



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT Rosso Flores

SPECIES Canine

BREED Pitbull

SEX Neutered Male

AGE 5 Years

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

HOSPITAL NAME Neel Veterinary Hospital

REFERRING VET Deepan Kishore

7/6/22-Reason for today's visit: O states about a month ago pt started seeming as if having allergies. O states pt usually has allergies around this time of year, and had been wheezing and coughing. O states pt had been being treated for Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever for the past 7mo-1yr. Owner took pt to rDVM approx. a month ago for the allergy concerns. O states bloodwork was ran and did show elevated eosinophils. . coughing and wheezing seemed to resolve with Benadryl. O noted abdominal distention over the past week and a half. distention seemed to be slowly so had concern pt may just be constipated. O had called rDVM and was recommended to feed chicken and white rice. O states she had set up and appt last week to be seen at rDVM due to abdominal distention, declining appetite, and lethargy. O states for the past few days though pt has been wanting to eat a lot. O states pt has had diarrhea over the past week and a half periodically. No vomiting evident. O states pt is not on any regular medications. O states when Rock Mt was still happening pt was having seizures. O states pt last seizure was on Saturday and hadnt had one before that since late Jan. O states pt is not really known to ingest foreign material. O states pt is current on vx/hwp (Triheart)

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE THORAX AND ABDOMEN

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.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Thorax

Marked subcutaneous edematous swelling along the subcutaneous tissue along the ventral and lateral aspect of the thoracic & abdominal wall is appreciated.

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.

In the hilar region of the right cranial, middle and caudal lung lobe & accessory lung lobe, an irregular marginated, uniform soft tissue attenuating and mild heterogeneous contrast enhancing mass is seen - compressing the respective bronchi. The hilar soft tissue mass is partially encompassing the right principal bronchus. The mass is measuring approximately 7.8 x 8.9 x 10.3 cm in size. The first degree bronchus of the right caudal lung lobe presents saccular bronchiectasis caudal to the mass. The caudal vena cava is partially surrounded by the mass and compressed.

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

Abdomen

Significant image noise is seen level with the cranial abdomen, limiting evaluation of the liver.

The serosal fat presents moderate fat-stranding and a mild to moderate amount of gravity dependent, material is seen in the peritoneal cavity.

Both kidneys present within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture. After contrast

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PATIENT

administration a bilaterally symmetric and uniform nephro- and pyelogram is noted.

Rosso Flores

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

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

SPECIES

Canine

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.

BREED

Pitbull

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Right sided local invasive growing hilar pulmonary mass
- Secondary compression of the caudal vena cava
- Mild peritoneal effusion
- Subcutaneous edema along the ventral aspect of the trunk – due to compression of the caudal vena cava

SEX

Neutered Male

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

AGE

5 Years

The CT study is consistent with primary pulmonary neoplasia, affecting the hilar region of the right lung lobes and secondary compression of the caudal vena cava. Carcinoma or round cell tumor are considered as the top differential here. The compression of the intrathoracic segment of the caudal vena cava is explaining the peritoneal effusion and subcutaneous edema. Complete surgical excision of the mass is considered not feasible, however a palliative treatment option is stenting of the compressed intrathoracic segment of the caudal vena cava.

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Ultrasound guided FNA sampling of the pulmonary mass can be considered as advanced diagnostic tool.

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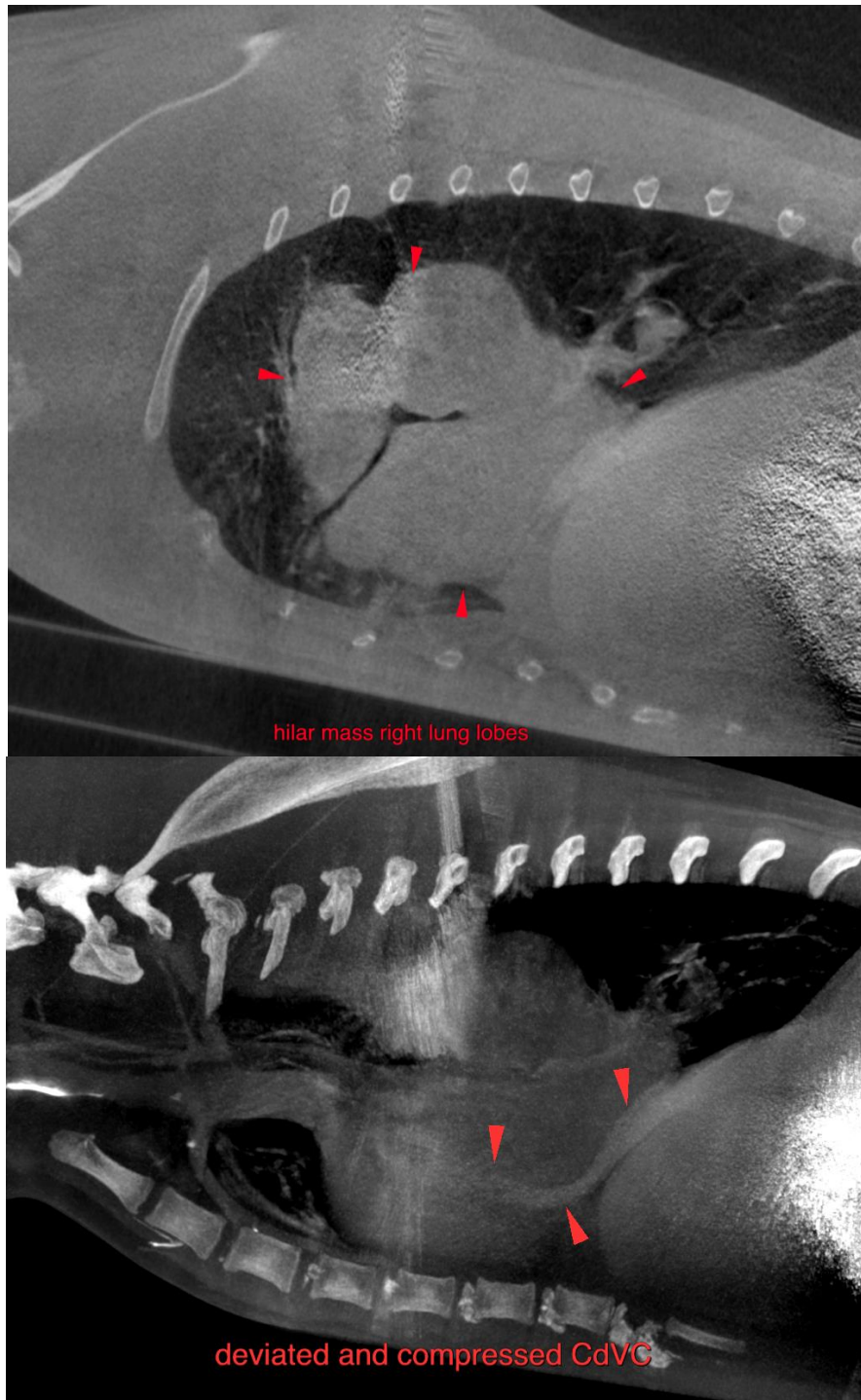
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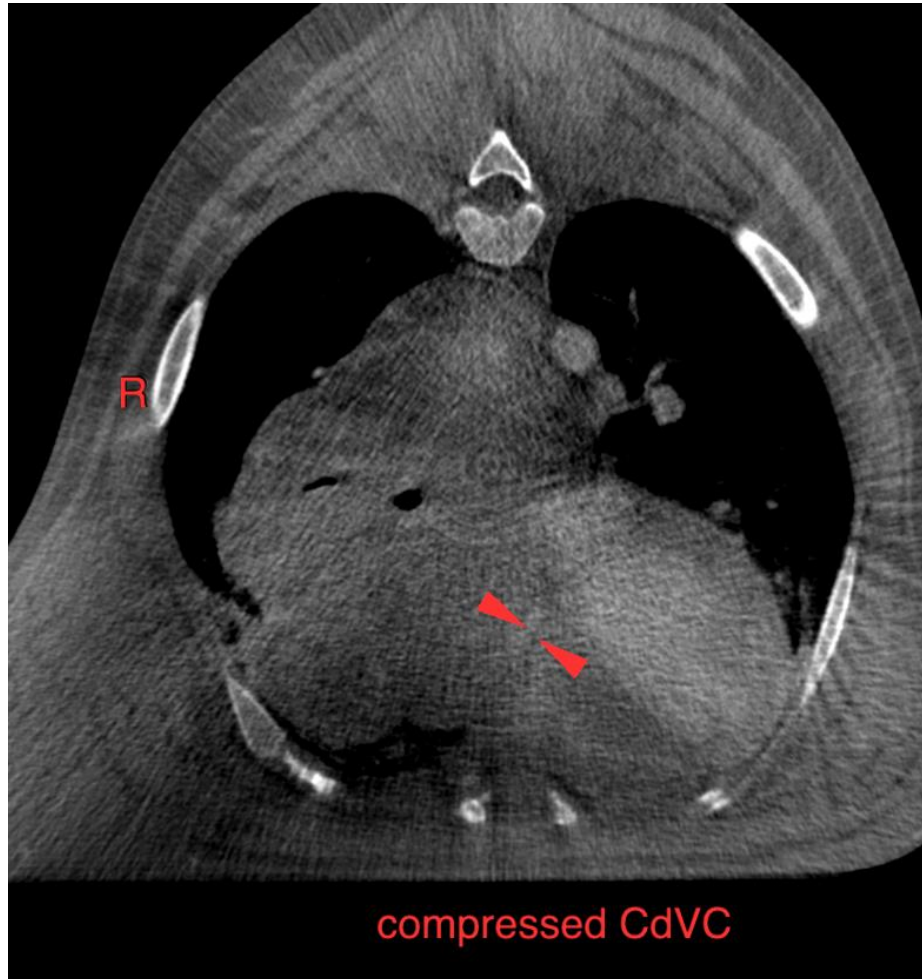
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
sebast.schaub@gmail.com