



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Cali Cullen History: Left pelvic limb lameness and swelling getting progressively worse over several weeks. Ecchymosis ventral abdomen.

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX AND PELVIS

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

Boxer **Thorax**

SEX

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures are within normal limits.

Spayed Female

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

6 Years

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

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

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

Multifocal throughout the lung parenchyma, well-defined, variable sized, soft tissue attenuating nodules measuring up to 9 mm in diameter are visible.

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging
CFL

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

Pelvis/Hind Limbs

REFERRING VET

Dr. Borecky

The last lumbar vertebra is counted as L7. The vertebral endplates of the lumbosacral junction present moderate spondylosis formation. The intervertebral discs L6/L7 and L7/S1 are mildly protruding into the vertebral canal, distorting the ventral epidural space at the same level.

The left thigh presents a circumferential moderate subcutaneous swelling with moderate fat-stranding of the subcutaneous fat.

INVOICE

14499

At the cranial aspect of the left femur, a soft tissue attenuating, ill-defined, mass with a heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern is visible. The mass at the cranial aspect of the left femur presents faint central mineralization and is measuring 8.5 x 8.9 x 11.2 cm in size. The left femoral neck presents a ill-defined region with loss of the trabecular pattern and small moth eaten lysis of the cortex dorsally. The left popliteal lymph node is prominent.

DATE

3/31/22



PATIENT

Cali Cullen

The left medial iliac and external iliac lymph nodes are moderately enlarged, rounded, uniform soft tissue attenuating and contrast enhancing.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

SPECIES

Canine

- Soft tissue mass cranial aspect left thigh and secondary circumferential subcutaneous edema of the left hind limb
- Suspect monostotic aggressive osteolytic lesion left femoral neck
- Lymphadenopathy left medial & external iliac and left popliteal lymph node

BREED

Boxer

- Structured nodular interstitial lung pattern
- Mild intervertebral disc protrusion L6/L7 and L7/S1
- Spondylosis deformans

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

SEX

Spayed Female

The CT study is fitting the history of a soft tissue mass at the cranial aspect of the left thigh with evidence of metastatic spread to the tributary lymph nodes and the lung. The zone with potential osteolysis of the left femoral neck is concerning for osseous metastasis. Potentials include hemangiosarcoma, fibrosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, round cell tumor, other. FNA sampling can be used as advanced diagnostic test – might be non-diagnostic in case of hemangiosarcoma.

AGE

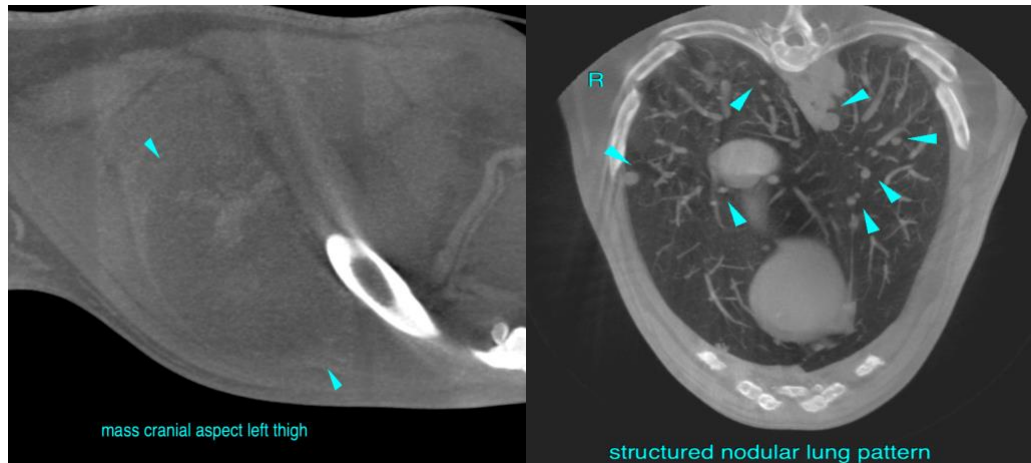
6 Years

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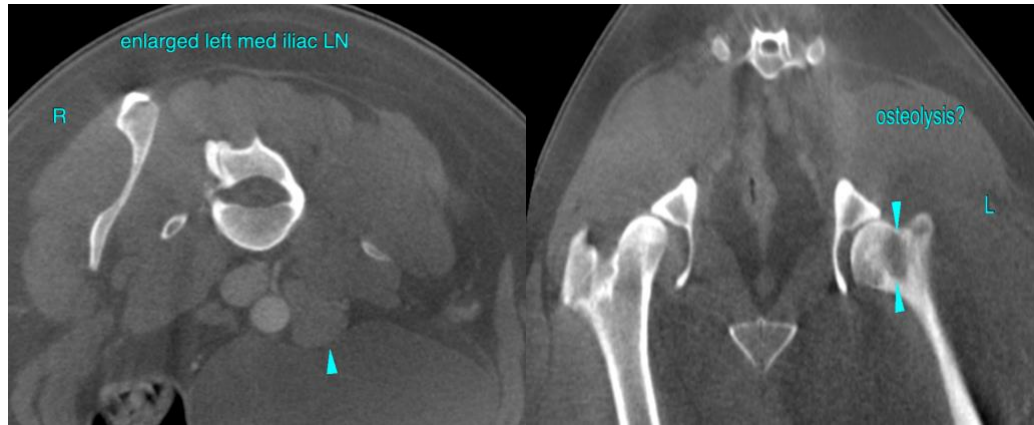
Cali Cullen

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Boxer



SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

6 Years

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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