



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Chloe Good History: Primary liver mass

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN**

**SPECIES**

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

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**BREED**

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

**SEX**

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

**AGE**

12 Years 7 Months The spleen presents with normal shape, even surface, uniformly attenuating parenchyma and homogeneous contrast enhancement, unremarkable.  
Originating from the right division of the liver, an irregular spherical, uniform soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous, peripherally accentuated contrast enhancing mass is visible, measuring 14.3 x 11.7 x 15.5 cm in size. The proximal segment of the duodenum and pancreas are deviated ventrally by the mass effect. Multifocal throughout the remainder of the hepatic parenchym, irregular roundish post contrast hypoattenuating lesions are appreciated.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Sebastian Schaub, DVM Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI 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.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Summit Dog and Cat Hospital The pancreas is evenly contoured, the pancreatic parenchyma is homogeneous and presents uniform contrast enhancement.  
The cecum presents with a mild irregular, intramural mass, measuring 2.5 x 2.1 x 2.2 cm in size, showing a mild heterogenous contrast enhancement pattern.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Traci Vogler Mineralization of the wall of the left anal sac is seen, otherwise the wall of the left anal sac is smooth and thin.  
The left iliac wing, level with the sacroiliac joint presents a geographic osteolytic lesion, demarcated by a thin sclerotic rim; the geographic osteolytic lesion is in contact with the left sacroiliac joint.

**INVOICE**

16003 The lumbosacral intervertebral disc is significantly protruding into the vertebral canal, occupying approximately up to 75% of the cross-sectional area of the vertebral canal at the same level.

**DATE**

6/9/22



**PATIENT** In the pictured aspects of the right popliteal region, a lipoma is partially included within the field of view.

Chloe Good

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

- SPECIES**
- Right divisional large hepatic mass
  - Post contrast thypoattenuating parenchymal hepatic lesions
  - Intramural mass cecum
  - Monostotic benign appearing osteolytic lesion left iliac wing
  - Degenerative lumbosacral stenosis with potential compression of the caudal equina fibers
- BREED**
- Dystrophic mineralization periphery of the left anal sac, incidental

Canine

Boxer Mix

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**SEX**

Spayed Female

The hepatic mass is fitting the history and is consistent with primary hepatic neoplasia (e.g. hepatocellular carcinoma, cholangiocellular carcinoma, hemangiosarcoma); I suspect the mass is originating from the caudate process of the caudate liver lobe or the right lateral liver lobe. The post contrast hypoattenuating hepatic lesions are equivocal for hepatic cysts, nodular hyperplasia or metastatic disease – ultrasound can be used to check if multiple hepatic cysts are present and ultrasound guided FNA sampling can be used as advanced minimally invasive diagnostic tool to screen for hepatic metastatic disease. Complete surgical excision of the hepatic mass appears feasible.

**AGE**

12 Years 7 Months

The intramural mass of the cecum is highly suggestive for second entity and neoplastic transformation is likely – such as carcinoma, gastrointestinal stroma cell tumor, leiomyoma/-sarcoma. If surgery is considered, typhlectomy should be considered if the finding can be confirmed in the intraoperative situs.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Sebastian Schaub,  
DVM Dr. med. vet.  
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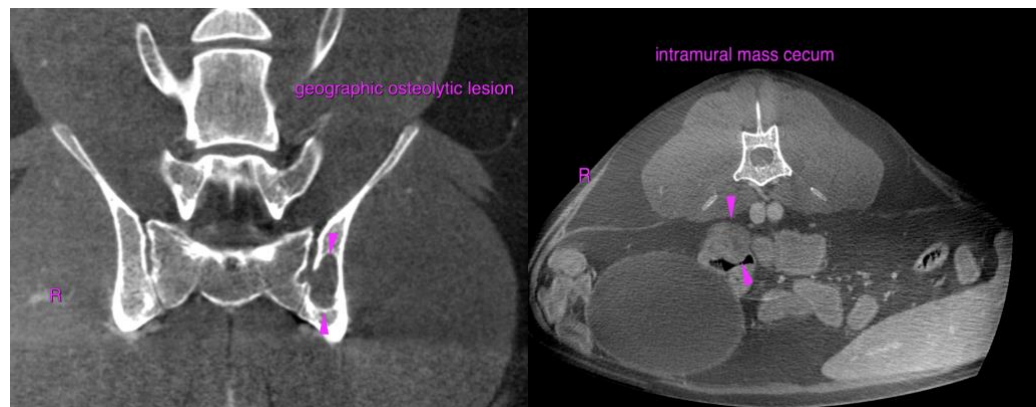
The geographic osteolytic lesion of the left iliac wing presents with well defined margins, increasing the odds for benign lesion, such as osseous cyst like lesion, large fatty bone marrow replacement, (aneurysmatic) bone cyst. However, slow growing osseous neoplasia such as osteosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, round cell tumor or metastatic disease cannot be ruled out entirely. Bone biopsy might be considered as advanced diagnostic test. Consider full tumor staging.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Summit Dog and Cat  
Hospital

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Traci Vogler



**INVOICE**

16003

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**PATIENT**

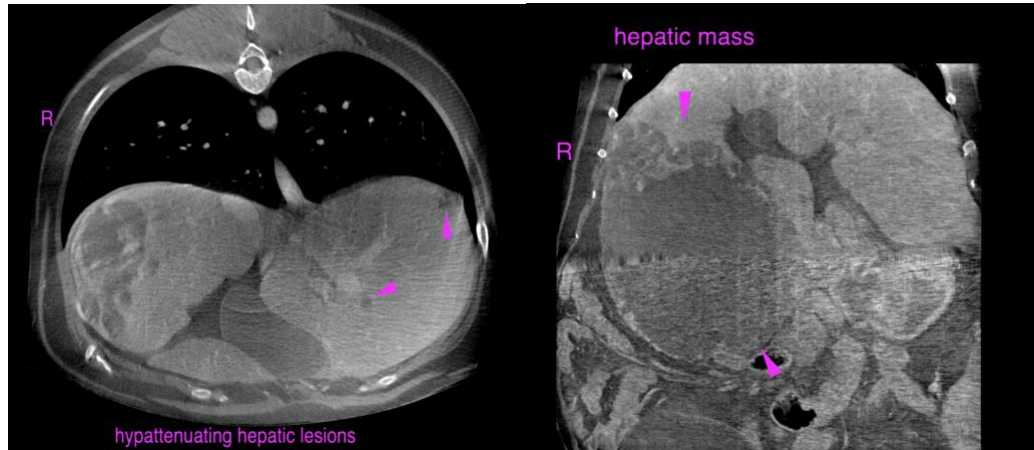
Chloe Good

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Boxer Mix



**SEX**

Spayed Female

**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.**

**AGE**

12 Years 7 Months

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.

**INTERPRETED BY**

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