


PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Skippy Bade Pet presented for CT Scan evaluation of abdomen and thoracic MET check. Concern for frequent urination and straining to urinate. Historical Cushing's patient and currently managed with Vetoryl.

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE THORAX AND ABDOMEN

Canine 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.

BREED COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Beagle Thorax

SEX Multiple lipomas are seen in the subcutaneous tissue along the thoracic & abdominal wall.

FS 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.

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

12 Years 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.

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

REFERRING VET Both kidneys present within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture. After contrast administration a bilaterally symmetric and uniform nephro- and pyelogram is noted. The ventral urinary bladder wall presents with a plaque like intramural, moderate contrast enhancing mass, measuring approximately 12 x 8 x 19 mm in size.

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

INVOICE The spleen presents with normal shape, even surface, uniformly attenuating parenchyma and homogeneous contrast enhancement, unremarkable.

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DATE Originating from the right liver lobes – suspect the right medial lobe – a well-defined, spherical, uniform soft tissue attenuating mass is visible, measuring 7.0 x 5.3 x 8.1 cm in size. In the arterial phase the mass is strong hyperattenuating and in the delayed phase mild hyperattenuating. A second roundish strong

3-10-22



PATIENT contrast enhancing intraparenchymal lesion is seen in the hilar region of the right middle liver lobe, measuring 3.3 cm in diameter.

Skippy Bade

In the mid abdomen – region of the jejunal lymph node, a mild ill-defined, heterogeneous contrast enhancing mass with multiple intraparenchymal hypoattenuating filling defects is seen, measuring 5.6 x 3.9 x 4.4 cm in size.

SPECIES

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

BREED

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

Beagle

Multiple variable size, but small, subcutaneous nodules are seen dorsal to the caudal lumbar spine

SEX

FS

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Hepatic masses right liver lobes – suspect right medial hepatic lobe
- Peritoneal soft tissue mass region of the jejunal lymph nodes
- Plaque like intramural mass ventral urinary bladder wall
- Multiple subcutaneous lipomas along the thoracic & abdominal wall
- Multiple non-specific subcutaneous soft tissue nodules caudal lumbar spine
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease but pulmonary osteomas

AGE

12 Years

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

The intramural plaque like mass of the urinary bladder wall is highly concerning for neoplastic transformation – such as transitional cell carcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma with potential metastatic spread to a jejunal lymph node or peritoneum. Recommend FNA sampling of the peritoneal mass for further definition. Cystoscopy will also allow further assessment of the intramural mass of the urinary bladder including biopsy.

HOSPITAL NAME

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If the hepatic masses are related with the above mentioned masses or represents a second entity (e.g. hepatocellular carcinoma/adenoma, regeneration nodule/nodular hyperplasia) is uncertain. FNA sampling can be used as advanced diagnostic test.

REFERRING VET

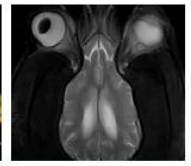
Borecky

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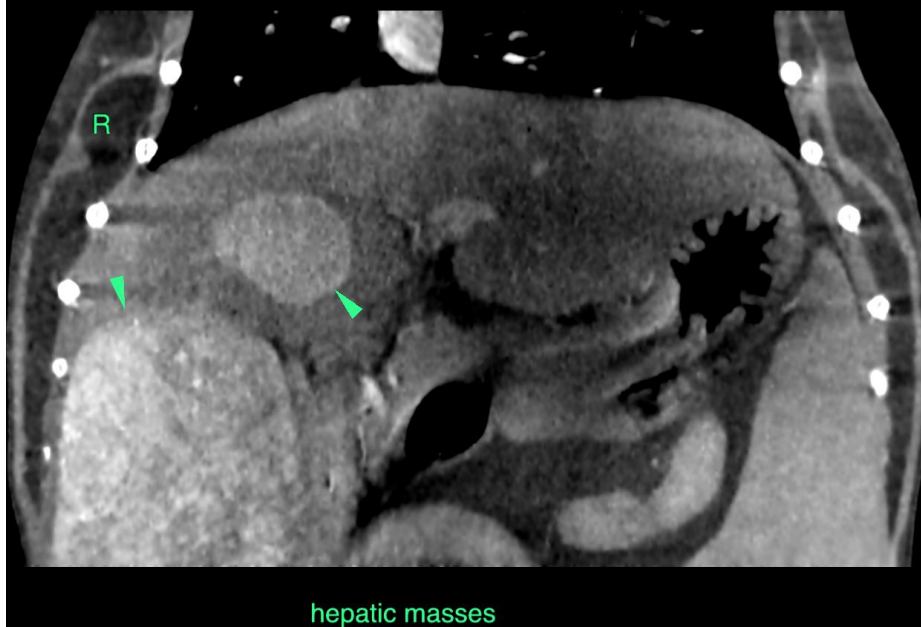
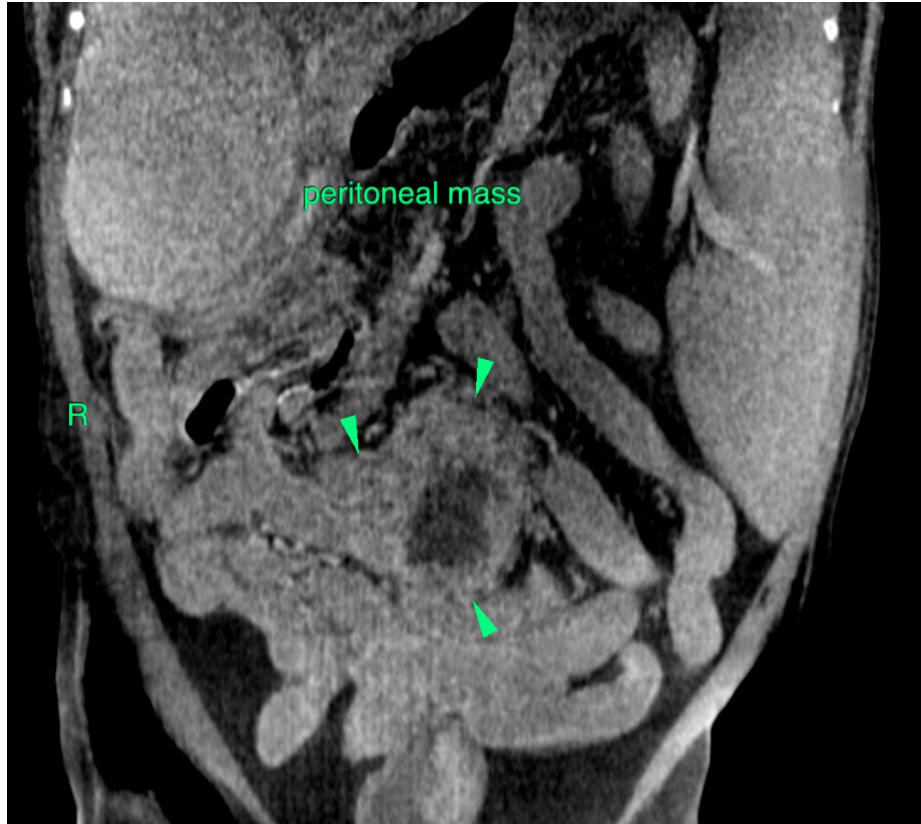
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SPECIES

Canine

BREED

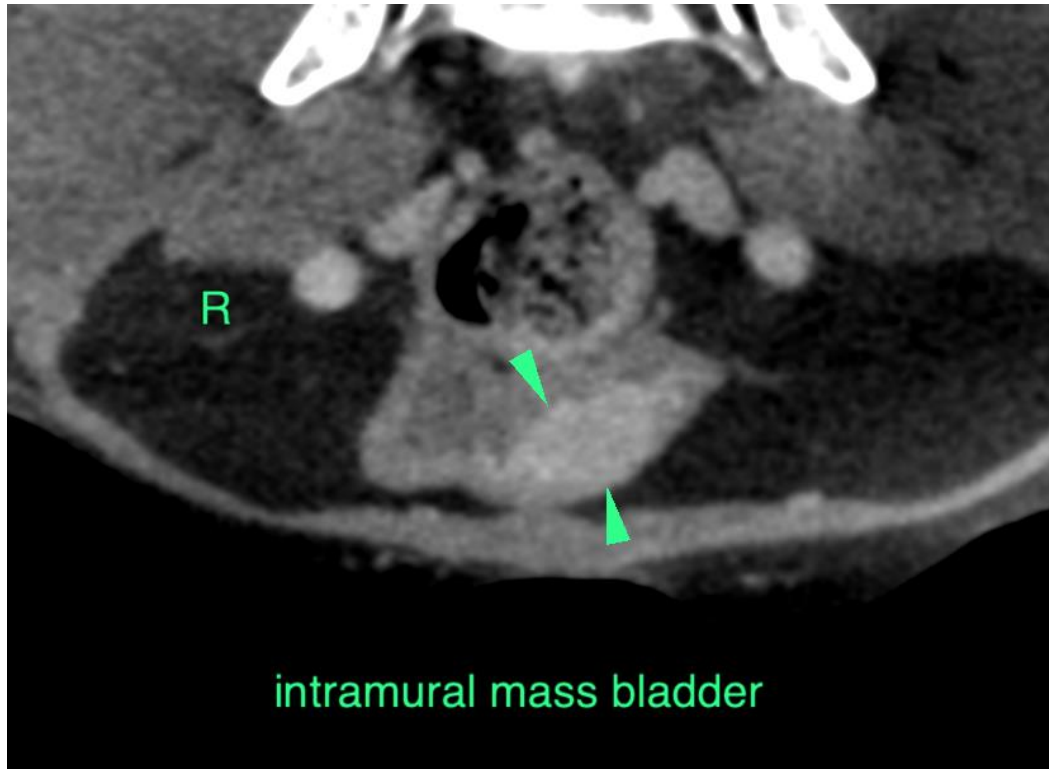
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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