



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Maple Ching Repeat CT to monitor potential regrowth of Thymoma

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE THORAX

SPECIES A pre- and post-contrast CT study of the thorax in a lung, bone and soft tissue reconstruction is provided for review.

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED Multiple cerclage wires are seen along the sternebra.

Golden Retriever

In the cranioventral mediastinal, located at the left cranio-lateral aspect of the heart, a well-defined, bilobed, homogeneous soft tissue attenuating and contrast enhancing mass is seen, measuring 3.0 x 2.0 x 5.5 cm in size. A second irregular ovoid shaped soft tissue attenuating and homogeneous contrast enhancing lesion is appreciated at the left lateral aspect of the cranial vena cava; measuring 1.3 x 1.4 x 1.9 cm in size.

SEX

FS

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

AGE

11 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.

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.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- History of excised thymoma
- Bilobed cranioventral mediastinal mass – along the left cranio-lateral aspect of the heart
- Nodular soft tissue lesion left lateral aspect of the cranial mediastinum
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Health
Partners

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERRING VET

Dr. Debbie Reynolds

The CT study in is supporting the diagnosis of regrowth of the excised thymoma and the bilobed soft tissue mass has mildly increased in size in comparison to the preceding CT study of the thorax.

The small soft tissue lesion at the left lateral aspect of the cranial vena cava can present a prominent mediastinal lymph node are second focus of potential regrowth of thymoma.

INVOICE

57644

DATE

4-5-23



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PATIENT 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.

Maple Ching

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.

SPECIES

Canine

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BREED

Golden Retriever

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