



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

**PATIENT**  
Jack Gilham

**SPECIES**  
Canine

**BREED**  
Golden Retriever

Jack, a 11 old Male Neutered Golden Retriever, was presented to the Toronto Animal Health Partners Surgery Service for evaluation of multiple blood filled lumps. One on right cheek; aspirate came back as fatty. Cheek mass is growing. Another on left chest; aspirate came back as blood. Both masses noticed 1 year ago. Normal EDUD; occasional sneezing. - Jack panting often due to allergies; Owner asking if there is medications for this; currently giving claritin Jack has had a previous history of: - Splenectomy for benign mass - Multiple benign mass removals - Right TPLO  
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: \*\*Right cheek mass: firm, 5 x 5 cm\*\*\*Left axillary mass: Attached, firm mass, 12 cm\*\* Ventral chest mass: Soft, attached mass, 10 cm \*\*Right axillary mass: Attached, soft/firm, 7 cm\*\* Left lateral thorax: Soft, 4 cm Right lateral: soft, 10 cm Left lateral abdomen: firm, 6 cm Right lateral abdomen: Soft, mobile, 3 cm Left stifle: soft, mobile, 3 cm Right Stifle: 2 cm, soft, mobile

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL, THORAX AND ABDOMEN**

**SEX**  
MN

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

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**AGE**  
Skull

11 Years, 5 Months  
The tooth element 208 is absent.

**INTERPRETED BY**  
Sebastian Schaub, DVM  
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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.

**HOSPITAL NAME**  
Animal Health Partners

Both tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. The external ear canals present mild mineralization of the wall.

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.

**REFERRING VET**  
Lea Mehrkens

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.

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In the subcutaneous tissue at the caudoventral & lateral aspect of the right mandible, a well-defined, ovoid shaped lipoma measuring 5.3 cm in size is visible.

Thorax

**DATE**  
4-8-22

The periarticular bones of both shoulder joints present moderate osteophyte new bone formation. In the left axillary region, a well-defined, roundish, uniform fat attenuating mass, demarcated by a thin contrast enhancing capsule is visible, measuring up to 11.7 cm in size. In the ventral aspect of the left axillary mass, a soft tissue attenuating region is visible. Multiple smaller



**PATIENT** lipomas are seen along the trunk.

Jack Gilham Both elbow joints present mild osteophyte new bone formation, L>R. The medial coronoid process bilaterally presents a hook shaped conformation of the tip with a decreased density of the tip.

**SPECIES**  
Canine The periarticular bones of the pictured metacarpophalangeal joints of both front limbs present advanced osteophyte new bone formation

The sternum presents with loops of surgical wire.

**BREED**  
Golden Retriever The mediastinum is significantly widened by fat – occupying the ventral aspect of both pleural cavities. The lung lobes are retracted from the ventral thoracic wall, due to the fat and present a generalized decreased volume with regions of ground-glass attenuation. The accessory lung lobe presents with a gas attenuating well-defined lesion, demarcated by a thin soft tissue capsule, measuring 1.4 cm in diameter.

**SEX**  
MN 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**  
11 Years, 5 Months The cardiovascular structures including the pulmonary vasculature are within normal limits.

**INTERPRETED BY** 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.

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

Animal Health Partners In the left lateroventral abdomen, an irregular roundish heterogeneous soft tissue and fat attenuating mass, measuring 4.5 cm in diameter is visible.

**REFERRING VET** Both kidneys present with concave depressions of the surface. A small amount of mineral attenuating material is associated with the renal pelvis bilaterally. After contrast administration a bilaterally symmetric and uniform nephro- and pyelogram is noted.

Lea Mehrkens Nodular enlargement of the cranial pole of the right adrenal gland is seen, presenting a heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern and measuring up to 14 mm in diameter.

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The spleen is absent.

**DATE**  
4-8-22 The pancreas is evenly contoured, the pancreatic parenchyma is homogeneous and presents uniform contrast enhancement.

The position, delineation, wall and content of the gastrointestinal tract are considered within



**PATIENT** normal limits throughout.

Jack Gilham The intervertebral discs L1/L2 is mildly protruding into the vertebral canal. The lumbosacral intervertebral disc is moderately protruding into the vertebral canal, occupying approximately up to 30% of the cross-sectional area of the vertebral canal at the same level.

**SPECIES** Canine  
Multifocal mild to moderate spondylosis formation is seen along the cervical, thoracic and lumbar spine.

**BREED** Golden Retriever  
Both coxofemoral joints present moderate osteophyte new bone formation. The acetabular groove bilaterally is shallow.

The pictured parts of the stifle joints bilaterally present moderate osteophyte new bone formation.

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

**SEX**

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11 Years, 5 Months

**INTERPRETED BY**

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Animal Health  
Partners

**REFERRING VET**

Lea Mehrkens

- Nodular enlargement right adrenal gland
- Hepatomegaly
- Heterogeneous soft tissue & fat attenuating mass left mid ventral abdomen
- Subcutaneous lipoma right submandibular region
- Left sided large axillary lipoma
- Multiple smaller lipomas along the thoracic & abdominal wall
- Bulla accessory lung lobe
- Degenerative osteoarthritis shoulder joints
- Degenerative osteoarthritis elbow joints bilaterally, due to coronoid disease
- Degenerative osteoarthritis metacarpophalangeal joints front limbs bilaterally
- Degenerative osteoarthritis coxofemoral joints due to hip dysplasia
- Degenerative osteoarthritis stifle joints bilaterally
- Intervertebral disc protrusion L1/L2 and L7/S1 with possible dynamic myelocompression
- Chronic renal infarction bilaterally
- Absent triadan 208
- Dystelectasis of the lung
- History of splenectomy
- History of ventral thoracotomy
- Significant amount of mediastinal fat with secondary dystelectasis of the lung
- Spondylosis deformans
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

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Differentials for the nodular enlargement of the right adrenal gland include (non)functional macronodular hyperplasia, incidentaloma or neoplastic transformation (e.g. adenoma, adenocarcinoma, pheochromocytoma). Complementing workup by testing of the pituitary adrenal axis is beneficial.

**DATE**

4-8-22

Potentials for the hepatomegaly include metabolic hepatic disease, hepatitis or diffuse neoplastic infiltration. In case of doubt, ultrasound guided FNA sampling and/or Tru-cut biopsy can be used as minimally invasive methods for further workup.

The focal mixed fat- and soft tissue attenuating lesion in the left ventrolateral abdomen is most



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consistent with fat necrosis, likely due to history of splenectomy. Granuloma formation is a potential as well. The clinical relevance of the finding is unclear.

The multiple subcutaneous masses are consistent with lipomas.

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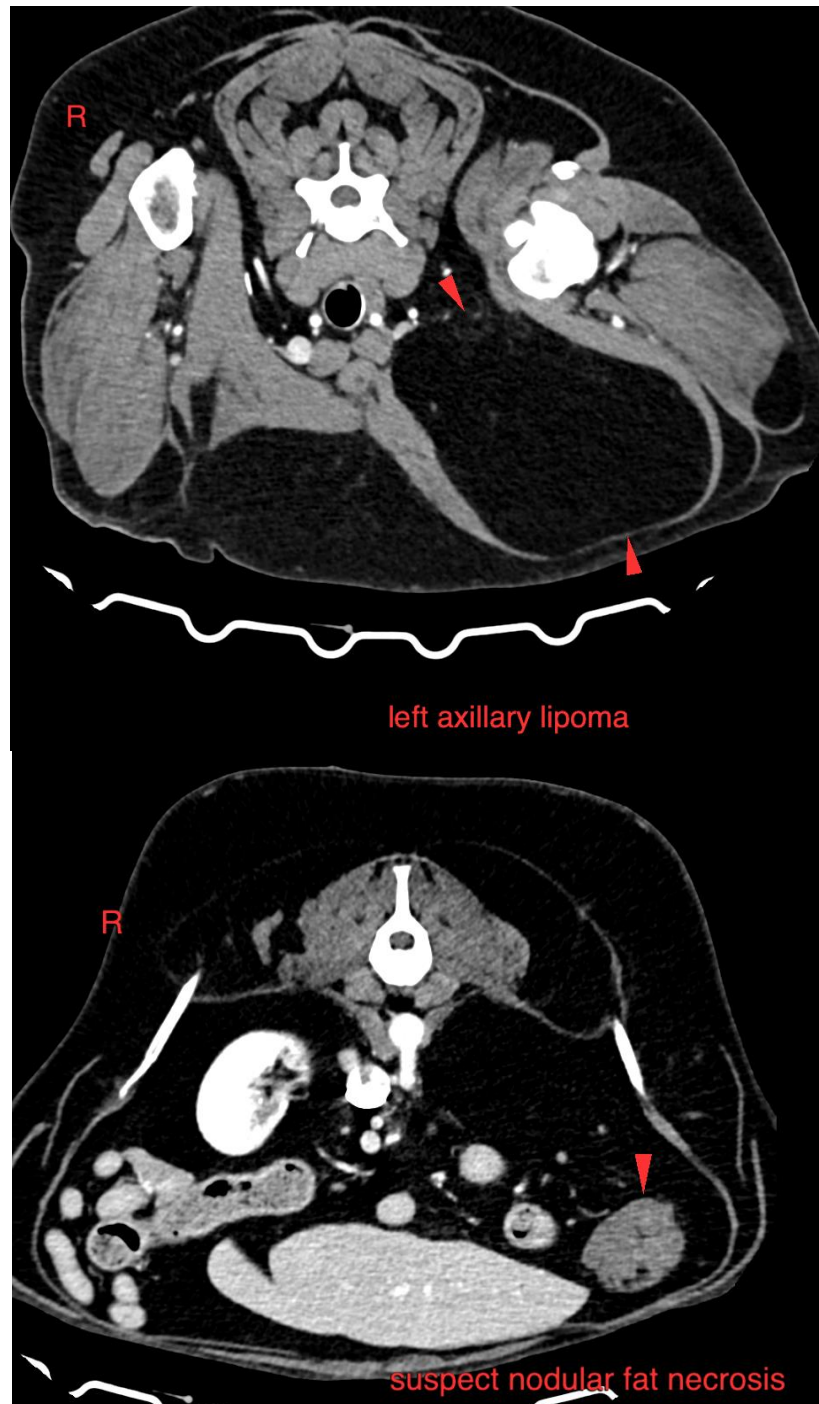
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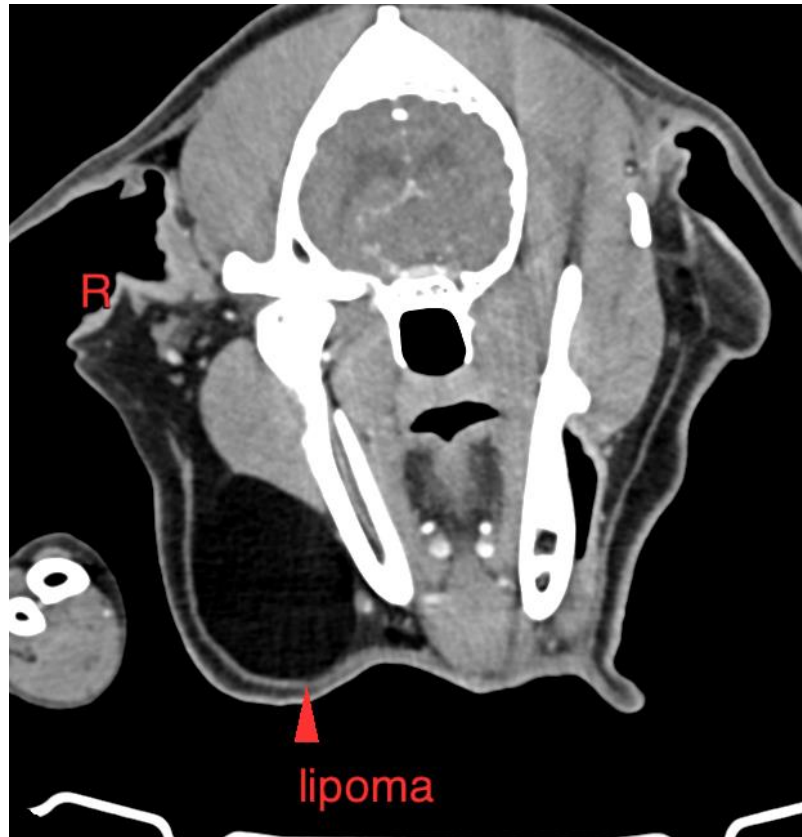
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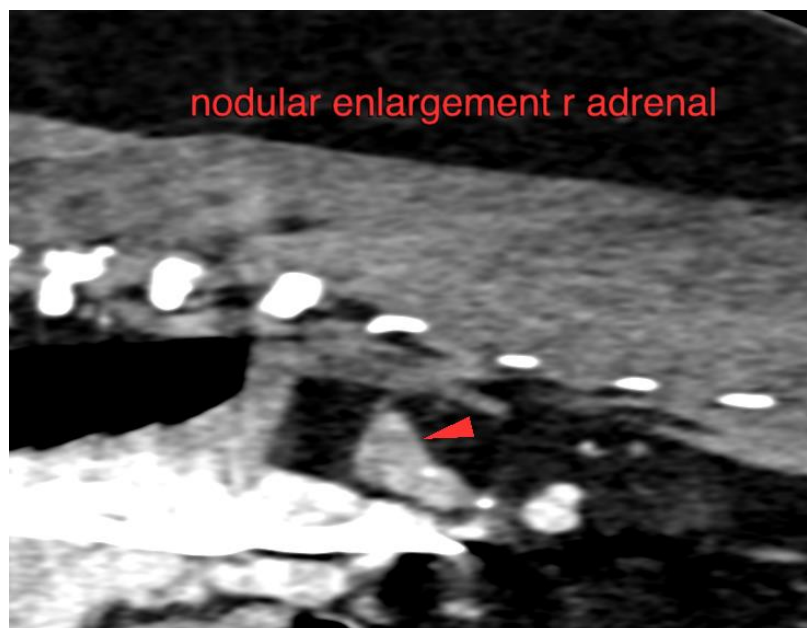
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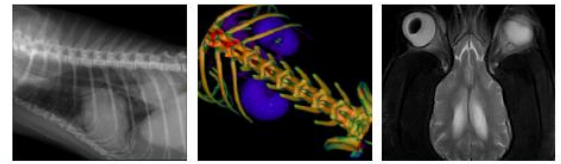
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

**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

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