



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Archie Abraham Chronic hematuria. Internal medicine consult with abdominal ultrasound performed (see attached PDF pages 7-9)
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Cadet braf mutation test: undetected

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

Maltese Thorax

SEX Parts of right lamina of T12/T13 & L1/L2 are absent.

Neutered Male The sternal, cranial mediastinal and tracheobronchial lymph nodes are small elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5. The tracheobronchial lymph nodes present with small punctuate mineralization.

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

13 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

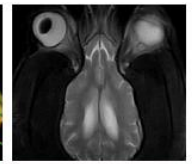
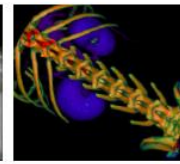
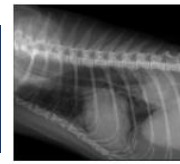
Mobile Pet Imaging The serosal fat presents normal attenuation behavior. There is no evidence of peritoneal effusion or peritonitis. A separate right & left caudal vena cava of the pre-renal segment is present.

REFERRING VET Both kidneys present within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture. A small amount of mineralized material is associated with the renal pelvis bilaterally. After contrast administration both kidneys present multiple, well-defined, parenchymal filling defects.

INVOICE The prostate is significantly asymmetrically enlarged, R>>L, measuring 3.3 x 2.6 x 3.0 cm in size. Post contrast administration the right aspect of the prostate presents with a fluid attenuating roundish lesion with peripheral mild mineralization. In the urinary bladder a mild amount of sedimented granular mineralized material is visible.
50732

DATE The right adrenal gland is moderately enlarged, measuring up to 1.5 cm in diameter, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform.

3-4-22 Both liver and spleen present with normal shape, even surface, uniformly attenuating parenchyma and homogeneous contrast enhancement, unremarkable.



PATIENT

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A small amount of granular mineralized material is attached to the gallbladder wall and the cystic duct.

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.

SPECIES

Canine

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

BREED

Maltese

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

The hypogastric lymph nodes are within normal limits.

Multiple intervertebral discs along the lumbar spine are mildly protruding into the vertebral canal.

SEX

Neutered Male

Multiple subcutaneous nodules are seen in the subcutaneous tissue of the right abdominal wall. Multiple small gas inclusions are seen in the right epaxial musculature level L4/L5 – likely due to preceding intramuscular injection.

AGE

13 Years

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Large cavitory prostatic lesion with peripheral dystrophic mineralization
- Right adrenomegaly
- Small urinary calculi
- Nephrolithiasis without signs of obstruction
- Mild dystrophic mineralization tracheobronchial lymph nodes
- Non-specific subcutaneous nodules along the right abdominal wall
- Multifocal mild intervertebral disc protrusion along the lumbar spine
- Mild mineralization of the biliary tree and mineralized material in gallbladder
- History of hemilaminectomy T12/T13 and L1/L2
- Double caudal vena cava, pre-renal segment

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERRING VET

Meaux

The cavitory enlargement of the prostate in a neutered male dog is highly concerning for neoplastic transformation, such as prostatic carcinoma or transition cell carcinoma. If not done so yet, consider ultrasound guided suction biopsy of the prostate for further definition. Draining the cystic lesion and FNA sampling/biopsy might be used as advanced diagnostic test as well – in case of transitional cell carcinoma there is theoretic risk for metastasis along the needle tract.

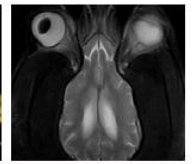
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The right sided adrenomegaly can be caused by (non)functional macronodular hyperplasia or neoplastic transformation (e.g. adenoma, adenocarcinoma).

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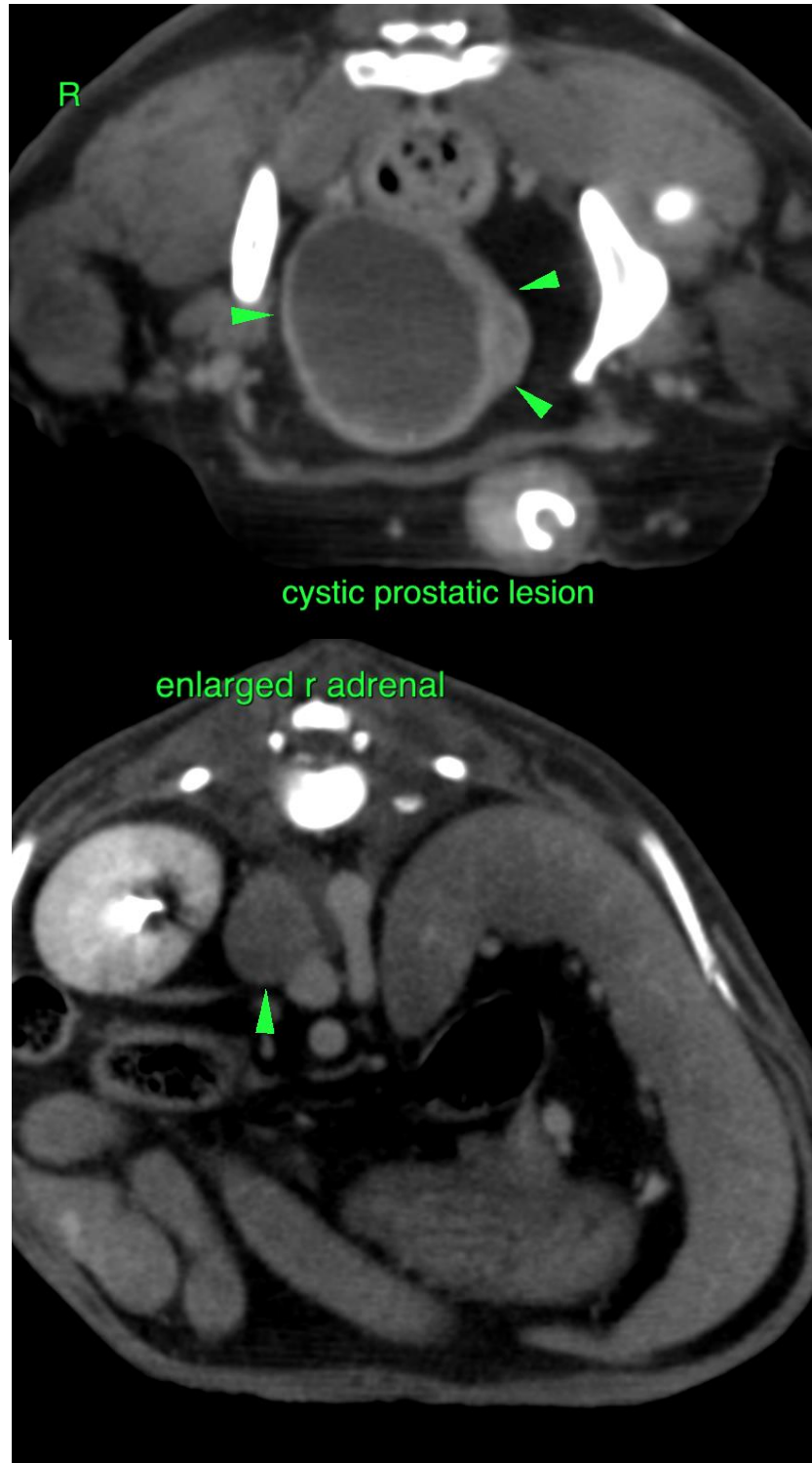
Meaux

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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.

SPECIES

Canine

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

BREED

Maltese

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

13 Years

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