



PATIENT

Dixie Wolf

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Labrador Retriever Mix

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

9

WEIGHT

31.8kg

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Salma Bezzat

HOSPITAL NAME

Westford Veterinary
Emergency and
Referral Center

REFERRING VET

Mallory Watson

INVOICE

73820

DATE

2-18-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Firm mass in caudal ventral cervical region. Suspect tumor but patient has history of trauma to this area (stick foreign body) in 2019, rule out abscess

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE NECK AND THORAX

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Neck

Both temporomandibular joints present congruent joint spaces with even subchondral bone surfaces and are considered within normal limits.

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.

The submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are small and elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform.

In the subcutaneous tissue at the right caudoventral aspect of the neck, an ovoid shaped, fat attenuating mass with interspersed soft tissue striation is seen; measuring 6.8 x 4.0 x 5.6 cm.

The remainder of the osseous and soft tissue structures of the neck are within normal limits.

Thorax

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

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.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Lipoma with potential zones with necrosis subcutaneous tissue right caudoventral aspect of the neck
- Normal thorax, no evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The clinically appreciated subcutaneous swelling is caused by lipoma, presenting zones with necrosis. Surgical management is feasible.



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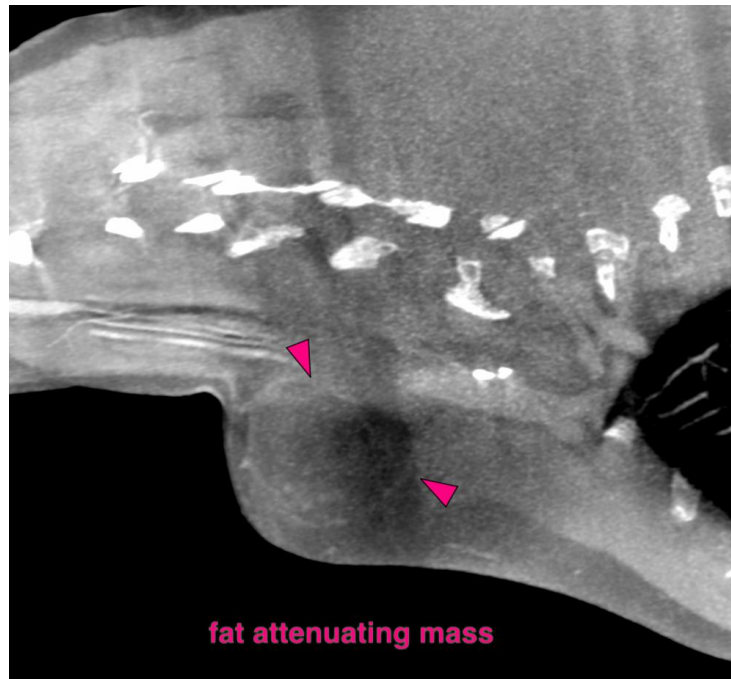
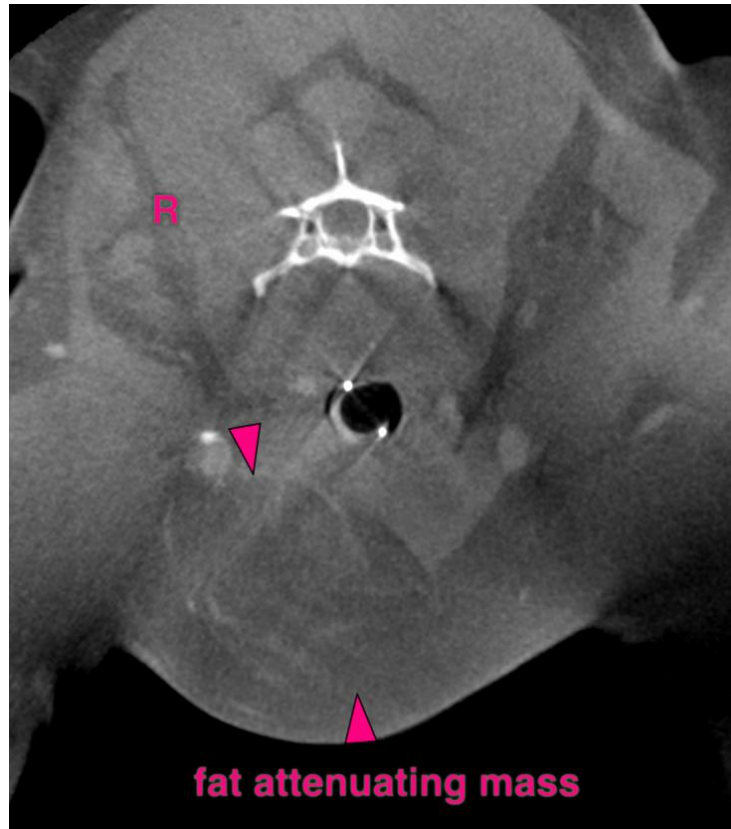
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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