

**PATIENT**

Tyson Dumble

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

diagnosed with lung cancer with x-ray - all up one side, and then around the heart too. not eating well, struggling to eat. Breathing very bad.

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX & ABDOMEN

Plain and post contrast studies available for review. Multiple streak artifacts are motion related and interfere with the assessment.

BREEDStaffordshire Bull
Terrier**Thorax**

The left lung is consolidated with heterogeneously enhancing tissue. Multifocal first and second order bronchial compression is seen. The third order bronchi are collapsed.

SEX

Male

A mild amount of pleural effusion is seen bilaterally within the cranioventral aspect of the pleural cavities.

The right lung is aerated. Multiple variably sized small interstitial pulmonary nodules are distributed throughout all right lung lobes.

AGE

11 Years

Multiple moderate mediastinal lymphadenomegaly is noted.

No significant cardiac changes are seen.

INTERPRETED BYNele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

Multiple thoracic and abdominal spondyloses are present.

Abdomen

Moderate generalized enlargement of the liver is noted.

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Trust - Bolton

Multiple faintly hypoenhancing nodules are present within the spleen.

The kidneys, adrenal glands, and gastrointestinal tract present within normal limits.

REFERRING VET

Daniel Boni

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Suspect soft tissue consolidation of the left lung.
- Multiple interstitial pulmonary nodules of the right lung.
- Mild bilaterally symmetric pleural effusion.
- Moderate multiple mediastinal lymphadenomegaly.
- Moderate generalized hepatomegaly.
- Multiple small splenic nodules.
- Multiple spondyloses.

INVOICE

59396

DATE

7-17-23

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT findings are highly suggestive for a soft tissue infiltrate within the left lung. Primary or secondary neoplasia of the lung is a primary differential diagnosis. The nodules within the right lung are highly suggestive for metastatic disease. Granulomatous pulmonary disease such as



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fungal or eosinophilic cannot be ruled out entirely but is considered by far less likely. Final diagnosis will require sampling. Ultrasound guided sampling using a parasternal intercostal approach could be used to sample both the left consolidated lung as well as the right pulmonary nodules.

SPECIES

Canine

Differential diagnosis for the mediastinal lymphadenomegaly includes reactive hyperplasia versus metastatic disease. Ultrasound guided FNA could be attempted here as well.

BREED

Staffordshire Bull Terrier

Differential diagnosis for the splenic nodules included metastatic disease as well as lymphoid hyperplasia or extramedullary hematopoiesis. Consider ultrasound guided FNA.

SEX

Male

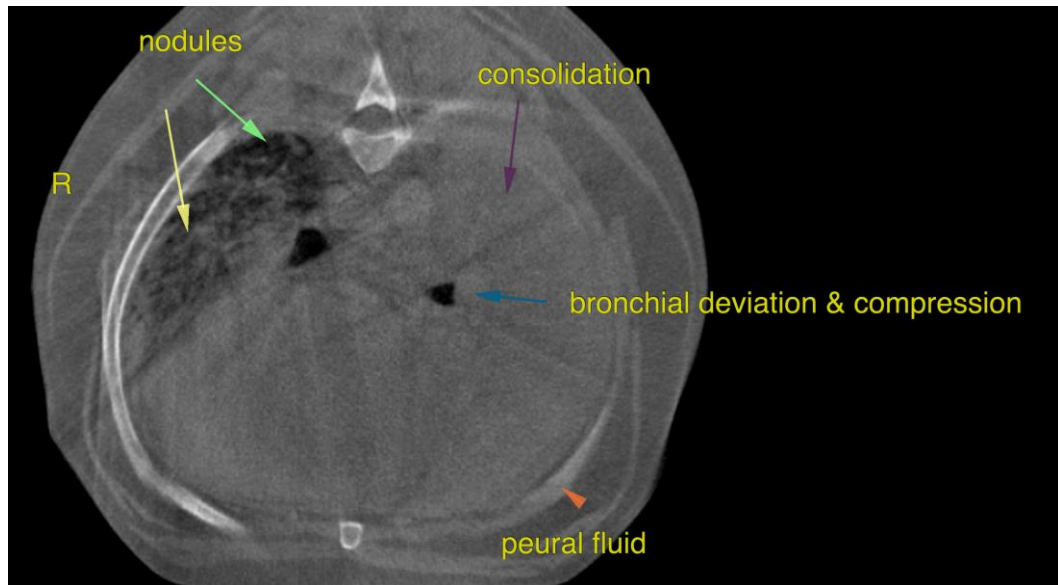
The amount of pleural fluid is mild. Transudate, modified transudate, exudate are potential differential diagnoses. Paraneoplastic effusion is considered most likely. Pyothorax and chylothorax cannot be ruled out and aspiration and analysis of the fluid could be considered for further definition.

AGE

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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.

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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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