



**PATIENT**

Dirby Mahoney

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Met check after recent surgery of anal gland adenocarcinoma. Pet developed a seroma post-surgery. \*Surgery notes: The mass was on the outside of the anal gland. It was dissected and removed along with the anal gland.

**SPECIES**

Canine

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE THORAX AND ABDOMEN**

A high resolution pre- and post-contrast CT study of the abdomen and a post-contrast CT study of the thorax are provided for review.

**BREED**

Goldendoodle

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

Thorax

**SEX**

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures are within normal limits.

Male Neutered

In the subcutaneous tissue of the left ventrolateral thoracic wall, level with the 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> rib, a well-defined, ovoid shaped fat-attenuating mass is visible, measuring 6.8 x 3.0 x 8.1 cm in size.

**AGE**

10.5 Years

The cardiovascular structures including the pulmonary vasculature are within normal limits.

The bronchial tree presents with regular branching and tapers uniformly towards the periphery as expected, the bronchial walls are thin and smooth. The bronchus-to-artery ratio is within normal limits.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

The dorsal dependent aspects of the lung present a moderately reduced volume with soft tissue attenuating parenchyma and air-bronchograms. The remainder of the lung parenchyma present the expected architecture and attenuation behavior.

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Small incidental gas pockets are seen within the esophageal lumen, there is no evidence of abnormal dilation.

Abdomen

**REFERRING VET**

Borecky

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.

**INVOICE**

48018

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

The liver presents with normal shape, even surface, uniformly attenuating parenchyma and homogeneous contrast enhancement, unremarkable.

**DATE**

10-26-21

The caudal extremity of the spleen presents a roundish ill-defined uniform soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancing nodular lesion, mildly protruding beyond the surface of the spleen, measuring 2.7 cm in diameter.

The pancreas is evenly contoured, the pancreatic parenchyma is homogeneous and presents



**PATIENT** uniform contrast enhancement.

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

**SPECIES** A row of cutaneous staplers is seen level with the right anal sac. Multiple sacral lymph nodes are mildly enlarged, rounded, uniform soft tissue attenuating and contrast enhancing. The left anal sac is mildly distended by fluid attenuating material and presents a smooth wall.

Canine

A lipoma is seen at the right caudolateral abdominal wall, measuring 4.0 x 2.9 x 6.1 cm in size.

**BREED**

Goldendoodle

Both coxofemoral joints present moderate to marked osteophyte new bone formation. The acetabular groove bilaterally is shallow, and the center of the femoral heads is lateral to the dorsal acetabular rim.

**SEX**

Male Neutered

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- History of excised mass level with right anal sac (adenocarcinoma)
- Lymphadenopathy sacral lymph nodes
- Splenic parenchymal nodule
- Subcutaneous lipoma left thoracic wall and right caudolateral abdominal wall
- Degenerative osteoarthritis coxofemoral joints bilaterally, due to hip dysplasia
- Compression atelectasis dependent aspects of the lung, no evidence of pulmonary metastatic spread.

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The enlarged sacral lymph nodes are highly suggestive for metastatic spread of the excised adenocarcinoma of the right anal sac. Ultrasound guided FNA sampling can be considered to confirm the diagnosis. Surgical excision of the respective lymph nodes might be considered.

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Differentials for the splenic mass are benign nodular hyperplasia or neoplastic transformation (e.g. hemangiosarcoma, hemangioma, metastasis). Ultrasound guided FNA sampling can be used as an advanced diagnostic test. Splenectomy might be considered.

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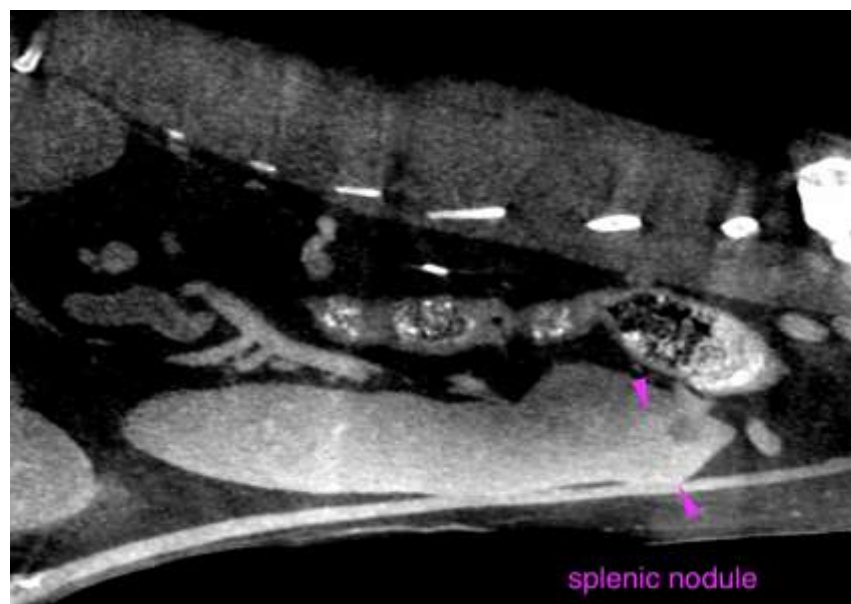
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

**Sebastian Schaub**, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI  
sebast.schaub@gmail.com