



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Sir Action Jaxson
Applegate Applegate

First time event: Collapsed, Abnormal State of Consciousness, Seizure vs Syncope. Ventricular Dysrhythmia noted on ECG.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL, THORAX AND ABDOMEN

SPECIES

Canine

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.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED

Boxer

Skull

Triadan 209 presents a moderate widening of the periodontal space. Multiple small polypoid soft tissue attenuating lesions are protruding from the gingiva in all jaw-quadrants; multiple of the polypoid gingival proliferations presents a well-defined central mineralization.

SEX

MN

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

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

AGE

10 Years

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.

The brain presents no deviation from normal anatomy and symmetry. The brain parenchyma is homogeneous and within normal limits for attenuation and distribution of contrast enhancement. The ventricular system is non-dilated and symmetric.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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

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Multifocal moderate spondylosis formation is seen along the thoracic spine.

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.

REFERRING VET

Borecky

Between the aortic arch and the trachea, an ill-defined, mild heterogeneous contrast enhancing mass is visible, causing right sided deviation of the trachea; measuring 7.6 x 5.9 x 6.1 cm in size.

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.

INVOICE

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The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior with multifocal interspersed punctuate mineralization.

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

DATE

4-21-22

Abdomen



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

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The caudal pole of the left kidney presents a well-defined, roundish, parenchymal filling defect, measuring 13 mm in size.

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

Canine

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

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

BREED

Boxer

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

SEX

MN

The intervertebral discs T11/T12 to L7/S1 are mildly to moderately protruding into the vertebral canal, distorting the ventral epidural space.

AGE

10 Years

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Heart base mass
- Suspect mild to moderate pericardial effusion
- Periodontal disease 209
- Suspect epulis fibromatosa et ossificans
- Multiple intervertebral disc protrusions along the caudal thoracic spine and the lumbar spine with possible dynamic spinal cord compression
- Renal cortical cyst right kidney
- Pulmonary osteomas
- Normal brain
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The main finding is a large heart base mass and paraganglioma is most common in brachycephalic dogs – a slow growing tumor – and secondary pericardial effusion with potential pericardial tamponade. Complementing workup by a cardiac echo can be used for further definition. The heart base mass might be a source for syncope.

REFERRING VET

Borecky

No abnormalities of the brain are appreciated. If there is strong clinical suspicion for intraparenchymal changes of the CNS, recommend complementing workup by an MRI study.

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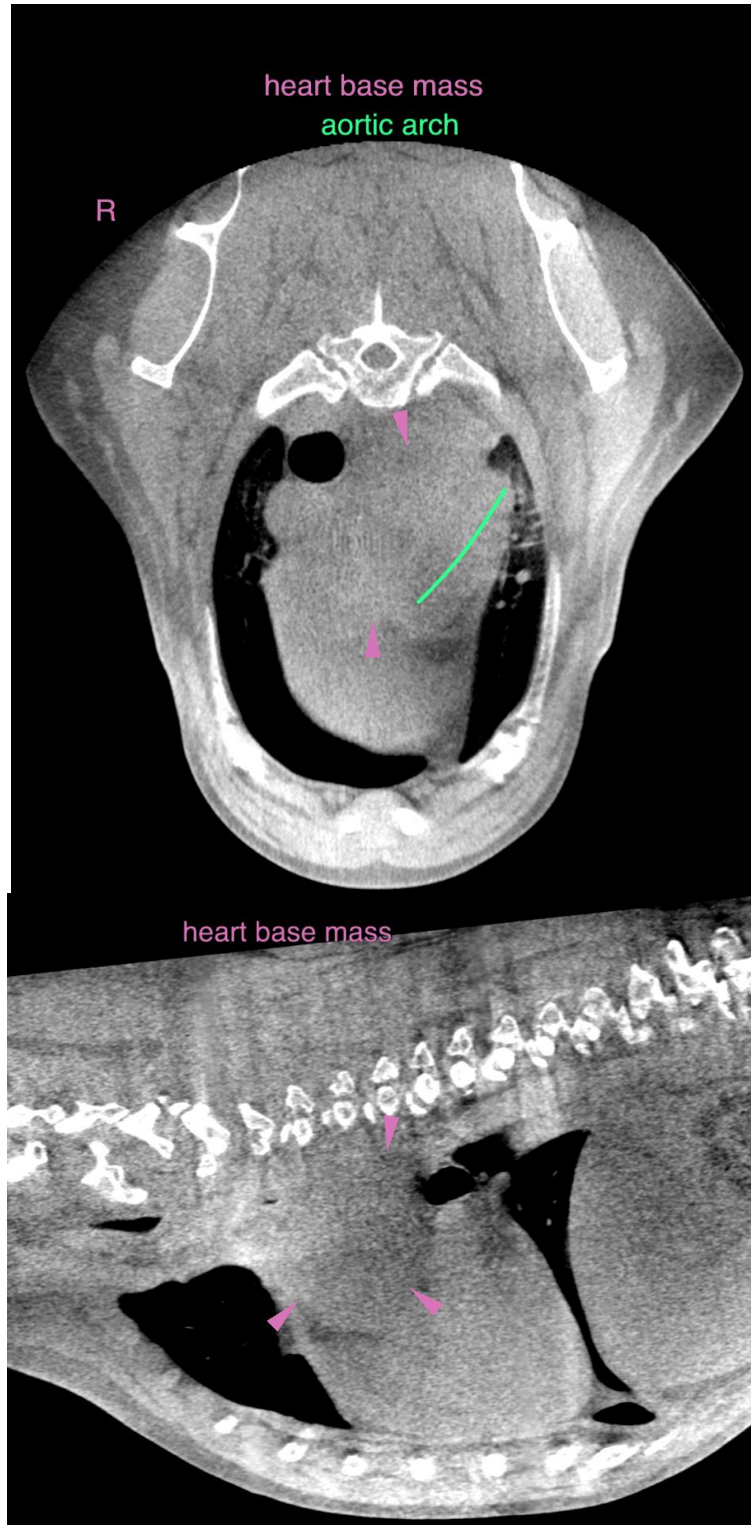
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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