



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Charlie Welsh Hx vomiting, diarrhea, hematochezia, intestinal mass

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE THORAX AND ABDOMEN

SPECIES A pre- and post-contrast CT study of the thorax and abdomen in a soft tissue reconstruction provided for review.

Canine

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED Thorax

Husky

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

SEX

MN

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.

AGE

9 Years

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 randomly distributed interspersed punctuate mineralization.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

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

Abdomen

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Health
Partners

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.

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

REFERRING VET

Dr. Gold

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

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

INVOICE

53700

In the left ventral abdomen, a small intestinal segment of approximately 12.2 cm in length is presenting multifocal undulating eccentric mural thickening of the wall, measuring up to 7 mm in width. The colon presents a thin & smooth wall.

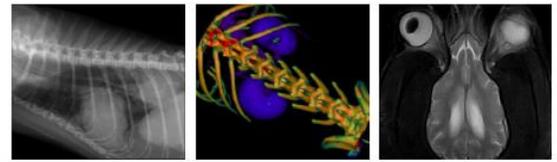
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8-24-22

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures reveal no abnormalities.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Segmental multinodular intramural thickening jejunal wall
- Pulmonary osteomas



PATIENT • No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

Charlie Welsh

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study is fitting the history of segmental small intestinal mural mass, the findings are equivocal for inflammatory lesion (e.g. eosinophilic granulomatous lesions) or jejunal primary neoplasia (e.g. round cell tumor, adenocarcinoma, leiomyosarcoma). Ultrasound guided FNA sampling can be used as advanced minimally invasive diagnostic tool. Complete surgical excision of the affected small intestinal segment is considered feasible.

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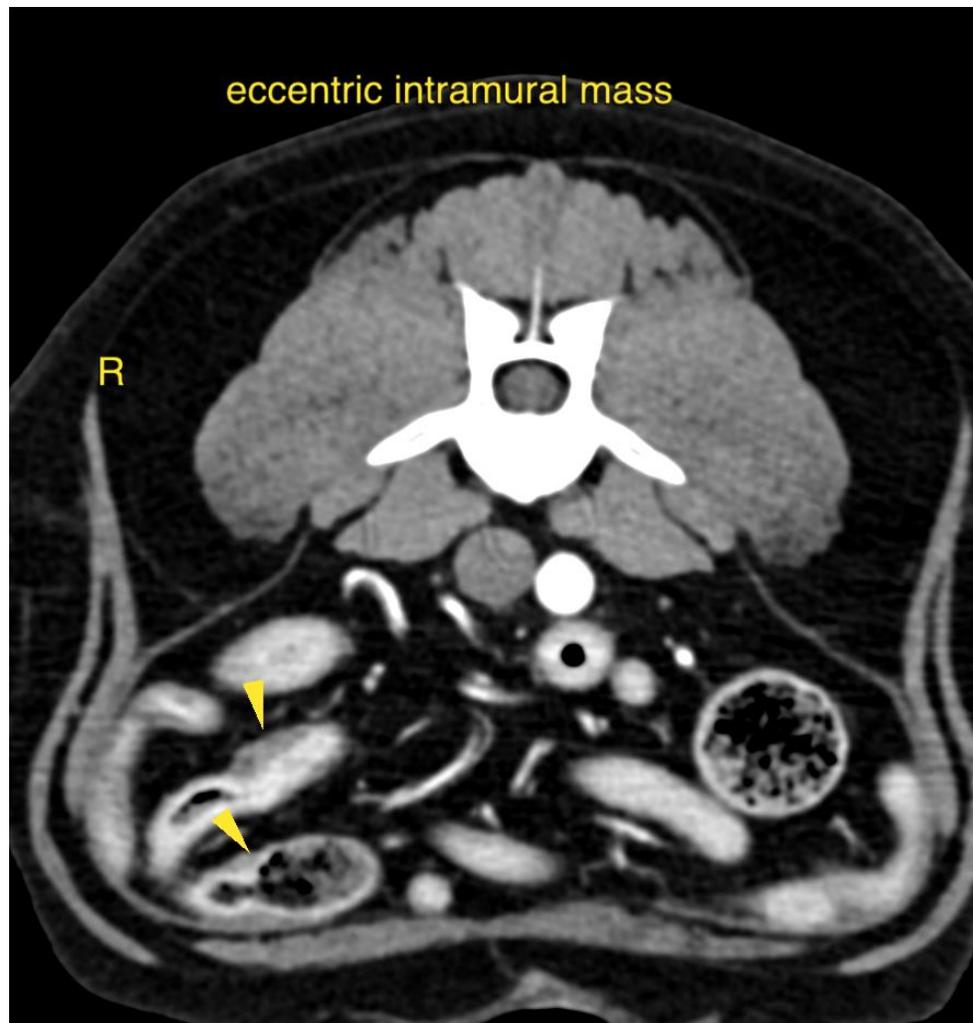
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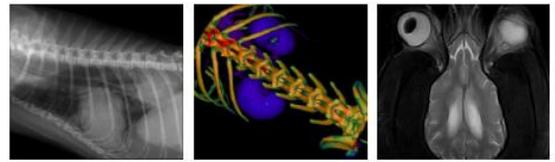
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PATIENT

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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.

SPECIES

Canine

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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