



PATIENT

Larry Holmes

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Saint Bernard

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

7 Years

WEIGHT

74 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVCI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jess C.

HOSPITAL NAME

Southern Oregon VSC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Rory Applegate

INVOICE

35848

DATE

2/13/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Panting, polyuria, hypercalcemia; hyporexia responsive to nausea support. Initial workup showed mediastinal vs cranial thoracic mass effect. Workup for top concern of LSA vs other neoplastic vs granulomatous lesion.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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

In the cranioventral aspect of the mediastinum, a mild irregular shaped, uniform soft tissue attenuating and mild irregular contrast enhancing mass is seen; measuring approximately 11.3 x 10.2 x 14.5 cm. Multiple cranial mediastinal lymph nodes, the tracheobronchial lymph nodes and the left axillary lymph node are moderately enlarged and rounded.

In the pleural cavity, a small amount of gravity dependent, fluid attenuating material is appreciated. The lung lobes are retracted from the thoracic wall by the fluid attenuating material.

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, but zones with dystelectasis of the dorsal dependent aspects of the lung.

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

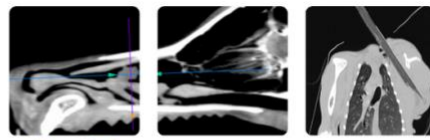
COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Cranioventral mediastinal soft tissue mass
- Lymphadenopathy multiple intrathoracic lymph nodes and left axillary lymph node
- Mild pleural effusion

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings in combination with the hypercalcemia are highly suggestive for underlying round cell tumor – such as lymphosarcoma or histiocytic sarcoma. Ultrasound guided FNA sampling/biopsy can be performed for confirmation.

The mild pleural effusion is considered as a paraneoplastic finding.



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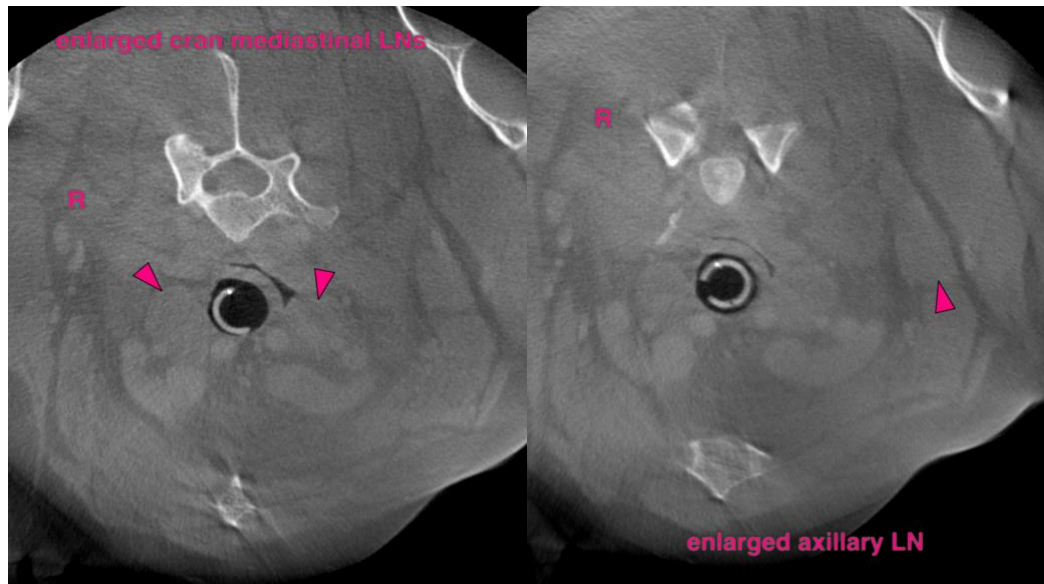
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI
info@sonopath.com