



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Dee Held History: Pt had a seizure yesterday that lasted about 3-5 minutes. Had another seizure 2 days ago that was shorter in time. Hx of crushing disease and a lung mass removal. U/S in 10/2020 for Mild hepatomegaly with hyperechoic areas compatible with chronic hepatopathy. Hyperechoic changes in renal cortex bilaterally.

SPECIES

Canine Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CPL >650 Elevated BUN, ALT, AST, ALP, AMY, anemia Rad report: There is the impression of a 7.3 cm long by 6.3 cm wide soft tissue opacity is identified in the left cranial abdomen at the level of L1-3 that appears continuous with the head of the spleen on the ventral dorsal projection.

BREED

Corgi Mix **COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL, THORAX AND ABDOMEN**

SEX

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

Spayed Female

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

AGE

Skull

16 Years

Multiple teeth are absent.

An intraocular prosthesis is visible in the left ocular bulb.

INTERPRETED BY

The nasal cavity presents the expected aerated spaces between thin & even conchae and turbinates with smooth mucosal lining.

Sebastian Schaub,
DVM Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

Both temporomandibular joints present congruent joint spaces with even subchondral bone surfaces and are considered within normal limits.

HOSPITAL NAME

South Bay AH & PR

Both tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. The external ear canals are within normal limits.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Rupashree Rao

In the right rostral aspect of the cranial fossa, attached a broad based, moderate contrast enhancing, convex shaped mass is visible, measuring 7 x 3 x 10 mm in size. A right sided deviation of the falx cerebri level in the rostral cranial fossa is appreciated and level with the olfactory bulbs, an ill-defined contrast enhancing mass is visible measuring 6 x 3 x 9 mm.

INVOICE

14495

The submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are small and elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform.

Thorax

DATE

3/24/22



PATIENT The intervertebral disc space C6/C7 is collapsed, and the respective vertebral endplates present moderate sclerosis of the subchondral bone.

Dee Held

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.

SPECIES

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

BREED 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.

Corgi Mix

The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior.

SEX

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

Spayed Female

Abdomen

AGE

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

16 Years

Both kidneys present within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture. After contrast administration multiple small (<5 mm) variable sized parenchymal filling defects are seen throughout the renal cortex.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub,
DVM Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

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

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The hepatic volume is moderately increased the liver is protruding beyond the costal arch; the gastric axis is deviated caudally. The caudoventral hepatic margins are rounded. In the left lateral liver lobe, a well-defined, ovoid shaped, heterogeneous moderate contrast enhancing mass, measuring 5.9 x 4.0 x 3.6 cm in size is visible. The remainder of the hepatic parenchyma are uniform soft tissue attenuating and contrast enhancing.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Rupashree Rao

The body of the spleen present with a spherical, heterogeneous contrast enhancing mass, measuring 4.6 cm in diameter, protruding beyond the splenic surface.

Nodular enlargement of both adrenal glands, with a mild heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern is appreciated, measuring up to 10 mm in diameter.

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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.

DATE

3/24/22



PATIENT

Dee Held

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures reveal no abnormalities.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

SPECIES

Canine

- Intracranial extraaxial mass right rostral cranial fossa and associated with the most rostral aspect of the falx cerebri
- Splenic mass
- Hepatic left divisional mass
- Hepatomegaly

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Corgi Mix

- Nodular enlargement adrenal glands bilaterally
- Renal cortical cysts
- Chronic discopathy C6/C7
- Multiple absent teeth
- History of left sided implantation of intraocular prosthesis

SEX

Spayed Female

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There is an intracranial mass in the right cranial fossa with mass effect on the right frontal lobe and a mass associated with the most rostral aspect of the falx cerebri. Top differentials include multiple meningioma or round cell tumor. Further evaluation would warrant MRI study of the brain. The findings explain the seizure activity.

AGE

16 Years

The splenic mass is not specific, and potentials are benign nodular hyperplasia or neoplastic transformation – such as round cell tumor, hemangiosarcoma, other. Ultrasound guided FNA sampling can be used as advanced diagnostic test.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub,
DVM Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

Potentials for the hepatomegaly include metabolic hepatic disease, hepatitis or diffuse neoplastic infiltration. The hepatic nodule can represent regeneration nodule versus neoplastic transformation. Ultrasound guided FNA sampling and/or Tru-cut biopsy can be used as minimally invasive methods for further workup.

HOSPITAL NAME

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The nodular enlargement of the adrenal glands can represent (non)functional macronodular hyperplasia versus neoplastic disease (e.g., Adenoma).

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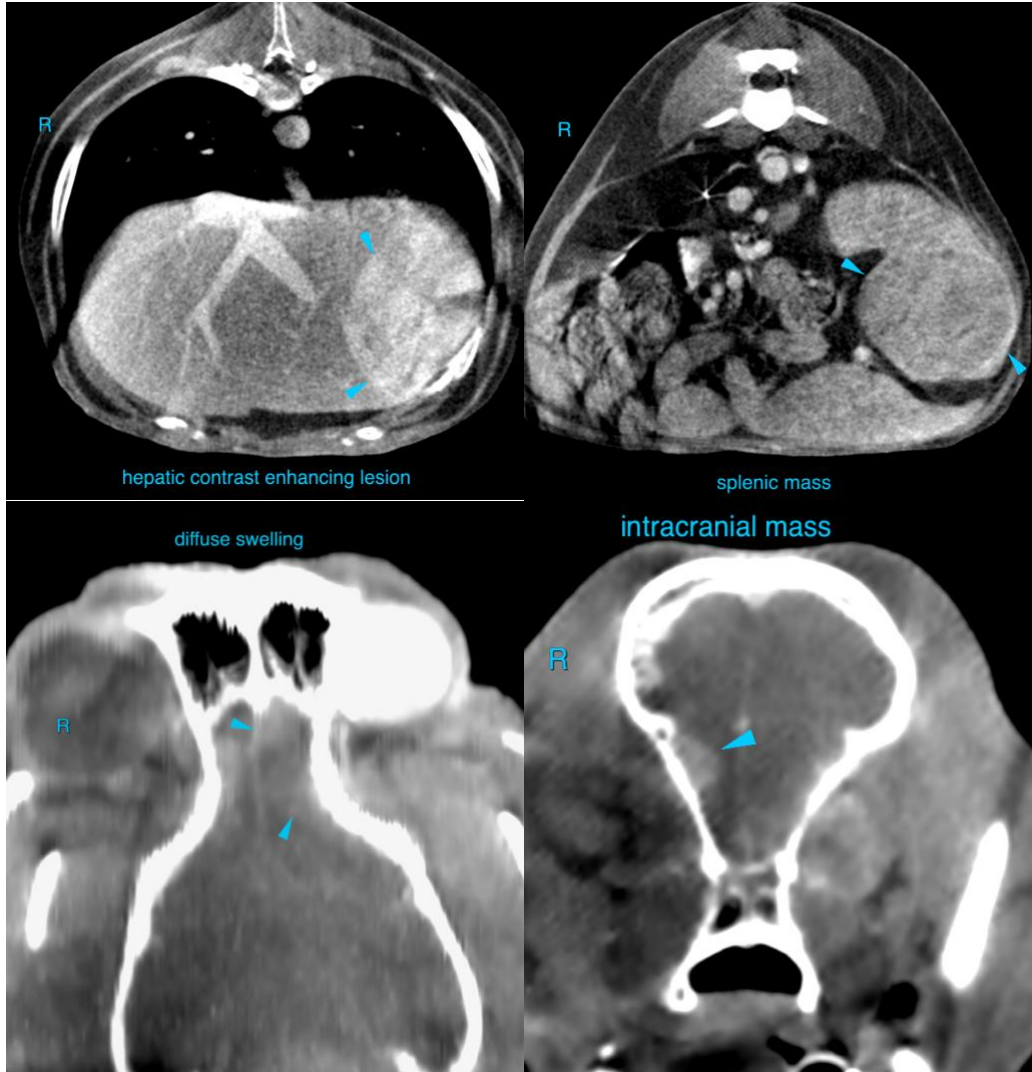
Dr. Rupashree Rao

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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
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