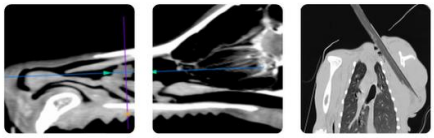

PATIENT

Camila #34619A-CT Pelaez

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Corgi

SEX

FS

AGE

7M

WEIGHT

28lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Pete Bashara,DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Gentle Doctor Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET

Pete Bashara,DVM

INVOICE

74205

DATE

3-16-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Presented for diarrhea over 2 week duration
- Concerns with right side abdominal lump owner notes as getting bigger but non-painful
- Happy and active but noted decreasing appetite
- CT imaging today with goals of defining origin of mass as well as surgical posibility

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Complete labs from PDVM - chemistry and CBC stable with only minor increase in Na+ and an increases BUN:Creat of 43 with a stress leukogram

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE ABDOMEN

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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

The left kidney presents within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture.

Protruding from the caudal pole of the right kidney, a globoid, uniform soft tissue attenuating and irregular contrast enhancing mass is seen; measuring 12.5 x 10.8 x 12.0 cm. The right renal mass is protruding ventrally into the right lateral abdomen; the intestinal loops are deviated to the left and caudally by the mass effect.

The right renal lymph node is moderately prominent.

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. The hepatic parenchyma has a uniform contrast enhancement. The splenic parenchyma has a fine irregular granulated contrast enhancement pattern. Between the cranial extremity of the spleen and the diaphragm, an isolated soft tissue attenuating nodule, presenting the same contrast enhancement pattern like the spleen is seen; measuring 4 mm.

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

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

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures reveal no abnormalities.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Large right renal soft tissue mass
- Lymphadenopathy right renal lymph node
- Irregular contrast enhancement of the spleen
- Suspect splenunculus

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study reveals a large right renal soft tissue mass – given the age of the patient, the odds for renal nephroblastoma are high; differentials can include renal cell carcinoma, lymphosarcoma, other. FNA

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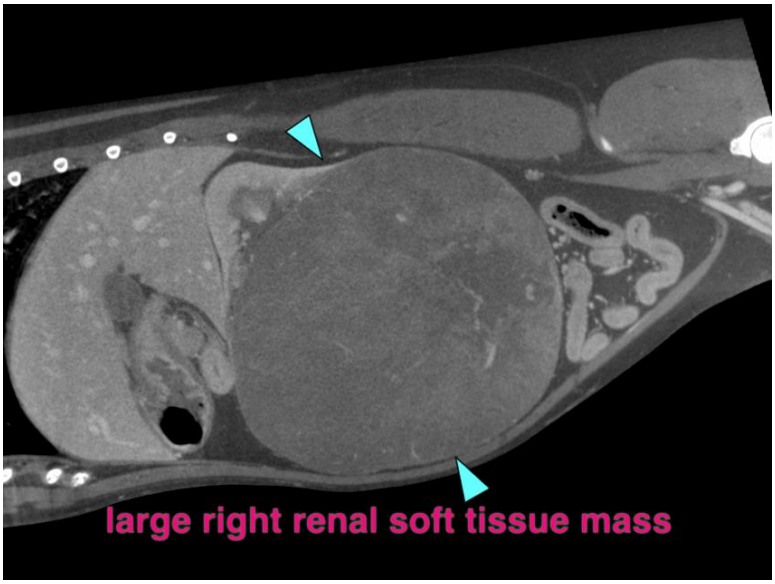
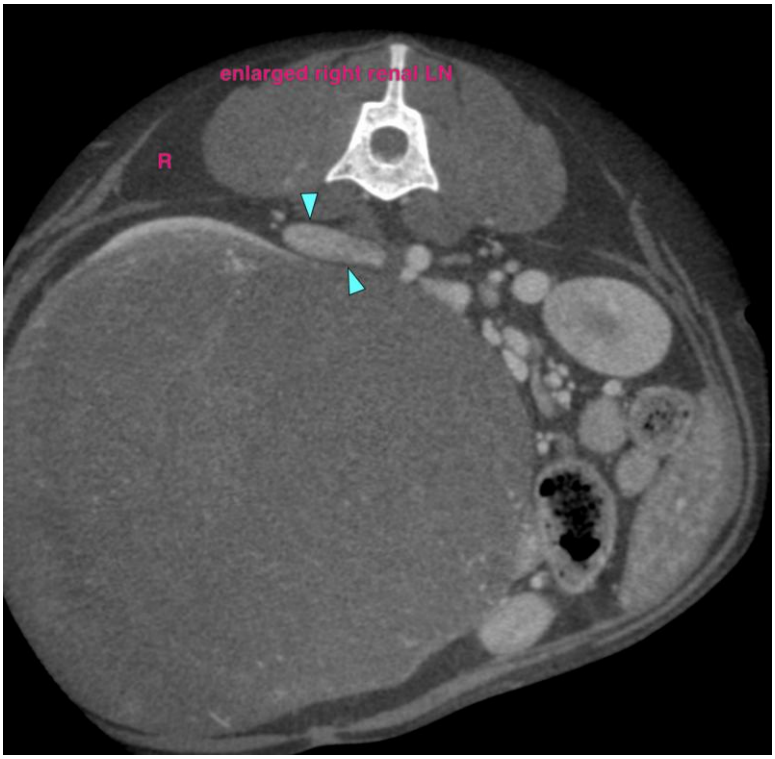
sampling can be performed as advanced minimally invasive diagnostic tool. Surgical management via right sided nephrectomy is feasible.

The odds for metastatic spread to the right renal lymph node are increased.

The irregular contrast enhancement of the spleen is likely physiological in this immature patient – secondary to reactive hyperplasia. FNA sampling may be used to rule out infiltrative disease entirely.





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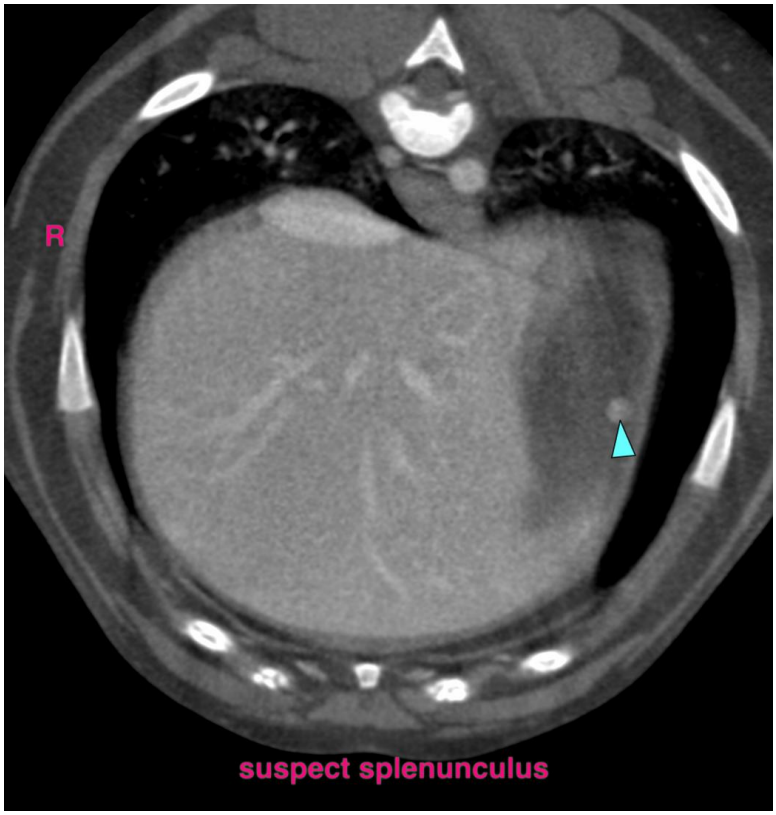

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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