



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Patsy Tlaiye Rectal mass, bleeding.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE THORAX AND ABDOMEN

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

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Thorax

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures are within normal limits.

West Highland Terrier

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.

SEX

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

Spayed Female

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.

AGE

The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior.

11 Years

Small incidental gas pockets are seen within the esophageal lumen, there is no evidence of abnormal dilation.

Abdomen

INTERPRETED BY

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

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

Both kidneys present within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture. After contrast administration a bilaterally symmetric and uniform nephro- and pyelogram is noted.

HOSPITAL NAME

Nodular enlargement of both adrenal glands is appreciated, presenting a heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern. The adrenal glands are measuring up to 14 mm (R) and 10 mm (L) in diameter.

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

REFERRING VET

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The hepatic volume is moderately increased the liver is protruding beyond the costal arch; the gastric axis is deviated caudally. The caudoventral hepatic margins are rounded.

INVOICE

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

In the caudal segment of the rectum, an intraluminal mural mass is seen, presenting moderate contrast enhancement. The rectal mass is measuring approximately 18 x 12 x 34 mm in size and appears to be pedunculated, originating from the dorsal rectal wall – approximately 5 cm cranial to the anus.

DATE

7-12-22

The hypogastric lymph nodes are within normal limits



PATIENT The intervertebral disc L1/L2 is moderately protruding into the vertebral canal, mildly distorting the dural tube at the same level. Multifocal spondylosis formation is seen along the lumbar spine. L7 is asymmetric and contributing to the right sacroiliac joint and presenting a normal transverse process in the left aspect. In the gluteal musculature at the cranioproximal aspect of the greater trochanter of the right femur, a punctuate mineralization is noted. Both coxofemoral joints present moderate osteophyte new bone formation. The acetabular groove bilaterally is shallow and the center of the femoral heads is lateral to the dorsal acetabular rim.

Patsy Tlaiye

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

BREED

West Highland Terrier

SEX

Spayed Female

- Intraluminal mural rectal soft tissue mass – possibly pedunculated
- Bilateral nodular enlargement of the adrenal glands without signs of vascular invasion
- Hepatomegaly
- Moderate intervertebral disc protrusion L1/L2 with potential dynamic myelocompression
- Degenerative osteoarthritis coxofemoral joints bilaterally due to hip dysplasia
- Asymmetric lumbosacral transitional vertebral (Type III)
- Metaplasia tendon right medial gluteus muscle
- Spondylosis deformans
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

AGE

11 Years

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The rectal mass appears to be pedunculated, originating from the dorsal wall of the rectum and can present benign polyp formation. However, a more broad based or plaque like mural rectal mass is a consideration as well (e.g. rectal carcinoma). Rectal exam can be used to confirm the pedunculated character – which would allow transanal surgical excision.

INTERPRETED BY

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Differentials for the enlarged adrenal glands include (non)functional macronodular hyperplasia or neoplastic transformation (e.g. adenoma, adenocarcinoma, pheochromocytoma). Testing of the pituitary adrenal axis can be performed as advanced diagnostic tool.

HOSPITAL NAME

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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.

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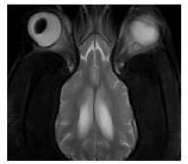
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PATIENT

Patsy Tlaiye

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

West Highland
Terrier

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

11 Years

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HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

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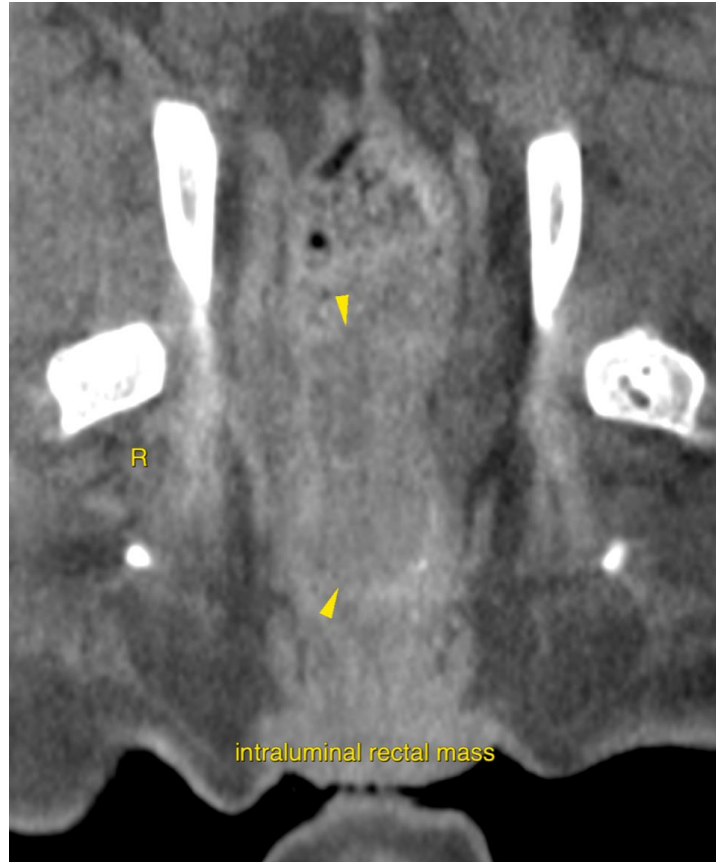
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intraluminal rectal mass



suspect base of mass



PATIENT

Patsy Tlaiye

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

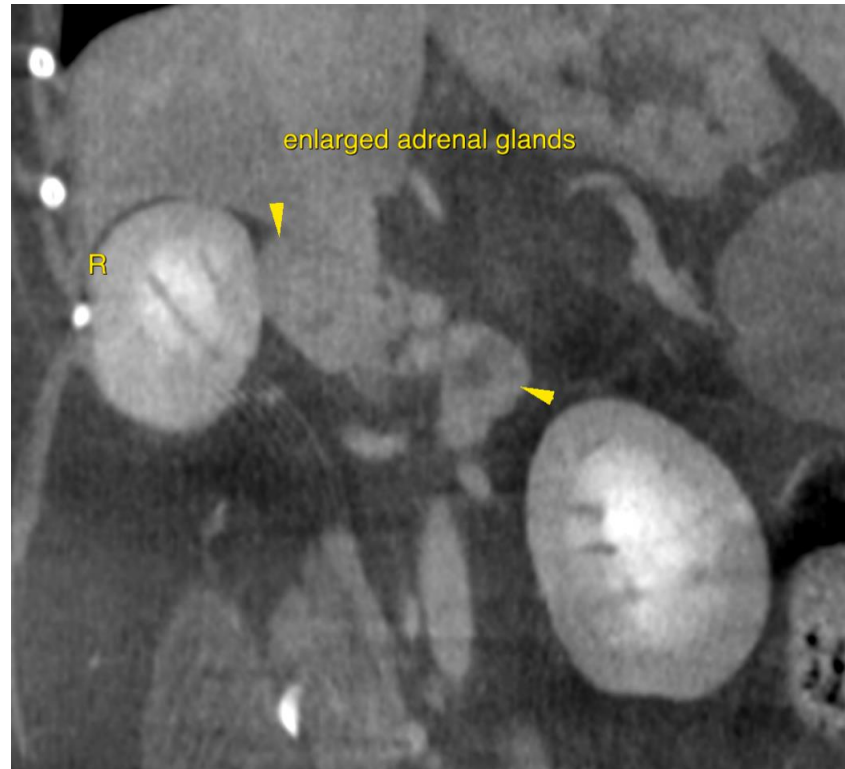
West Highland
Terrier

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

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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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging

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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