



PATIENT

Loki Gracey

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

P presented for p presented for lethargy and not acting himself drooling and acting weak for about 7 days no anemia; glucose and albumin low on bloodwork; gave dextrose bolus other bloodwork WNL

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE SKULL, THORAX AND ABDOMEN

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

BREED

Mix

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Skull

SEX

Male Neutered

In the post contrast CT study, the dorsal aspects of the skull are cropped by the field of view. The tooth elements 310 and 311 are absent.

The nasal cavity presents the expected aerated spaces between thin & even conchae and turbinates with smooth mucosal lining.

AGE

6 Years

Both temporomandibular joints present congruent joint spaces with even subchondral bone surfaces and are considered within normal limits.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

Both tympanic bullae are aerated, the mucosal lining is not seen, the bony wall is smooth and thin. The external ear canals are within normal limits.

The pictured parts of the brain present no deviation from normal anatomy and symmetry. The brain parenchyma is homogeneous and within normal limits for attenuation and distribution of contrast enhancement.

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Emergency
Hospital Volusia

The submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are small and elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform.

Thorax

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

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.

INVOICE

46968

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

DATE

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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 with multifocal interspersed punctate mineralization. A region of mild dystelectasis of the caudodorsal



PATIENT dependent aspect of the left caudal lung lobe is seen.

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

SPECIES Abdomen

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

BREED The left kidney presents a post contrast hypoattenuating, well-defined, spherical lesion, protruding beyond the dorsal surface of the left kidney, measuring 5.4 cm in diameter.

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

SEX The liver presents with normal shape and even surface; the left lateral liver lobe presents a solitary well-defined, pre- and post- contrast parenchymal filling defect, measuring 7 mm in diameter.

Male Neutered The caudal extremity of the spleen, shows a spherical, heterogeneous contrast enhancing mass, causing local convex bulging of the splenic margins, measuring 8.7 cm in diameter.

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

6 Years

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

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures reveal no abnormalities.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

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- Splenic soft tissue mass
- Left sided renal cortical cyst
- Suspect hepatic cyst left lateral liver lobe
- Absent teeth 310&311
- Pulmonary osteomas
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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The main finding is a splenic soft tissue mass, and the top differential is primary splenic neoplasia – such as hemangiosarcoma, round-cell neoplasia, hemangioma, other. Nodular hyperplasia is a potential as well. Ultrasound guided FNA sampling can be used for further differentiation, splenectomy is the therapy of choice, as splenic masses can rupture nevertheless if they are benign or malignant.

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A potential for the renal cyst is cystic renal carcinoma, but this is considered far less likely.



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Male Neutered

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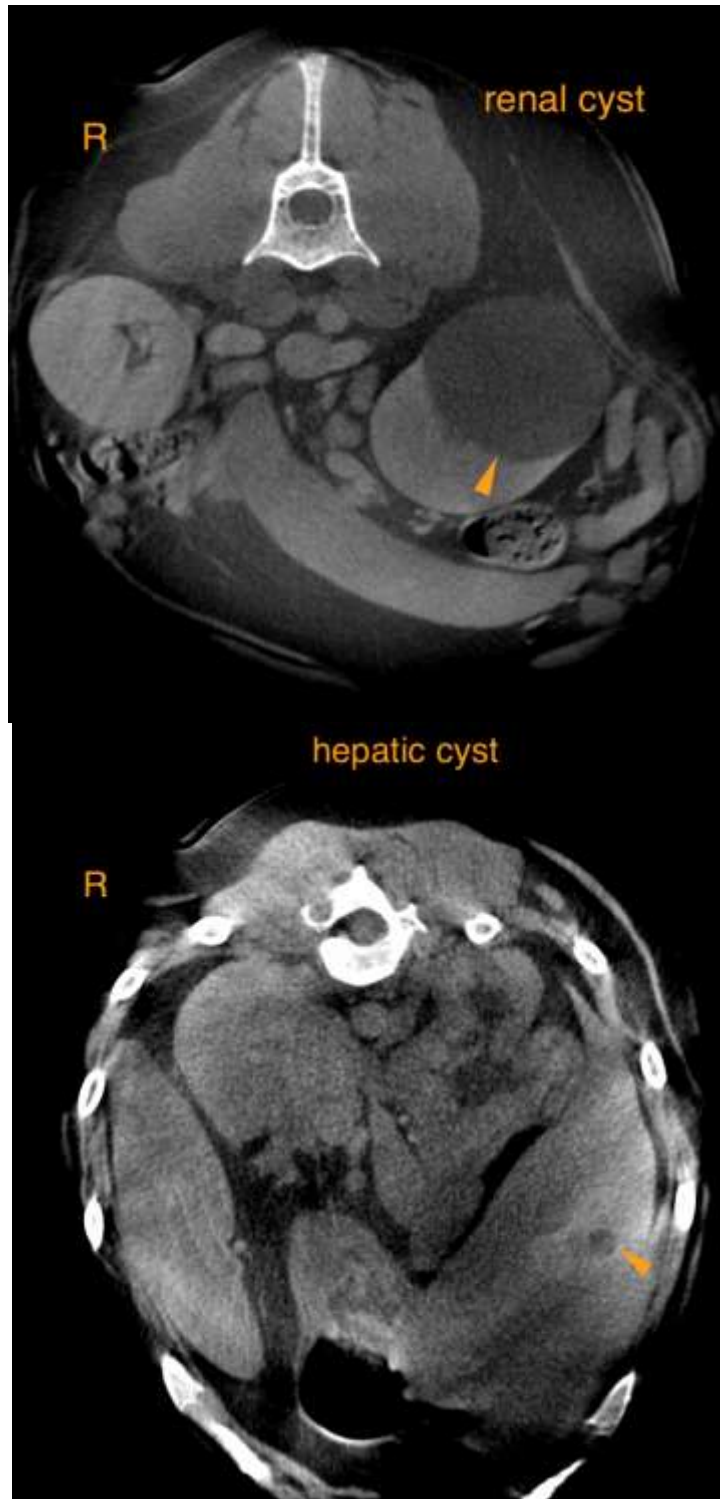
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BREED

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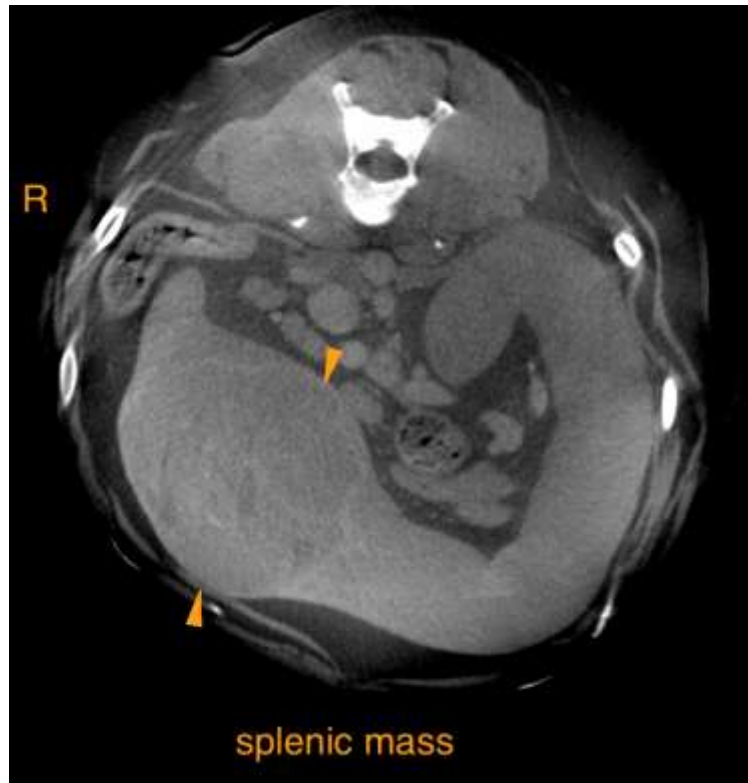
Male Neutered

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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. 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