



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Dixie McMichael Pain in sternum, toe-touching lameness left forelimb. Thoracic RADs revealed aggressive lesion of manubrium, neoplasia suspected.

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE THORAX

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED Originating from the manubrium of the sternum and bulging dorsally into the cranial thoracic aperture, a roundish, soft tissue attenuating mass with amorphous mineralization is seen. The manubrium presents permeative osteolytic lesions and spiculated periosteal new bone formation. The mass is bulging cranially and ventrally to the left with mass effect on the left pectoral musculature. The trachea is deviated dorsally level with the cranial thoracic aperture.
Golden Retriever Mix

SEX The left axillary lymph node is prominent.

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

9 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 and randomly interspersed punctuate mineralization.

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 COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Mobile Pet Imaging CFL
- Monostotic aggressive mixed osteolytic and osteoproliferative lesion manubrium of the sternum with a large soft tissue component and mass effect on the left pectoral musculature/structured of the brachial plexus
 - Lymphadenopathy left axillary lymph node
 - Pulmonary osteomas
 - No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

REFERRING VET

Borecky

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INVOICE The CT study is supporting the diagnosis of primary osseous neoplasia, originating from the manubrium of the sternum – such as osteosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, fibrosarcoma. FNA sampling/biopsy can be performed to confirm the diagnosis.
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DATE

5-5-22

The odds for reactive hyperplasia or metastatic disease of the left axillary lymph node are considered equal.

The chances of palliative radiation therapy can be discussed with oncologist.



PATIENT

Dixie McMichael

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Golden Retriever Mix

SEX

FS

AGE

9 Years

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging
CFL

REFERRING VET

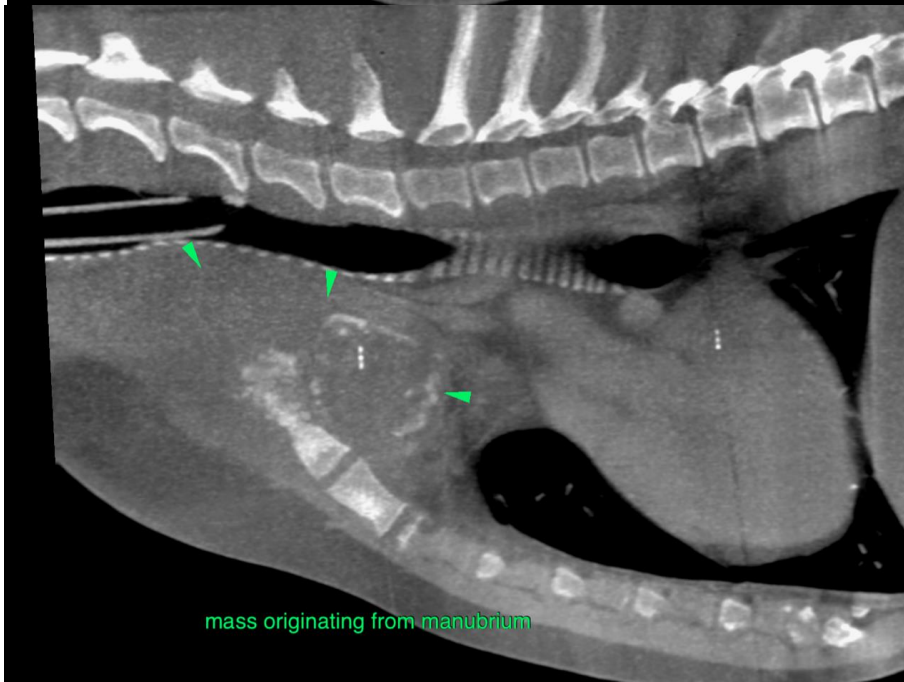
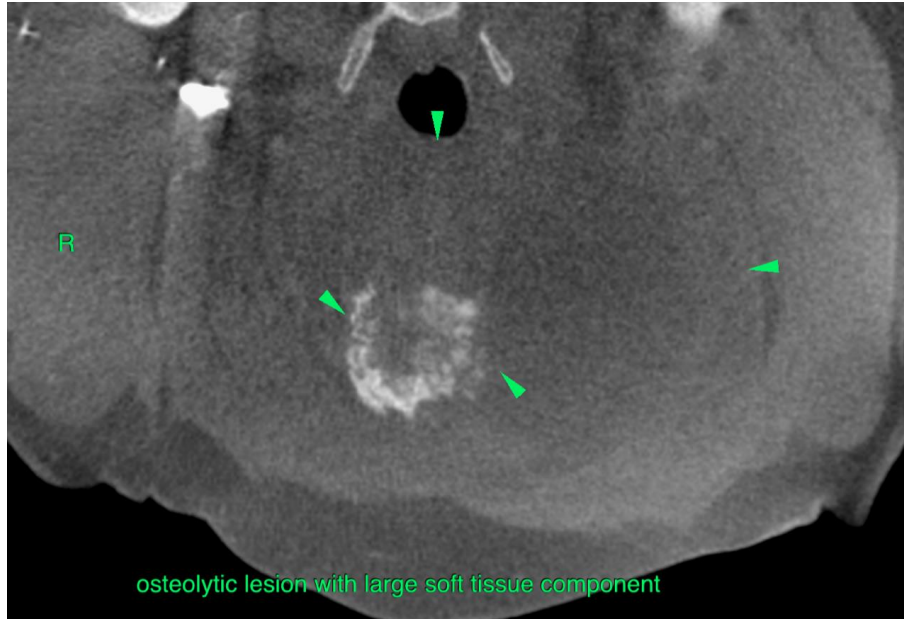
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PATIENT

Dixie McMichael

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
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BREED

Golden Retriever Mix

SEX

FS

AGE

9 Years

INTERPRETED BY

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HOSPITAL NAME

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