



PATIENT

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Murphy Wignarajah

Large firm immobile SQ mass on right proximal femur region. Previous aspirate and cytology were non-diagnostic. CT for possible surgical planning and looking for metastases.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Normal PE aside from large firm immobile SQ mass on right proximal femur region. Normal blood work

SPECIES

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE THORAX AND HIND LIMBS

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

BREED

Goldendoodle

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Thorax

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

SEX

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.

MN

AGE

7 Years

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

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.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior, but dystelectasis of the caudodorsal lung field.

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

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Health Partners

Hind limbs

At the cranial aspect of the right thigh, a large, uniform soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancing mass is seen, measuring 13.2 x 15.4 x 14.5 cm in size. The mass is extending from the right inguinal region distally along the cranial aspect of the right thigh, up to the level of the stifle joint. The soft tissue mass merges with the cranial muscles of the right thigh. Multiple tortuous vessels are seen in the periphery of the mass. In the proximal aspect, the mass is extending up to the femoral canal, causing medial deviation of the right femoral vein&artery.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Ashley Gold

Both coxofemoral joints present mild to moderate osteophyte new bone formation.

INVOICE

53608

The right external iliac lymph node and a sacral lymph node are prominent and present increased contrast enhancement in comparison to the contralateral side.

DATE

8-19-22

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Large soft tissue mass cranial aspect right thigh
- Lymphadenopathy right external iliac lymph node & a sacral lymph node
- Degenerative osteoarthritis coxofemoral joints bilaterally
- Dystelectasis of the caudodorsal aspects of the lung, due to general anesthesia
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic spread



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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The soft tissue mass at the cranial aspect of the right thigh is consistent with primary soft tissue neoplasia and sarcoma (e.g. fibrosarcoma, hemangiosarcoma) is likely here. As the mass is blending with the cranial thigh musculature invasive growth is likely and amputation of the right hind limb is considered as the therapy of choice.

The prominent tributary lymph nodes are concerning for metastatic spread, however reactive hyperplasia is a consideration as well. Ultrasound guided FNA sampling can be used as advanced minimally invasive diagnostic tool.





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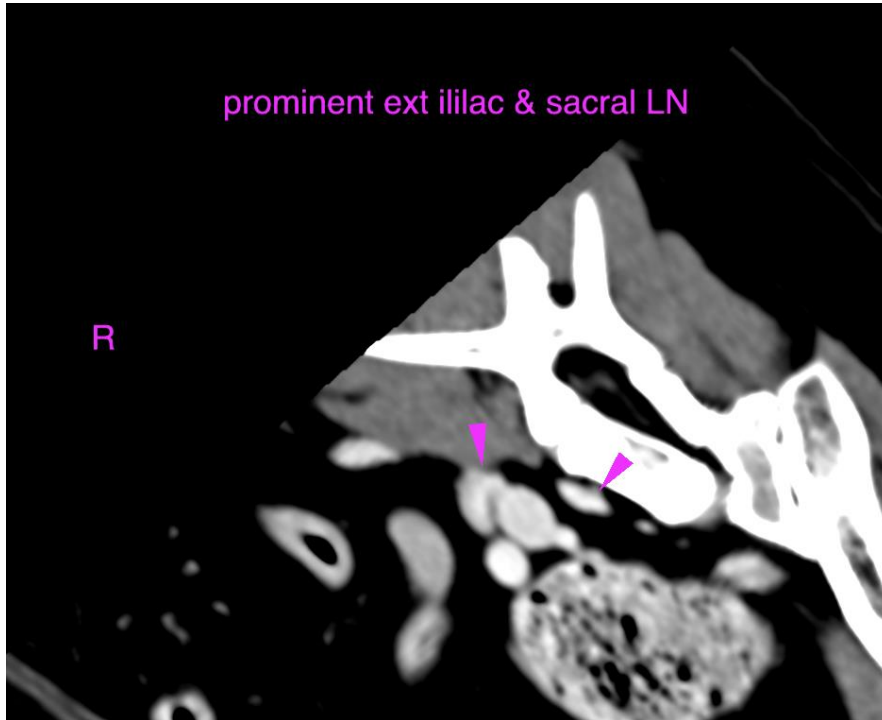
Dr. Ashley Gold

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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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