



PATIENT

Tanzie Silver

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Boxer

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

4 Years

WEIGHT

32 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVCI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Hope K/Josh K

HOSPITAL NAME

CARE Surgery Center

REFERRING VET

Dr. Matthew Keats

INVOICE

35455

DATE

11/5/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Acute RFL lameness on 10/27/25 with 7-8cm swelling proximal to right elbow. Clavamox started but limp worsened, so patient returned 10/30/25 and an FNA performed revealed inflammatory cells (monocytes + neutrophils). Patient started on prednisone 20mg. CT scan performed 11/05/25; surgical explore of swelling revealed purulent, bloody discharge. Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: 10/27/25 labs: WBC - 19.1 K/uL, neutrophils 16.4 K/uL, monocytes 0.745 K/uL, eosinophils 0.057 K/uL.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX AND ELBOW JOINTS

A high resolution pre- and post-contrast CT study of the thorax and elbow joints is provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Thorax

The vertebral endplates T5/T6 present mild spondylosis formation.

The right axillary lymph node and right cervical superficial lymph node are moderately prominent.

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.

Right Brachium/Elbow Joint

The right triceps muscle is generalized significantly swollen and the soft tissue swelling is extending distally along the lateral aspect of the right elbow joint up into the right extensor muscles. Post contrast administration the right triceps muscle and proximal aspect of the right extensor muscles present a heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern with a large cavitory zone.

The periarticular bones of the right elbow joint present smooth margins. The medial coronoid process of the right elbow joint is homogeneous and well-defined.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Soft tissue mass right triceps muscle with involvement of the antebrachial extensor muscles with a heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern and large zone of cavitation, no osseous involvement
- Lymphadenopathy right axillary



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- Pulmonary osteomas

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The acute onset of clinical signs and large zone of cavitation can support the diagnosis of abscess formation, however due to the large area with soft tissue proliferation I consider the odds for cavitory soft tissue neoplasm high as well – such as sarcoma, mast-cell tumor, histiocytic sarcoma. Biopsy of the parenchymal aspects of the mass would be beneficial for specification along with FNA sampling of the enlarged regional lymph nodes.



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, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
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