



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Riku Jones History: Met check prior to mass removal on neck
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results:

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX AND ABDOMEN

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED

Ferret

Thorax

SEX

Male

AGE

5 Years

In the subcutaneous tissue at the left lateral aspect of the neck, a uniform soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancing mass – presenting a post contrast multicameral appearance – is visible. The subcutaneous mass at the left aspect of the neck is measuring 4.7 x 2.8 x 5.0 cm in size. The left cervical lymph node is prominent.

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.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub,
DVM Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Catskill VS, PLLC

Abdomen

The serosal fat presents normal attenuation behavior. There is no evidence of peritoneal effusion or peritonitis. Multiple mesenteric lymph nodes present with well-defined fluid attenuating intraparenchymal lesions, measuring up to 8 mm in size.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Joseph
D'Abbraccio

Both kidneys present within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture. After contrast administration multiple well-defined parenchymal filling defects are appreciated throughout the renal cortex bilaterally.

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

DATE

6/24/22



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

Riku Jones

The spleen is moderately enlarged. The splenic parenchyma is uniform soft tissue attenuating and contrast enhancing.

SPECIES

Mustelid

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

BREED

Ferret

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

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures reveal no abnormalities.

SEX

Male

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Cavitory subcutaneous soft tissue mass left lateral aspect of neck
- Mild lymphadenopathy left cervical lymph node
- Splenomegaly
- Cyst-like lesions multiple mesenteric lymph nodes
- Renal cysts
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

AGE

5 Years

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub,
DVM Dr. med. vet.
DipECVDI

The CT study is fitting the history of a soft tissue mass at the left lateral aspect of the neck – presenting a cystic character. Sarcoma, fibroma or cutaneous cyst are considerations. Complete surgical excision of the mass appears feasible.

The prominent ipsilateral cervical lymph node is most suggestive for reactive hyperplasia. However, for differentiation of early stage of metastatic spread, FNA sampling is warranted.

HOSPITAL NAME

Catskill VS, PLLC

Potential causes for splenomegaly include extramedullary hematopoiesis, neoplasia (especially lymphoma), lymphoid or myeloid hyperplasia, hypersplenism and infectious diseases. The splenomegaly might be accentuated by general anesthesia and the age of the patient. Ultrasound guided FNA sampling can be used as advanced minimally invasive diagnostic tool.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Joseph
D'Abbraccio

The cyst like lesions of multiple lymph nodes (lymphangiectasia, lymphatic cysts, cystic lymphatic ectasia or sinus dilation) is a common finding, especially in older ferrets and commonly an incidental finding; underlying (sub)clinical gastrointestinal inflammatory process is considered likely.

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BREED

Ferret

SEX

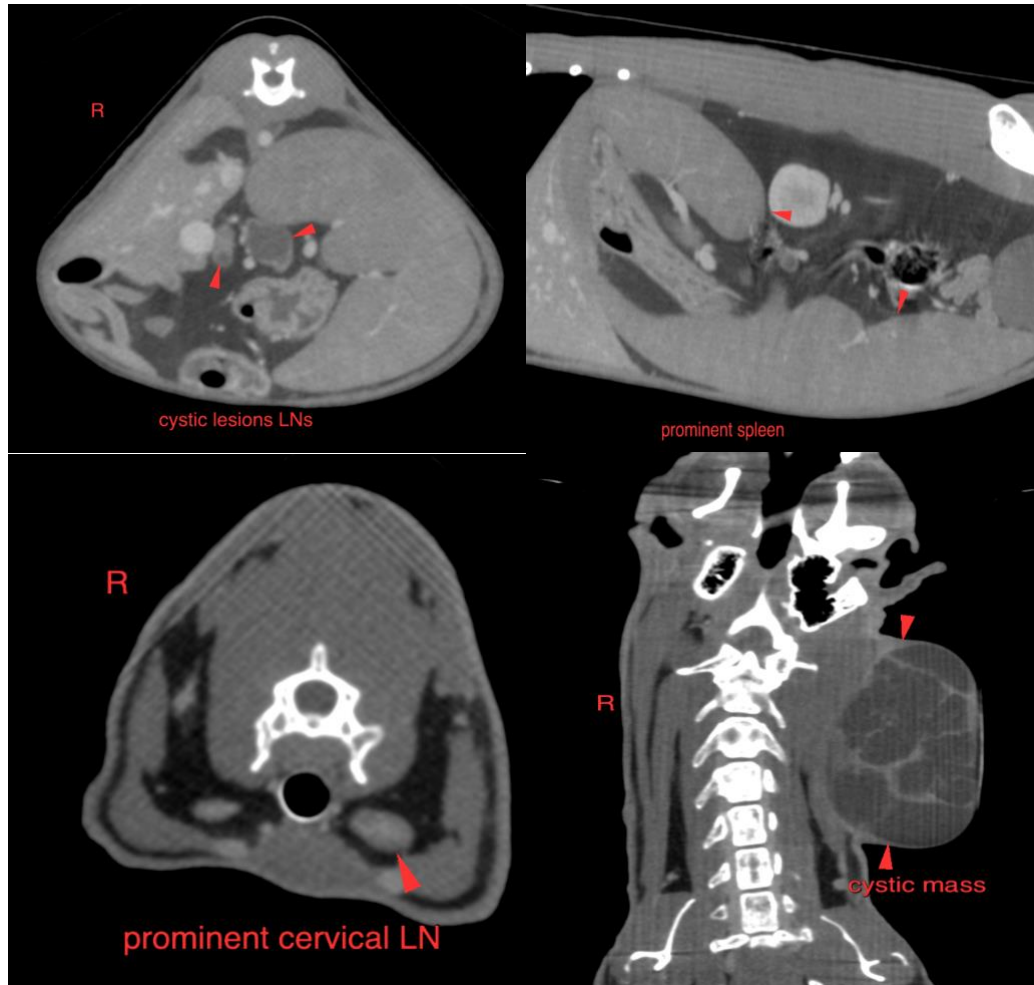
Male

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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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Joseph
D'Abbraccio

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.

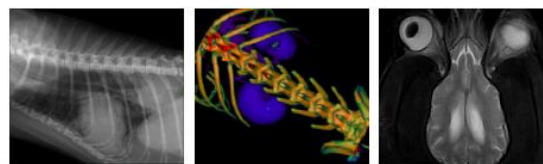
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