



PATIENT

Clinton Villa

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Surgical evaluation of anal gland mass. Thoracic rads showed 1-2 soft tissues nodules

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE THORAX AND ABDOMEN

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

BREED

Basset Hound

Thorax

The intervertebral disc T9/T10 is moderately protruding into the vertebral canal, displacing the dural tube dorsally.

SEX

Male Neutered

In the subcutaneous tissue at the left lateroventral aspect of the thoracic wall, a well-defined lipoma is visible, measuring up to 3 cm in size.

AGE

13 Years

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.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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.

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In the ventral aspect of the caudal part of the left cranial lung lobe and the most caudodorsal aspect of the right caudal lung lobe, a consolidated pulmonary region is visible, presenting a maintained to mildly increased volume. The consolidated lesions of the lung present with multiple small mineralization. The bronchi in the consolidated regions are obliterated.

REFERRING VET

Meaux

Multifocal throughout the remainder of the lung parenchyma, punctuate mineralization are seen. Small incidental gas pockets are seen within the esophageal lumen, there is no evidence of abnormal dilation.

Abdomen

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

Both kidneys present within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture. After contrast administration both kidney present a post contrast hypoattenuating wedge shaped cortical area with mild concave depression of the renal surface at the same level.

DATE

2-4-22

The adrenal glands are within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture.

Both liver and spleen present with normal shape, even surface, uniformly attenuating parenchyma and homogeneous contrast enhancement, unremarkable.



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The portal vein presents a normal order of its tributary veins and intrahepatic branching. No abnormal vessel is noted inside and outside of the liver parenchyma.

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

BREED

Basset Hound

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

Originating from the right anal sac, a roundish, uniform soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancing mass is visible, measuring 3.6 x 3.5 x 4.2 cm in size.

The medial iliac lymph nodes bilaterally are prominent, rounded, uniform soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern. The sacral lymph nodes are mildly enlarged.

SEX

Male Neutered

All intervertebral discs of the lumbar spine are mild to moderately protruding into the vertebral canal, distorting the ventral epidural space at the same level and mildly the dural tube. The intervertebral discs present mild heterogeneous mineralization.

AGE

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The subcutaneous fat lateral to the right gluteal musculature presents a small zone with fat-stranding – suspect preceding subcutaneous injection.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

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- Soft tissue mass right anal sac
- Lymphadenopathy medial iliac lymph nodes bilaterally and the sacral lymph nodes
- Two pulmonary soft tissue masses with dystrophic mineralization
- Multifocal intervertebral disc protrusions along the caudal thoracic spine and generalized along the lumbar spine with potential dynamic spinal cord compression
- Bilateral chronic renal infarction
- Pulmonary osteomas
- Spondylosis deformans

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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The findings are compatible with adenocarcinoma originating from the right anal sac with metastatic spread to the medial iliac lymph nodes bilaterally and likely metastatic spread to the sacral lymph nodes. The odds for pulmonary metastatic spread with a mass in the right caudal lung lobe and a mass in the caudal part of the left cranial lung lobe are high. A differential for the pulmonary masses is primary pulmonary neoplasia – such as bronchogenic carcinoma – or less likely inflammatory origin (e.g. granuloma). Ultrasound guided FNA sampling of the pulmonary lesion in the caudal part of the left cranial lung lobe appears feasible for further definition.

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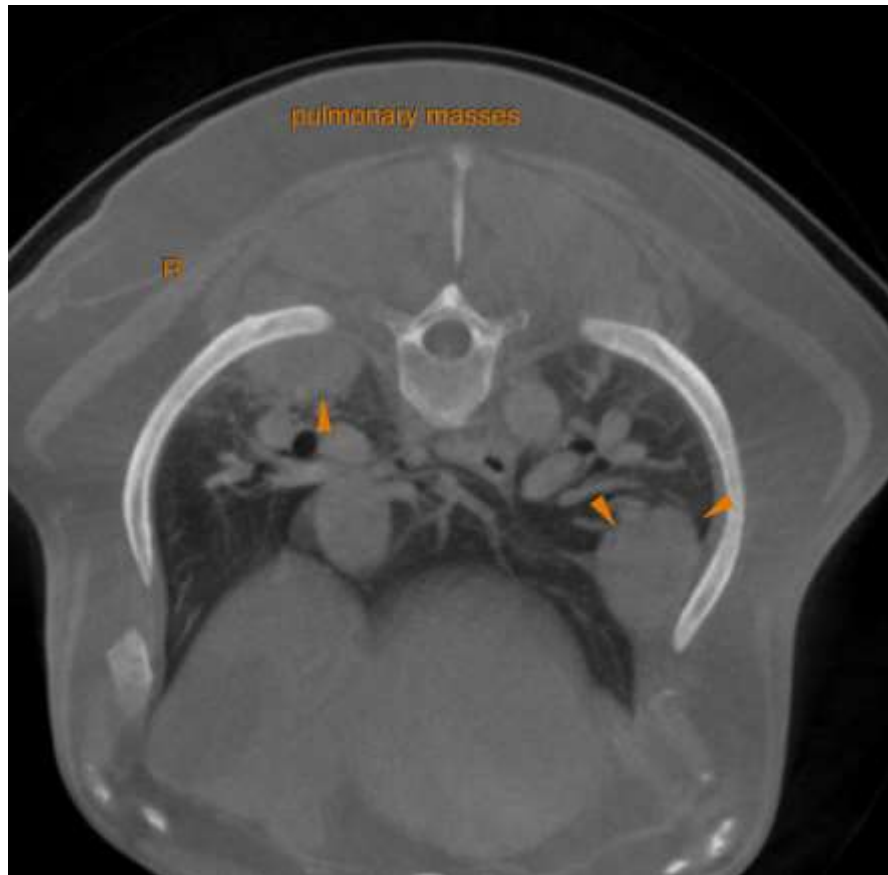
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
sebast.schaub@gmail.com