



PATIENT

Pepper Dominguez

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Shih Tzu

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

13

WEIGHT

8.1

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

David

HOSPITAL NAME

ASC Oceanside

REFERRING VET

Dr. Short

INVOICE

36791

DATE

4/24/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: right adrenal mass

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX AND ABDOMEN

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Thorax

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

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.

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.

The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior.

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

Abdomen

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

Both kidneys present within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture. After contrast administration a bilaterally symmetric and uniform nephro- and pyelogram is noted.

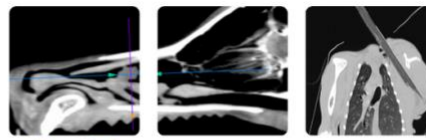
Originating from the right adrenal gland, an ovoid shaped, heterogeneous soft tissue attenuating and contrast enhancing mass is seen, measuring 3.7 x 2.4 x 3.1 cm. The caudal vena cava level with the right adrenal mass is distorted and the renal segment of the caudal vena cava presents an irregular intraluminal contrast filling pattern.

The spleen presents with normal shape, even surface, uniformly attenuating parenchyma and homogeneous contrast enhancement, unremarkable.

The hepatic volume is increased, the caudoventral hepatic margins are rounded and are protruding caudally beyond the costal arch. The gastric axis is deviated caudally. The hepatic parenchyma has a homogeneous attenuating and contrast enhancement pattern.

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.

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



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

The periarticular bones of the right coxofemoral joint present moderate osteophyte new bone formation. Along the level of the joint capsule of the right coxofemoral joint, well-defined, roundish mineralized bodies are seen.

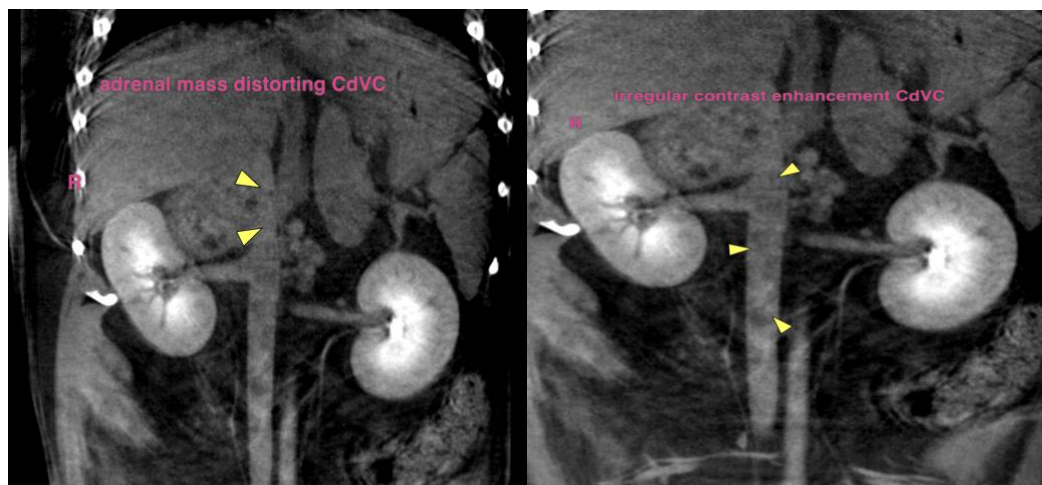
COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Right adrenal soft tissue mass; irregular contrast filling of the segment of the caudal vena cava caudally – up to L3
- Hepatomegaly
- Osteoarthritis right coxofemoral joint and metaplasia along the joint capsule of the right coxofemoral joint
- Normal thorax, no evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

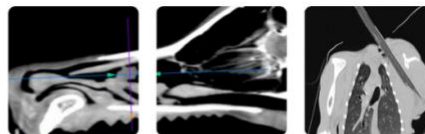
The right adrenal mass is fitting the history and (non)functional primary neoplastic transformation of the right adrenal gland is the diagnosis (e.g. adenoma, adenocarcinoma, pheochromocytoma). The irregular contrast enhancement pattern caudal to the adrenal mass can be caused by vascular invasion of the adrenal mass, but the caudal extent is unusual as intravascular tumor growth is commonly following the direction of flow. A likely differential is a flow related artefact ± streak artefacts emanating from the intestinal tract. Recommend correlating the findings with findings of the ultrasound examination with focus on the caudal vena cava.

Potentials for the hepatomegaly include metabolic hepatic disease, hepatitis or diffuse neoplastic infiltration. Ultrasound guided FNA sampling or surgical biopsy can be used for further workup.



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



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can be of any further assistance please contact me.

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