



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Creambo Ho mass was initially noted on thoracic radiographs taken on 05-05-2022, weight loss. RDVM biopsies = thymoma thoracic mass + lymphoid hyperplasia splenic mass

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE THORAX AND ABDOMEN

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED
Akita
Thorax

Moderate swelling and fat stranding of the subcutaneous tissue along the ventral aspect of the neck is appreciated.

SEX
FS
AGE
10 Years
In the cranioventral mediastinum, an irregular marginated, uniform soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancing mass is visible, measuring 12.6 x 11.0 x 22.5 cm in size. The mass is extending caudally along the left lateral aspect of the heart in the left pleural cavity and is occupying the complete width of the cranial aspect of the thorax. The heart is deviated caudally and dorsally by the mass effect. The cranial vena cava is deviated ventrally and presents an intraluminal ovoid shaped filling defect, level with the 3rd to 4th right rib. Multiple tortuous feeding vessels are seen within the mediastinum.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

In the pleural cavity, a moderate amount of gravity, dependent, non-contrast enhancing soft tissue attenuating material is present. Pleural fissure lines are appreciated. The lung lobes are retracted from the thoracic wall and present a generalized decreased volume. Multiple regions with dystelectasis of the lung parenchyma are visible. Multifocal throughout the lung parenchyma, randomly distributed punctuate mineralization is seen.

Multifocal spondylosis formation is seen along the thoracic spine.

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Health
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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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Lea Mehrkens

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.

INVOICE

52994

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

Abdomen

DATE

7-20-22

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

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.



PATIENT

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

Creamboo Ho

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

SPECIES

Protruding from the hilar surface of the cranial extremity of the spleen, a convex shaped, post contrast mild hypoattenuating mass is seen, measuring 4 cm in diameter.

Canine

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

BREED

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

Akita

The periarticular bones of the right coxofemoral joint presents moderate osteophyte new bone formation.

SEX

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

FS

- Large cranioventral mediastinal mass with invasion of the cranial vena cava
- Mild to moderate pleural effusion – paraneoplastic
- Mild subcutaneous edema along the ventral aspect of the neck
- Pulmonary osteomas
- Compression atelectasis of the lung
- Splenic soft tissue mass – history of nodular hyperplasia
- Degenerative osteoarthritis right coxofemoral joint

AGE

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings are fitting the history of large thymoma with evidence of invasion of the cranial vena cava and secondary mild edema along the ventral aspect of the neck due to congestion and pleural effusion.

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Dr. Lea Mehrkens

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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.

DATE

7-20-22

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



PATIENT

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