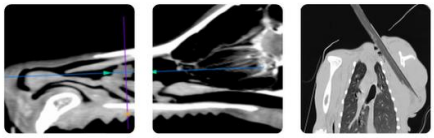

PATIENT

Chaco Rosen

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Lab Mix

SEX

MN

AGE

6

WEIGHT

28

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

David

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Surgical Center - Oceanside

REFERRING VET

Infernuso

INVOICE

72504

DATE

11-4-25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

cervical pain rule out C1-5, C6-T2 myelopathy rule out IVDD versus other history Bilateral elbow pathology OA Lyme positive history Right shoulder subluxation on rads

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE CERVICAL & THORACIC SPINE, ELBOW AND SHOULDER JOINTS

A high resolution post contrast CT study of the neck, thoracic spine, elbows, and shoulder joints is provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The osseous and soft tissue structures of the cervical and thoracic spine reveal no abnormalities.

The periarticular bones of both shoulder joints present moderate osteophyte new bone formation.

In the right axillary region, an ovoid shaped, ill-defined, mild hypoattenuating mass is seen; measuring 5.6 x 4.4 x 7.0 cm. The fat in the axillary region presents moderate fat-stranding.

Throughout the lung parenchyma, multiple well-defined, randomly distributed soft tissue attenuating nodules are seen.

The periarticular bones of both elbow joints present moderate osteophyte new bone formation. The medial coronoid process of both elbow joints is irregular and elongated and has a heterogeneous density. The right elbow joint presents a significant intracapsular soft tissue swelling and the periarticular bones of the right elbow joint present multiple punched out defects.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Intracapsular soft tissue mass right elbow joint with secondary pressure erosion periarticular bones´
- Soft tissue mass right axillary region
- Structured nodular interstitial lung pattern
- Osteoarthrosis shoulder joints bilaterally
- Normal cervical spine and thoracic spine

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The intracapsular soft tissue mass of the left elbow joint is consistent with primary synovial neoplasia – such as myxosarcoma or histiocytic sarcoma. The right axillary soft tissue mass is most suggestive for metastasis to an axillary lymph node or soft tissues. The pulmonary lesions are consistent with pulmonary metastatic disease. FNA sampling of the right axillary mass and synovial mass of the right elbow joint can be performed for specification.

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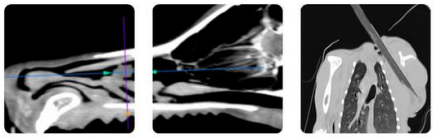

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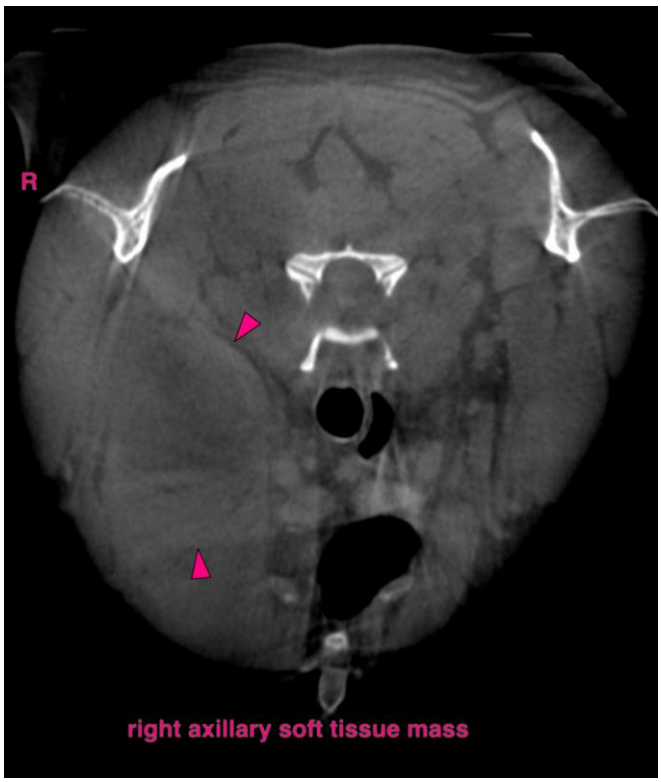

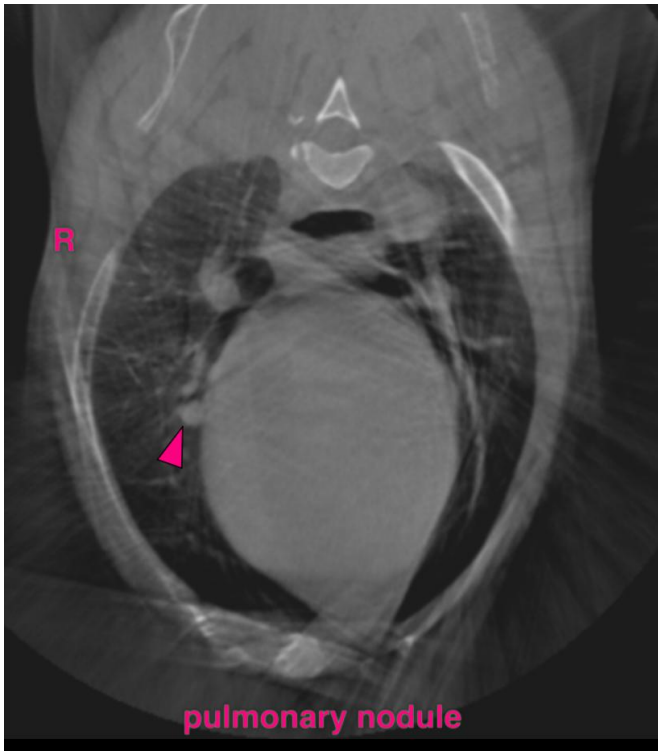

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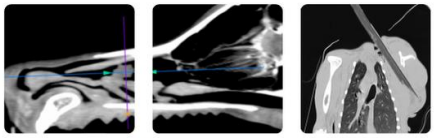

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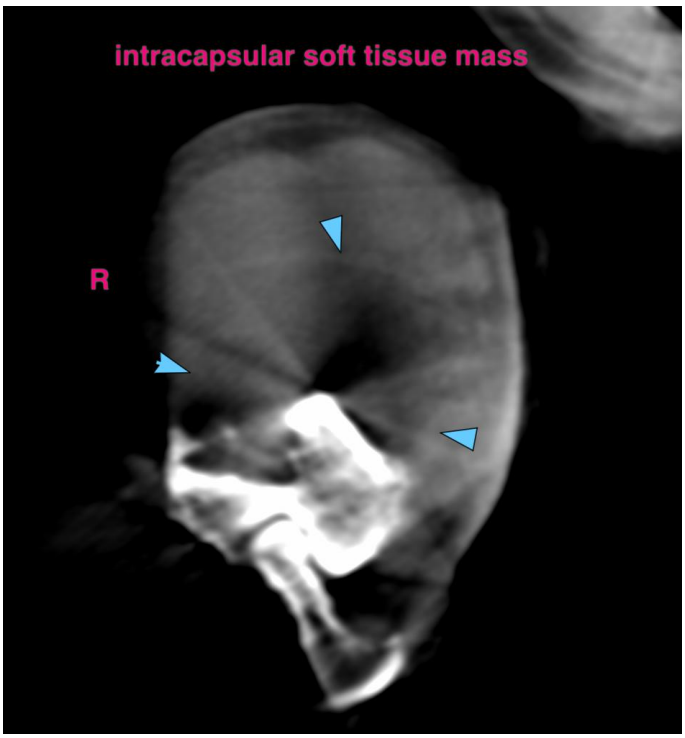

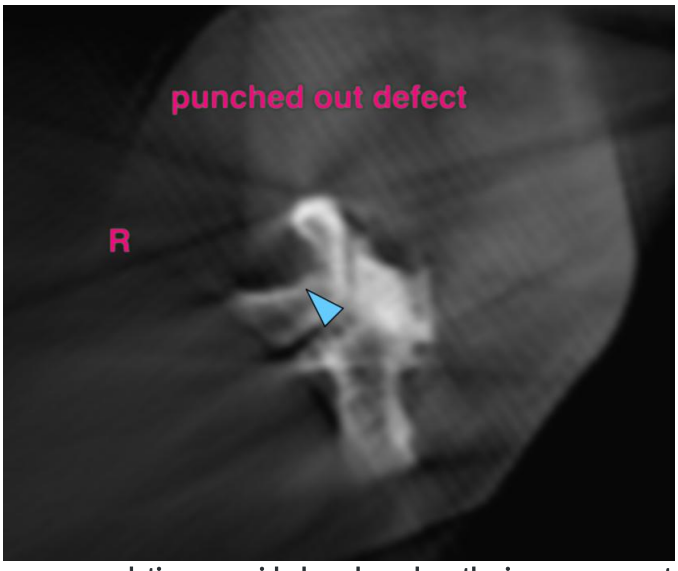

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
info@sonopath.com