



PATIENT

Fat Boy Goad

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Constipation, unable to urinate, dribbling. History of Cholangiohepatitis and Chronic renal insufficiency

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE ABDOMEN

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

BREED

Mixed Breed

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The serosal fat presents normal attenuation behavior. There is no evidence of peritoneal effusion or peritonitis.

SEX

MN

The pictured part of the left kidney present mild irregular margins and multiple post contrast small cystic parenchymal filling defects.

The pancreas is evenly contoured, the pancreatic parenchyma is homogeneous and presents uniform contrast enhancement.

AGE

15 Years

Ventral to L3, a moderate enlarged and rounded aortic lymph node is visible.

Centered on the right ischial bone and caudal segment of the right iliac wing – including the acetabulum – an ill-defined soft tissue mass is seen bulging into the pelvic canal. The right sided pelvic mass presents with significant amorphous periosteal new bone formation and is occupying the complete cross-sectional area of the pelvic canal at the same level. The descending colon/rectum and the urethra are displaced to the left and dorsally and compressed. The volume of the pictured parts of the right gluteal and thigh musculature is moderately decreased.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Polyostotic aggressive predominant osteoproliferative lesion right hemipelvis (ilium, acetabulum, ischial bone)
- Lymphadenopathy of an aortic lymph node
- Secondary marked stenosis of the pelvic canal and compression of the colon/rectum and urethra
- Disuse atrophy right gluteal & thigh musculature
- Chronic nephropathy & renal cysts left kidney

HOSPITAL NAME

Bluegrass Veterinary
Specialists

REFERRING VET

Radhakrishnan

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INVOICE

49141

There is primary osseous neoplasia originating from the right hemipelvis, causing significant stenosis of the pelvic canal – explaining the described clinical signs. Differentials include osteosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, fibrosarcoma, hemangiosarcoma, other. FNA sampling/biopsy can be used as advanced diagnostic tests. The enlarged aortic lymph node is highly concerning for metastatic spread.

DATE

12-20-21

Consider full tumor staging.



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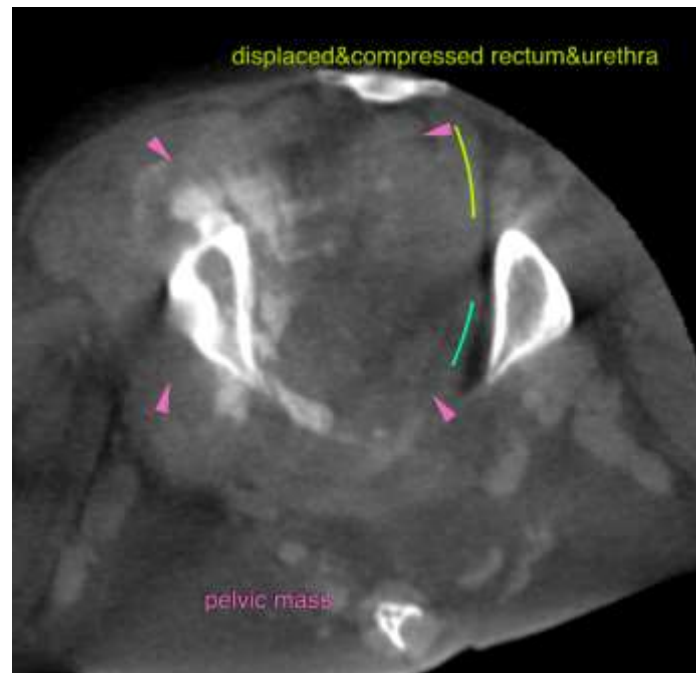
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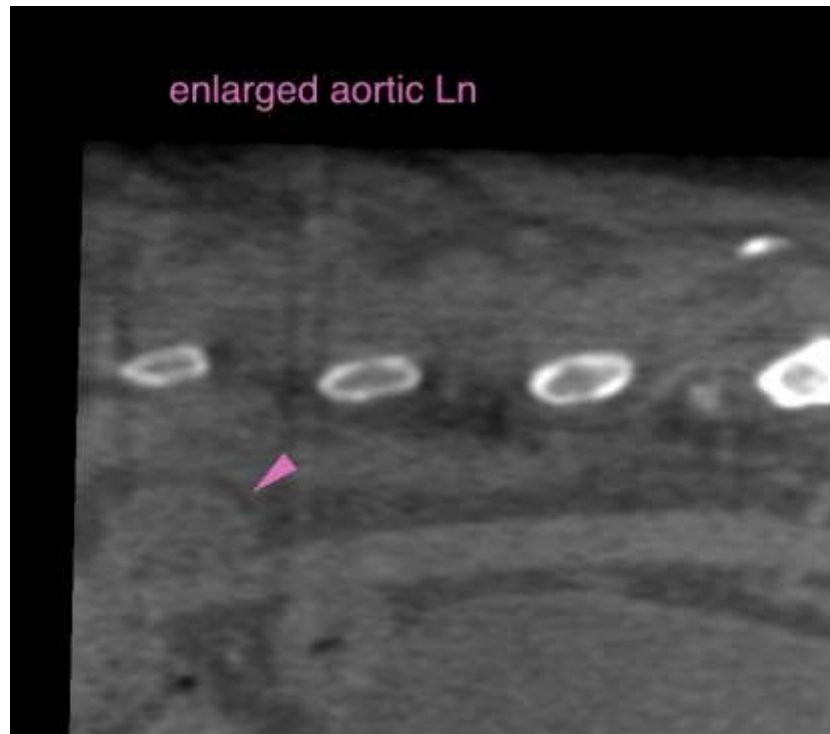
Radhakrishnan

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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.

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