



PATIENT

Maverick Scaife

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Golden Retriever

SEX

MN

AGE

9Y

WEIGHT

90lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Mobile Pet Imaging

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

REFERRING VET

Armstrong

INVOICE

72493

DATE

11-4-25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

He has 2 small approximately 1cm nodules in his liver, nu-Q test abnormal.

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 is provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Thorax

In the subcutaneous tissue at the right cranioventral aspect of the sternum, a well-defined, roundish lipoma is seen; measuring 3.6 cm in diameter.

The sternal, cranial mediastinal and tracheobronchial lymph nodes are small elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform and considered within normal limits.

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.

The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior.

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

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 throughout the renal cortex bilaterally, sporadic, well-defined, roundish parenchymal filling defects are seen measuring <2 mm.

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.

Along the lumbar spine, multifocal spondylosis formation is seen

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Subcutaneous lipoma right cranioventral aspect of thoracic wall
- Multiple simple renal cysts
- Spondylosis deformans
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease



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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The hypoechoic hepatic nodule seen on ultrasound is not appreciated in the CT series of the abdomen – rendering the odds for benign origin of the appreciated lesion high, such as nodular hyperplasia/regeneration nodule or hepatitis. Ultrasound guided FNA sampling of the hepatic lesion may be performed for specification.



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