden Retriever

The assessment of the study is limited owing to photon starvation.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Abdomen

SEX

MN

An approximately 12 cm long and 7 cm wide ill defined irregular shaped soft tissue attenuating mass is seen ventral to the lumbosacral junction and within the pelvic canal. The mass is directly adjacent to the 7th lumbar vertebra and sacrum. Aggressive lysis of the 7th lumbar vertebra and sacrum is seen. The mass also invades the vertebral canal. The epidural fat and cauda equina fibers are deviated by the mass. Ventral deviation of the descending colon, urinary bladder, and urethra is seen. The mass presents moderate nonuniform contrast enhancement on the post-contrast study. A mild amount of free fluid is seen in the caudal abdomen.

AGE

7

The sublumbar lymph nodes cannot be delineated from the mass.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

Thorax

The visible lung presents no evidence of interstitial nodules or masses.

Mild multifocal spondyloses are seen within the thoracolumbar spine.

HOSPITAL NAME

Northeast Veterinary
Referral Hospital

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Large sublumbar and pelvic soft tissue mass with aggressive biological behavior and invasion of the 7th lumbar vertebra, sacrum, and lumbosacral vertebral canal.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Runde

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study reveals a soft tissue mass with polyostotic aggressive bone lysis in the lumbosacral region and pelvic canal. Lymph node origin such as from the hypogastric, sacral, or less likely medial iliac lymph nodes is considered likely. Differential diagnosis includes lymphosarcoma as well as metastatic disease of another primary tumor in the perineal region, lower urinary tract, or rectum. Sampling under ultrasonographic guidance could be considered if a final diagnosis shall be established. The mass, however, is nonresectable and the prognosis is poor unfortunately.

INVOICE

51809

DATE

4-28-22



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REFERRING VET

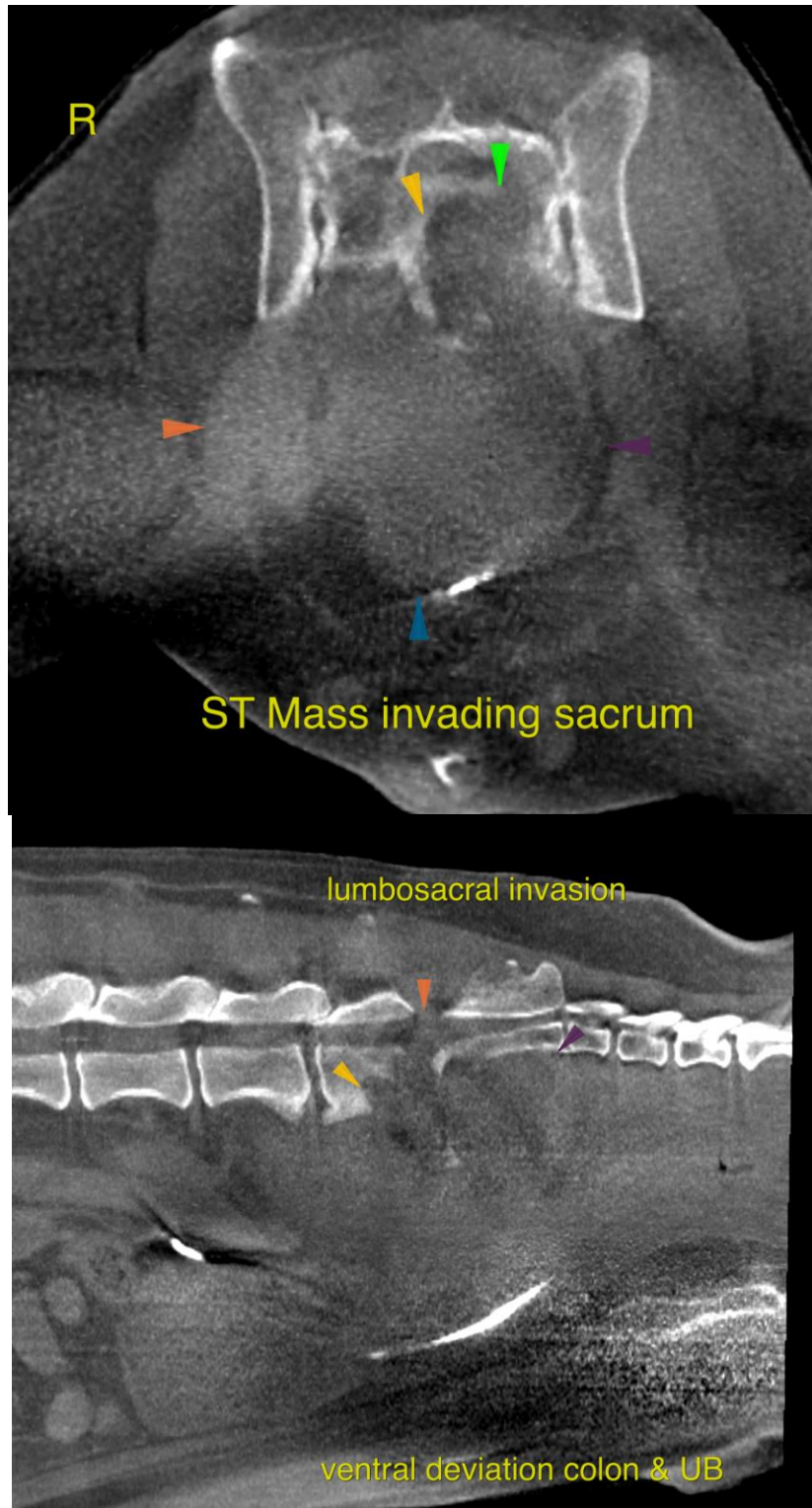
Dr. Runde

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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.

SPECIES

Canine

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.

BREED

Golden Retriever

Nele Eley, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI
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Senior lecturer University of Giessen, Germany, Veterinary Faculty, Department of Radiology
Nele.Eley@sonopath.com

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