



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Dexter Wheeler History: pyrexia of unknown origin lethargic, inappetent
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: marked CRP/wbc/neutrophil elevation

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED

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

SEX

Neutered Male In the cranial abdomen, caudal to the stomach, a well-defined, roundish, heterogeneous soft tissue attenuating and contrast enhancing mass is appreciated, measuring 12.0 x 11.0 x 11.8 cm. The cranial abdominal soft tissue mass presents multiple intralesional, variable sized, fluid attenuating regions. The mass is in contact with the cranial extremity of the spleen, the caudoventral aspect of the right liver, the pancreas and the stomach.

AGE

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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.

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

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub,
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Both liver and spleen present with normal shape, even surface, uniformly attenuating parenchyma and homogeneous contrast enhancement, unremarkable.

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.

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

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

REFERRING VET

Dr. Eamon

A lipoma is seen at the medioproximal aspect of the left thigh.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

INVOICE

23915

- Multicameral cranial abdominal soft tissue mass
- Lipoma medioproximal aspect left thigh.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

DATE

8/11/23



PATIENT

Dexter Wheeler

The cranial abdominal soft tissue mass can present a source for the pyrexia and systemic inflammatory reaction. The organ of origin cannot be specified as the mass is in contact with multiple abdominal organs in the cranial abdomen – including the pancreas (e.g. pancreatic pseudocyst, retention cyst), stomach, spleen, liver – and can be neoplastic or inflammatory in origin. A potential is an abscessed mesenteric lymph node or mesenteric granuloma. Recommend diagnostic celiotomy, complete surgical excision appears feasible, although it might be complicated by adhesions of the mass with the stomach and pancreas.

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

GSD

SEX

Neutered Male

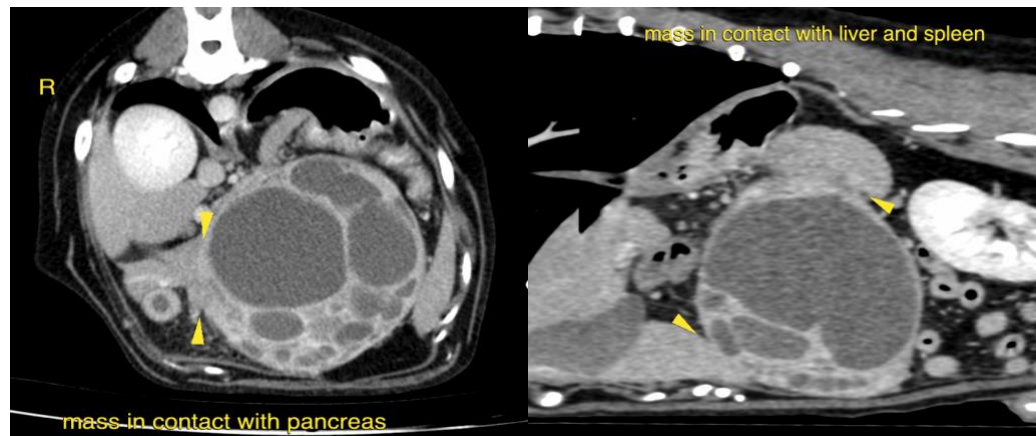
AGE

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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.

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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