



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT Shy Stewart
SPECIES Canine
PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS History: Shy presents to MVCT for a CT of her skull, chest, and pelvis. Pre- & 1 min post contrast images submitted in both soft tissue and bone algorithm for the skull & thorax. Axial pelvis sent in bone algorithm. Shy has a history of swelling under R eye. Conjunctiva & nictitans explored, no significant findings. Treated with carprofen and neo-poly-dex drops. Today the swelling is worsened and feels firm. Recommend advanced imaging to screen for bony involvement. Owners would also like to rule out hip dysplasia.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL, THORAX AND PELVIS

BREED GSD
COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL, THORAX AND PELVIS A pre- and post-contrast CT study of the skull and pelvis and a post-contrast CT study of the thorax are provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

SEX Female
Skull
 The pictured parts of the dentition are complete and unremarkable in all jaw quadrants.
AGE 1
 Along the rostroventral aspect of the right orbit, an ill-defined, moderate subcutaneous soft tissue swelling is appreciated. The ill-defined swelling is extending into the right orbit and the right ocular bulb is deviated dorsally by the mass effect. Post contrast administration, level with the rostroventral orbital rim, a peripheral contrast enhancing and central hypoattenuating region is appreciated.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub,
 DVM Dr. med. vet.
 DipECVDI

The nasal cavity presents the expected aerated spaces between thin & even conchae and turbinates with smooth mucosal lining.
 Both temporomandibular joints present congruent joint spaces with even subchondral bone surfaces and are considered within normal limits.

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Both tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. The external ear canals are within normal limits.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Samantha Donato,
 DVM

The brain presents no deviation from normal anatomy and symmetry. The brain parenchyma is homogeneous and within normal limits for attenuation and distribution of contrast enhancement. The ventricular system is non-dilated and symmetric.
 The right mandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph node are prominent.

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Thorax

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

DATE

12/2/22



PATIENT 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.
Shy Stewart

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

SPECIES 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.
Canine

The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior.

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

SEX **Pelvis**
Female The osseous and surrounding soft tissue structures of the pelvis are within normal limits. Both coxofemoral joints present smooth osseous margins and congruent joint spaces. The center of the femoral heads is medial to the dorsal acetabular rim.

AGE The vagina is moderately swollen.

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COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub,
DVM Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

- Ill-defined soft tissue swelling rostroventral aspect right orbit and swelling ventral aspect right orbit with potential central cavitation
- Secondary right sided mild exophthalmos
- No evidence of osseous involvement
- Lymphadenopathy right mandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes
- Prominent vagina – likely secondary to estrous
- Normal thorax

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERRING VET

Dr. Samantha Donato,
DVM

The soft tissue swelling in combination with the suspected cavitory region is suggestive for inflammatory origin of the swelling with small abscess – an underlying cause for the potential abscess formation is not appreciated (e.g. foreign body, dental abscess). The enlarged tributary lymph nodes are supporting the diagnosis of an inflammatory origin of the swelling. Ultrasound can be used to confirm local abscess and screen for isoattenuating foreign material. FNA sampling can be used to confirm the diagnosis as well.

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The pelvis presents without signs of hip dysplasia, however increased laxity of the coxofemoral joints might be missed by CT and a VD view of the pelvis with hind limbs extended can be used to rule out pathological widening of the joint space.

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PATIENT

Shy Stewart

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

GSD

SEX

Female

AGE

1

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REFERRING VET

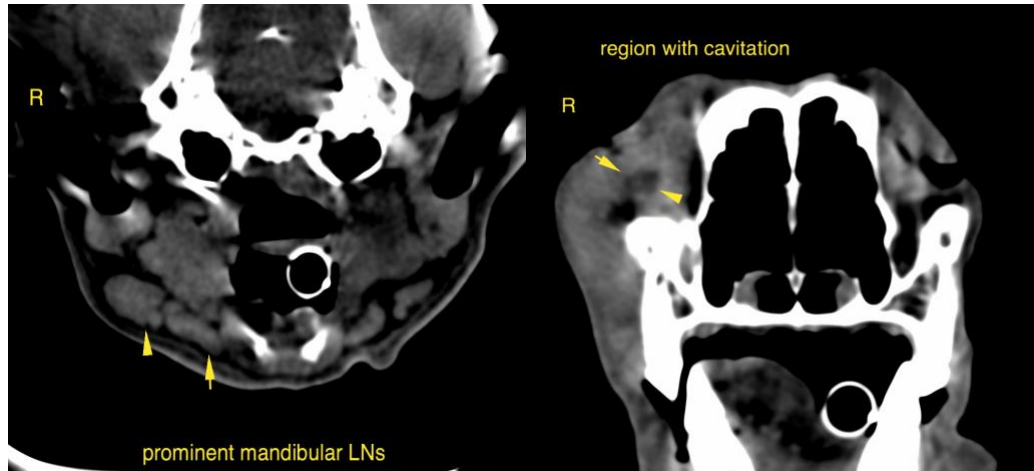
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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