



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Charlie Karnes Ventral swelling on the neck yesterday. Regurgitating food for the past few days. Labored breathing since this morning. rDVM x-rays suspicious for pleural effusion. eDVM performed thoracocentesis and recommended CT for perceived thoracic mass.

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

Canine Plain and post contrast studies in soft tissue, lung, and bone windows available for review.

BREED COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

English Bulldog A large irregular shaped cavitating soft tissue attenuating mass is seen within the cranial and ventral mediastinum. The mass measures 8.5 x 8.5 x 7.5 cm and expands the cranial mediastinum. Severe caudal deviation of the lung and heart are seen. The trachea is elevated dorsally. Nonuniform enhancement is noted within the mass on the post-contrast study accentuating the periphery of the mass which is lobulated in appearance. Enlarged (additional) cranial mediastinal lymph nodes appear to be seen separate from the mass to the left and dorsally and measure up to 3.0 cm in diameter.

SEX FS
Moderate bilateral pleural effusion is noted.

AGE 2.5 Years
The lung lobe margins are retracted from the thoracic wall and rounded. Extensive atelectatic changes are seen in the dorsal dependent lung.

INTERPRETED BY Note the presence of congenital vertebral malformation in the cranial thoracic spine.

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI
The retropharyngeal lymph nodes are partially included and moderate to severely enlarged.

Note the presence of interfascial and subcutaneous fluid in the ventral neck.

HOSPITAL NAME COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Bluegrass Veterinary Specialists
- Large cavitating soft tissue mass with lobulated appearance expanding the cranial mediastinum.
 - Bilateral pleural effusion.
 - Cranial mediastinal and retropharyngeal lymphadenomegaly.

REFERRING VET INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Gasparin
The CT study reveals a large cavitating soft tissue mass within the cranial mediastinum. Differential diagnosis includes cranial mediastinal lymphoma and thymic lymphoma primarily, and less likely thymoma, ectopic thyroid or parathyroid tumor, soft tissue sarcoma, granuloma, or abscess. Final diagnosis will require sampling. Ultrasound guided sampling should be feasible using a cranial mediastinal or parasternal intercostal approach. The fluid filled areas of the mass should be avoided during sampling to allow for a proper diagnostic yield.

INVOICE 53671
DATE 8-23-22
The pleural effusion may be due to altered pressure relationships, mass effect onto the right atrium, jugular and subclavian veins, as well as paraneoplastic or an expression of carcinomatosis or pleuritis.



PATIENT

Charlie Karnes

The lymph node changes are more likely to represent a neoplastic infiltrate than reactive lymphadenitis. Fine needle aspiration should be considered for further definition.

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

English Bulldog

SEX

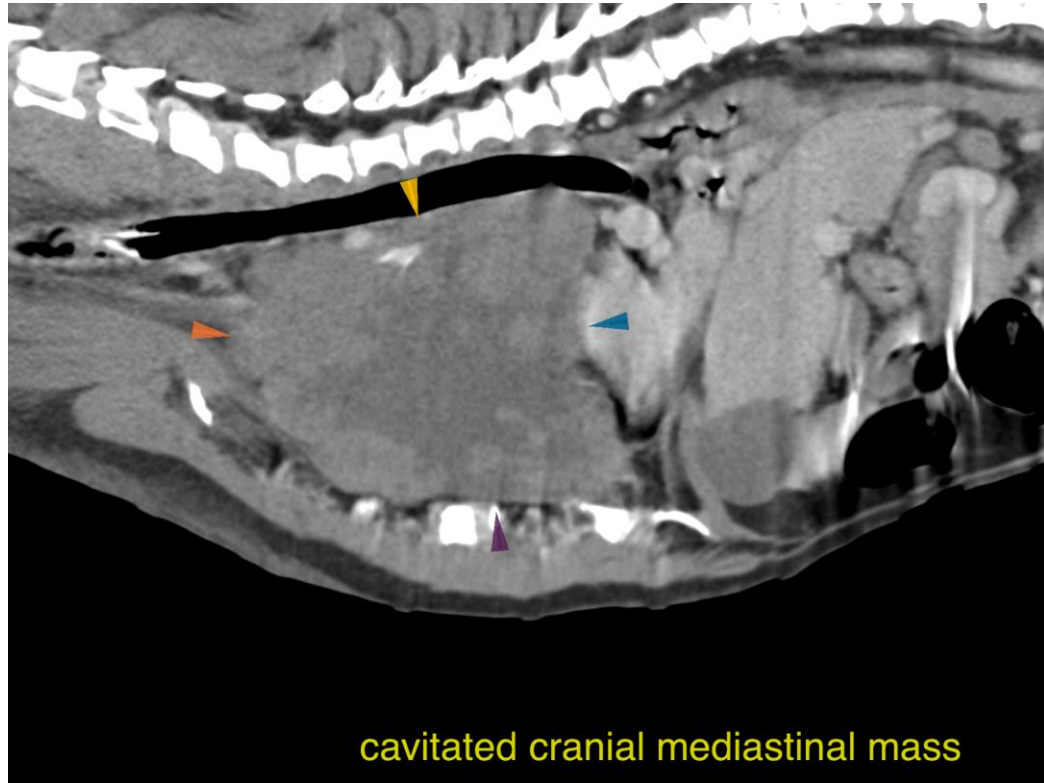
FS

AGE

2.5 Years

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI



cavitated cranial mediastinal mass

HOSPITAL NAME

Bluegrass Veterinary
Specialists

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.

REFERRING VET

Gasparin

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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