



PATIENT

Negrita Lopez

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Mixed Medium Breed

SEX

SF

AGE

12 Years

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Veterinary Image
Center

REFERRING VET

Dr. H. Lidin, DVM

INVOICE

52965

DATE

7-19-22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Patient was sent for a second opinion. Xrays and BW were taken with primary vet. Recommended a radiology consult. Conclusions: Cranial mediastinal mass. Thymoma, ectopic thyroid, lymphadenopathy (reactive vs round cell), abscess, granuloma or unlikely mediastinal cyst are possible differentials.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC --- unremarkable CHEM --- ALKP severe increased, ALT and CHOL mild increased

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX & ABDOMEN

Plain and post contrast studies available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Thorax

An irregular shaped ill-defined soft tissue attenuating mass with lobulated appearance is seen in the cranial and ventral mediastinum. The mass measures approximately 5.5 cm in width, 4.0 cm in height, and 4.0 cm in length. Severe heterogeneous contrast enhancement with small contrast sparing area is seen within the mass. The mass appears to invade the left subclavian vein close to its junction with the cranial vena cava. No other mediastinal and no pulmonary masses or nodules are seen.

Abdomen

The serosal fat presents normal attenuation behavior. There is no evidence of peritoneal effusion or peritonitis.

Both kidneys present within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture. After contrast administration a bilaterally symmetric and uniform nephro- and pyelogram is noted.

The adrenal glands are within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture.

Both liver and spleen present with normal shape, even surface, uniformly attenuating parenchyma and homogeneous contrast enhancement, unremarkable.

The pancreas is evenly contoured, the pancreatic parenchyma is homogeneous and presents uniform contrast enhancement.

The position, delineation, wall and content of the gastrointestinal tract are considered within normal limits throughout.

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures reveal no abnormalities.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Cranioventral mediastinal soft tissue mass meeting neoplastic criteria with presumed vascular invasion.



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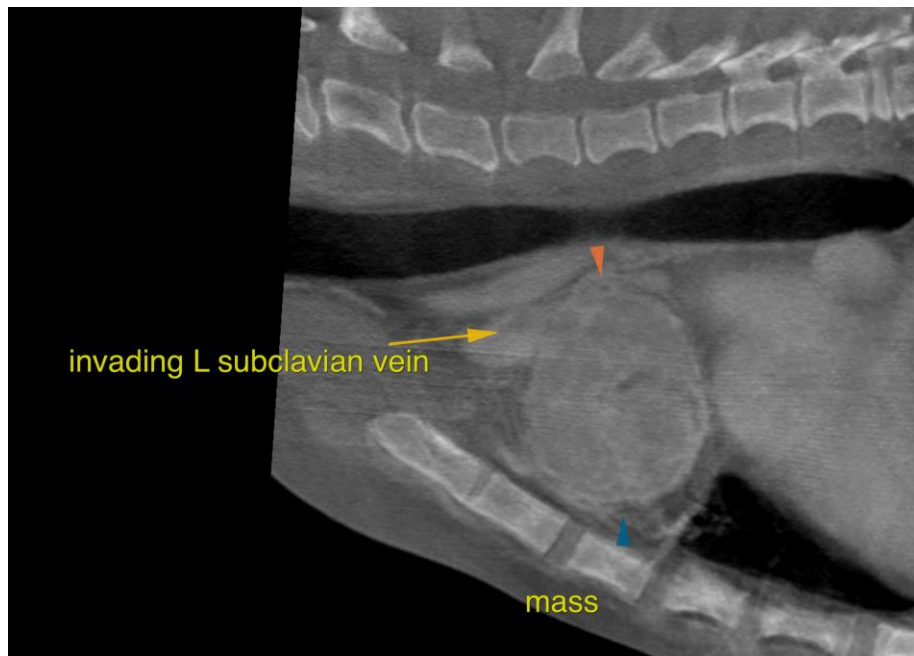
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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT findings confirm the presence of a cranioventral mediastinal soft tissue mass. The findings meet neoplastic criteria. Mediastinal cyst, abscess, and granuloma are thought by far less likely. Differential diagnosis primarily includes malignant neoplasia owing to the presence of vascular invasion, which is malignancy criteria, such as cranial mediastinal lymphoma, thymic lymphoma, soft tissue sarcoma, and ectopic thyroid carcinoma. Thymoma is thought less likely but cannot be ruled out entirely. Establishing a final diagnosis would require tissue sampling.



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.

Nele Eley, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI
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