



PATIENT

Baci Hargrave

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Boxer

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

13

WEIGHT

32.7

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVCI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

David

HOSPITAL NAME

ASC Oceanside

REFERRING VET

Kam

INVOICE

36021

DATE

2/27/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- No history of trauma
- Pet was walking normally and suddenly fell over

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX AND SHOULDER JOINTS

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Along the thoracic spine, multifocal spondylosis formation is seen.

In the proximal third of the diaphysis of the left humerus, a short oblique fracture line with sharp osseous margins is appreciated. The proximal diaphysis of the left humerus presents signs of endosteal scalloping and perforation of the cortex and immature periosteal new bone formation.

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.

Between the aortic arch and the left atrium, a roundish, uniform soft tissue attenuating, ill-defined mass is seen; measuring approximately 3.6 cm in diameter; the trachea is deviated to the right by the mass effect.

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 multiple zones with dystelectasis of the dependent aspects of the lung. Multifocal punctuate mineralization of the lung parenchyma is appreciated.

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Acute pathological short oblique fracture left proximal humeral diaphysis
- Heart base mass
- Pulmonary osteomas
- Spondylosis deformans

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study reveals a pathological fracture of the left proximal humerus due to an aggressive osteolytic lesion of left proximal humeral diaphysis – differentials include primary osseous neoplasia (e.g. osteosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, hemangiosarcoma) or bone metastasis.

The heart base mass can present primary soft tissue tumor such as paraganglioma (may present primary tumor with bone metastasis) or enlarged left tracheobronchial lymph node (e.g. histiocytic sarcoma, lymphosarcoma).



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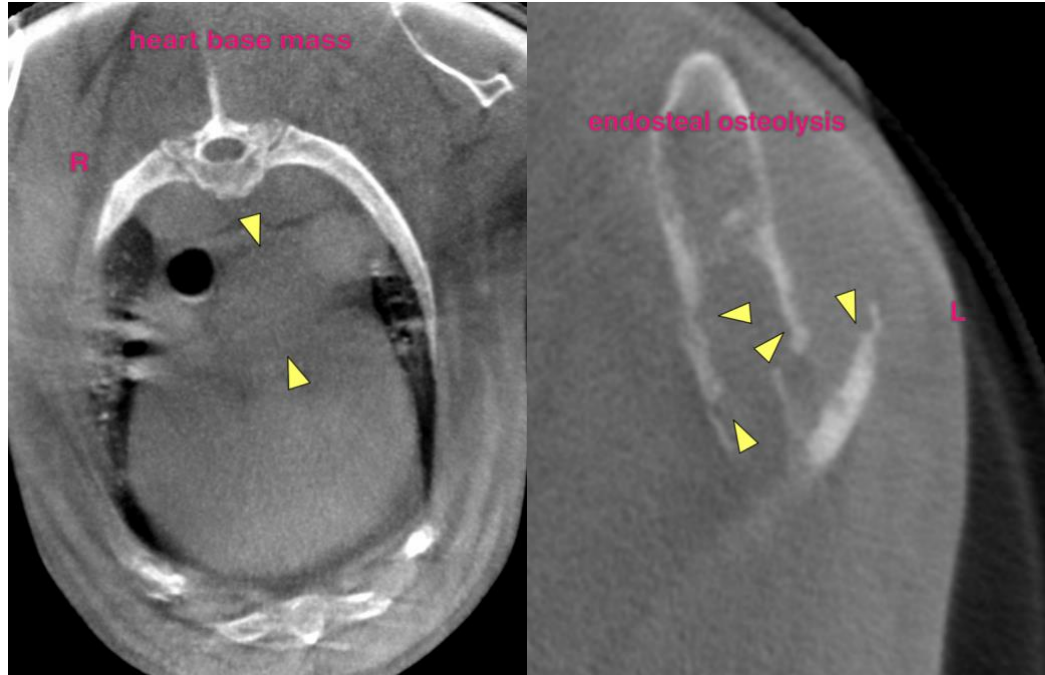
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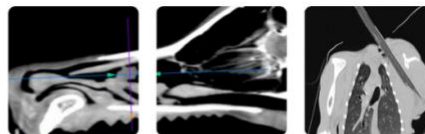
2/27/26

The CT study reveals no signs of pulmonary metastatic disease – however, small lesions can be effaced in the zones with dystelectasis of the lung.



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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info@sonopath.com

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