



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Charlie Wiesner History: Left anal sac tumor, patient is also having difficulty defecating

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX AND ABDOMEN

SPECIES

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

BREED Thorax

Australian Shepherd Mix In the subcutaneous tissue of the left lateral thoracic wall, level with the 3rd to 7th left rib, an ovoid shaped, lipoma is appreciated.

SEX

Spayed Female 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.

A thymic remnant is appreciated in the cranial mediastinum.

AGE

11 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, with randomly distributed interspersed punctuate mineralization.

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

HOSPITAL NAME

CARE Surgery Center

Abdomen

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

REFERRING VET

Dr. Seth Bleakley

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.

INVOICE

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

DATE

8/3/23



PATIENT 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.

Charlie Wiesner

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

SPECIES

Canine

In the region of the left anal sac, a well-defined, irregular ovoidal shaped mass with a heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern is seen, measuring 7.2 x 7.4 x 7.3 cm – extending ventrally along the perineal region up to the level of the vulva.

BREED

Australian Shepherd
Mix

The sacral lymph nodes are enlarged, rounded and have a heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern. The descending colon/rectum is deviated ventrally by the mass effect.

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

SEX

Spayed Female

Multifocal moderate spondylosis formation is seen along the lumbar spine. S1 is not fused with S2 and is articulating with the right sacroiliac joint and presents a transverse process at the left aspect. The intervertebral discs L7/S1 and S1/S2 are bulging into the vertebral canal, occupying up to 60% of the cross-sectional area of the vertebral canal at the same level.

AGE

11 Years

Both coxofemoral joints present moderate to marked osteophyte new bone formation, R>L. The acetabular groove bilaterally is shallow and the center of the femoral heads is lateral to the dorsal acetabular rim.

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COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Soft tissue mass region of the left anal sac
- Lymphadenopathy sacral lymph nodes
- Thymic remnant – most likely an incidental finding due to the lack of malignant image features
- Degenerative osteoarthritis coxofemoral joints, due to hip dysplasia
- Asymmetric lumbosacral transitional vertebra (Type III)
- Degenerative lumbosacral stenosis with likely dynamic compression of the cauda equina fibers
- Subcutaneous lipoma left thoracic wall
- Spondylosis deformans
- Pulmonary osteomas
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

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REFERRING VET

Dr. Seth Bleakley

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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The findings are fitting the history of soft tissue mass in the region of the left anal sac – the odds for primary neoplastic transformation of the left anal sac are high, adenocarcinoma is most common. Due to the extend, soft tissue mass of different origin is a consideration, such as mast cell tumor or sarcoma. If not done so yet, recommend FNA of the mass. The mass is extending ventrally up into the vulva, potentially complicating surgical management.

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PATIENT

The enlarged sacral lymph nodes are consistent with metastatic spread and likely explain the difficulties to defecate.

Charlie Wiesner

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Australian Shepherd
Mix



SEX

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.

Spayed Female

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.

AGE

11 Years

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