



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Molly Miller Liver mass vs masses. CT for surgical evaluation.

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE THORAX AND ABDOMEN**

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

Canine

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**BREED** Thorax

Chihuahua The intervertebral disc space C6/C7 is collapsed, and the respective vertebral endplates present moderate spondylosis formation. Level with the intervertebral disc space C6/C7, mineralized material is mildly bulging into the vertebral canal, distorting the ventral epidural space.

**SEX** Multifocal in the subcutaneous tissue along the thoracic spine, well-defined soft tissue attenuating nodules are visible.

Spayed Female The right sternal lymph node is prominent.

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

11 Years The left principal bronchus presents is moderately dorsoventrally flattened. 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.

**INTERPRETED BY** The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior, but small regions of dystelectasis of the caudal aspects of the caudal lung lobes.

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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

**HOSPITAL NAME** Abdomen

Mobile Pet Imaging Both kidneys present within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture. A small amount of mineral attenuating material is associated with the renal pelvis bilaterally. After contrast administration the right kidney presents with two small (< 3 mm) parenchymal roundish well-defined filling defects.

**REFERRING VET** Meaux The adrenal glands are within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture.

**INVOICE** In the hilar region of the body of the spleen, a uniform soft tissue attenuating and mild irregular contrast enhancing nodule is protruding beyond the splenic surface, measuring 13 mm in diameter.

56529 Originating from the left division of the liver – suspect the left medial liver lobe – a uniform soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancing, irregular globoid shaped mass is appreciated, measuring 8.4 x 7.4 x 10.6 cm in size. The stomach is deviated caudally and dorsally by the mass effect. Level with the mass a small amount of fluid attenuating material is appreciated. The remainder of the hepatic parenchyma are uniform soft tissue attenuating and contrast enhancing.

**DATE** 2-2-23 The pancreas is evenly contoured, the pancreatic parenchyma is homogeneous and presents uniform contrast enhancement.



**PATIENT** The position, delineation, wall and content of the gastrointestinal tract are considered within normal limits throughout.

Molly Miller

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures reveal no abnormalities.

#### COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

##### SPECIES

Canine

- Left divisional hepatic soft tissue mass – suspect originating from the left medial liver lobe
- Secondary mild localized peritoneal effusion
- Splenic soft tissue nodule
- Lymphadenopathy sternal lymph node

##### BREED

Chihuahua

- Chronic discopathy C6/C7 with mild intervertebral disc protrusion without compressive myelopathy

##### SEX

Spayed Female

- Multiple non-specific small subcutaneous nodules along the thoracic wall
- Right renal cysts
- Mild nephrolithiasis without signs of obstruction
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

#### INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

##### AGE

11 Years

The hepatic mass is fitting the history and is consistent with primary hepatic neoplasia – hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma are most common. Complete surgical excision of the mass is considered feasible.

The splenic nodule is not specific and nodular hyperplasia or neoplastic disease (primary versus metastatic) are potentials.

##### INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVCI

The prominent sternal lymph node can be secondary to reactive hyperplasia or metastatic disease as it drains parts of the cranial abdomen. Ultrasound guided FNA sampling can be tried for further differentiation.

##### HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

##### REFERRING VET

Meaux

##### INVOICE

56529

##### DATE

2-2-23



**PATIENT**

Molly Miller

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Chihuahua

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

11 Years

**INTERPRETED BY**

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**HOSPITAL NAME**

Mobile Pet Imaging

**REFERRING VET**

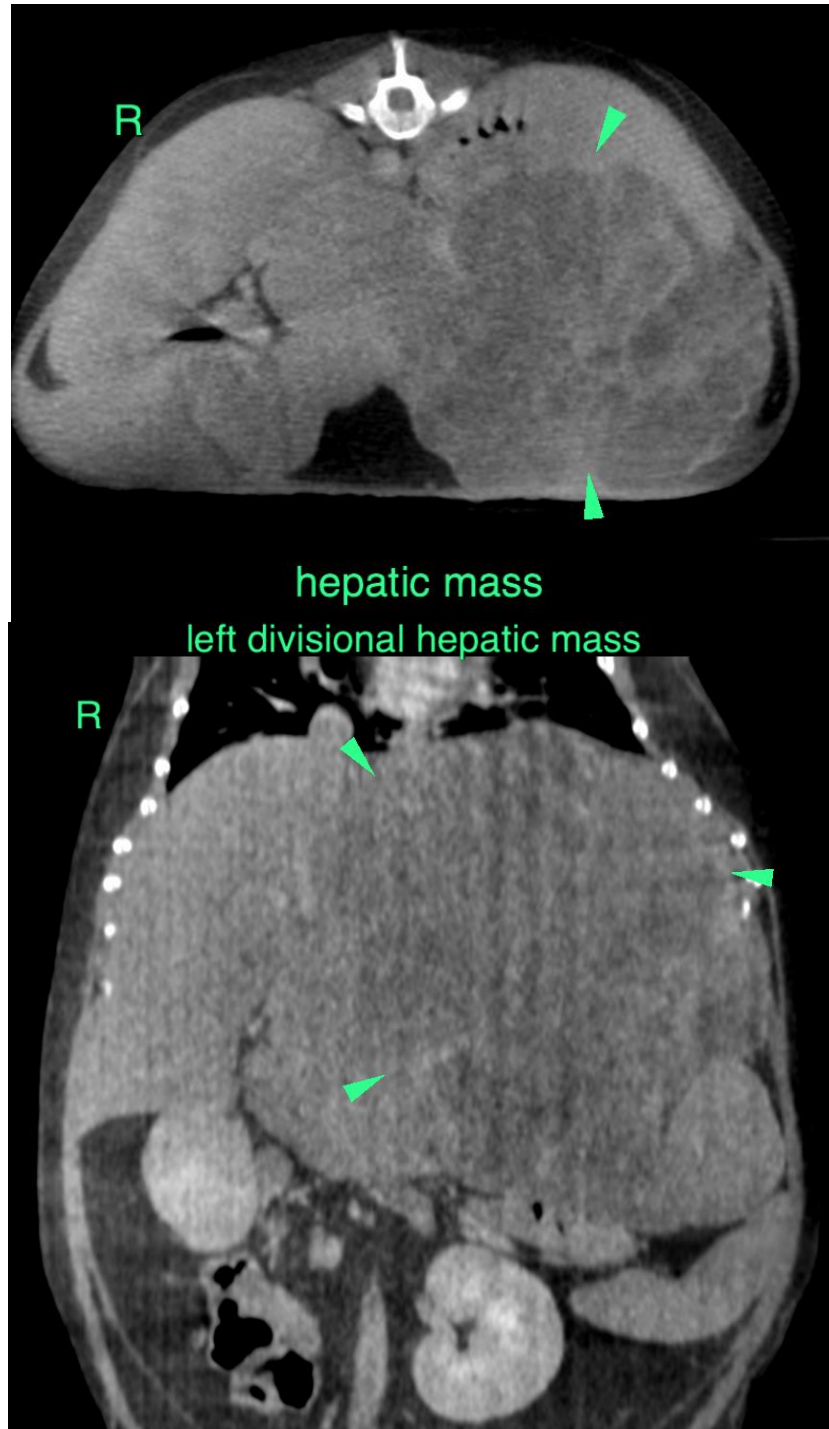
Meaux

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**PATIENT**

Molly Miller

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Chihuahua

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

11 Years

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**HOSPITAL NAME**

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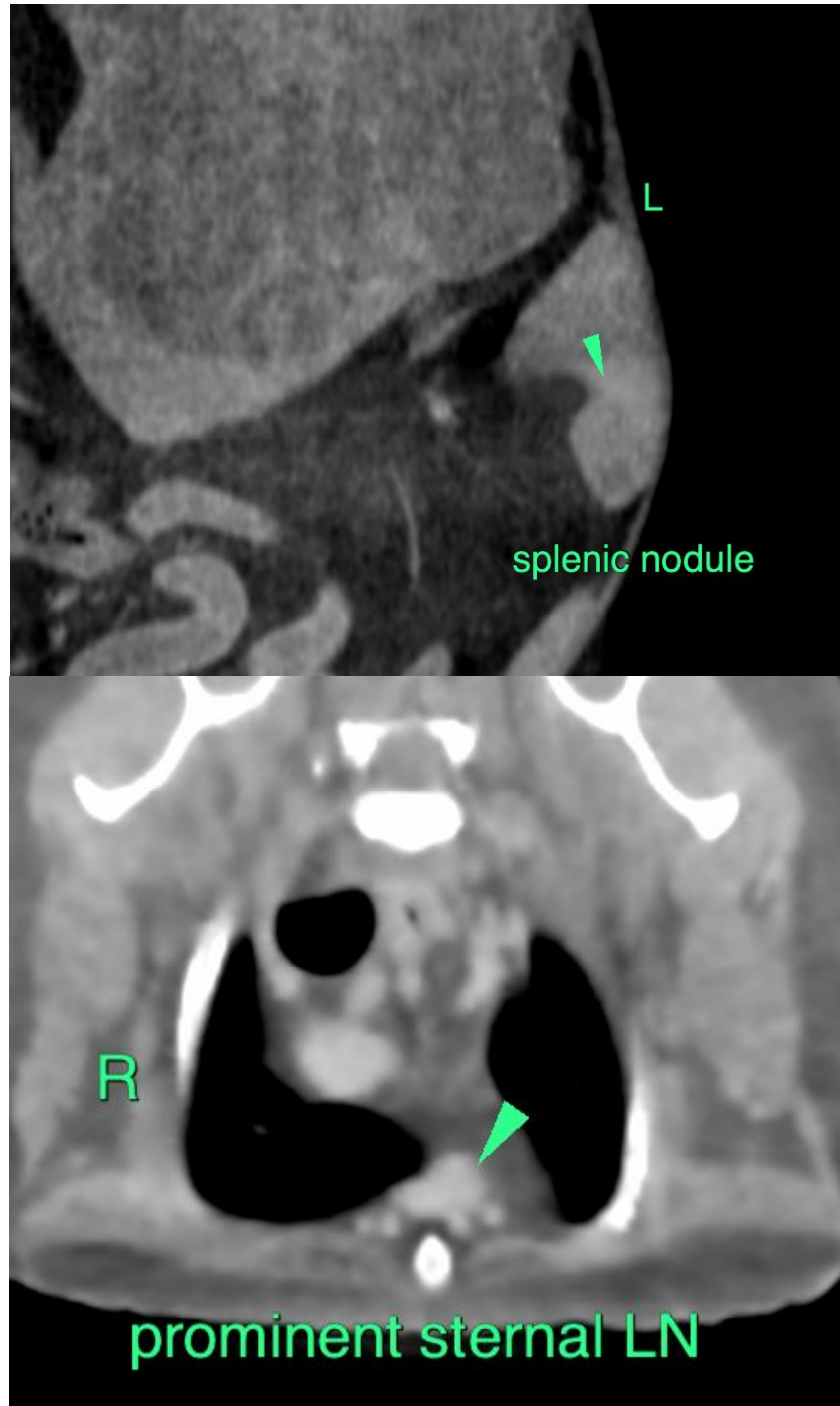
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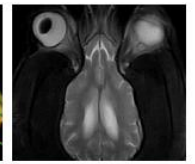
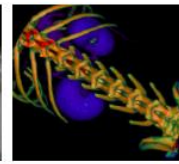
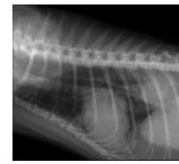
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**DATE**

2-2-23





**PATIENT**

Molly Miller     **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.**

**SPECIES**

Canine

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.

**BREED**

Chihuahua

**Sebastian Schaub**, Sebastian Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI  
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**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

11 Years

**INTERPRETED BY**

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