



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Dillon Kaplan Liver Mass: Ultrasound guided FNA/Cytology Microscopic Findings: Uniform hepatocellular proliferation Comment: The cytologic findings are most consistent with hyperplastic changes in the liver, the etiology of which is not revealed in this sample.

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE THORAX AND ABDOMEN

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

BREED COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Schnauzer 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

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

AGE 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.

7 Years, 7 Months

The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior.

INTERPRETED BY

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

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

Abdomen

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

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging
CFL

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

Borecky

The caudal extremity of the spleen presents with a small nodular lesion protruding beyond the medial surface, measuring 1.6 cm in diameter and being isoattenuating to the splenic parenchyma in the pre and post contrast phase.

INVOICE

53336

Originating from the quadrate liver lobe, an irregular spherical, uniform soft tissue attenuating and heterogeneous contrast enhancing mass is seen, measuring 7.6 x 6.4 x 7.7 cm in size. The mass is extending cranially up to the level of the diaphragm. The remainder of the hepatic parenchyma are uniform soft tissue attenuating and homogeneous contrast enhancing.

The left hepatic lymph node is prominent, rounded and has a heterogeneous contrast enhancement pattern.

DATE

8-8-22

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



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

Dillon Kaplan The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures reveal no abnormalities.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

SPECIES

Canine

- Solitary hepatic mass quadrate liver lobe
- Lymphadenopathy left hepatic lymph node
- Splenic nodular lesion
- Structural normal thorax, no evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease

BREED

Schnauzer

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

SEX

MN

The CT study is fitting the history of solitary hepatic mass and potentials include benign nodular hyperplasia/regeneration nodule or neoplastic transformation of the hepatic parenchyma (e.g. hepatocellular adenoma/carcinoma, neuroendocrine tumor, other). The mass appears to originate from the quadrate liver lobe and is extending up to the hilar region - being in close proximity to delicate anatomical structures, such as portal vein, bile duct. Complete surgical excision might not be feasible - but final decision making warrants diagnostic celiotomy.

AGE

7 Years, 7 Months

Recommend FNA sampling of the left hepatic lymph node to differentiate between reactive hyperplasia versus metastatic disease.

The splenic nodule can present benign nodular hyperplasia, the odds for malignant transformation are considered low. FNA sampling might be used as advanced diagnostic test.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging
CFL

REFERRING VET

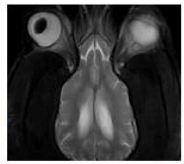
Borecky

INVOICE

53336

DATE

8-8-22



PATIENT

Dillon Kaplan

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Schnauzer

SEX

MN

AGE

7 Years, 7 Months

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging
CFL

REFERRING VET

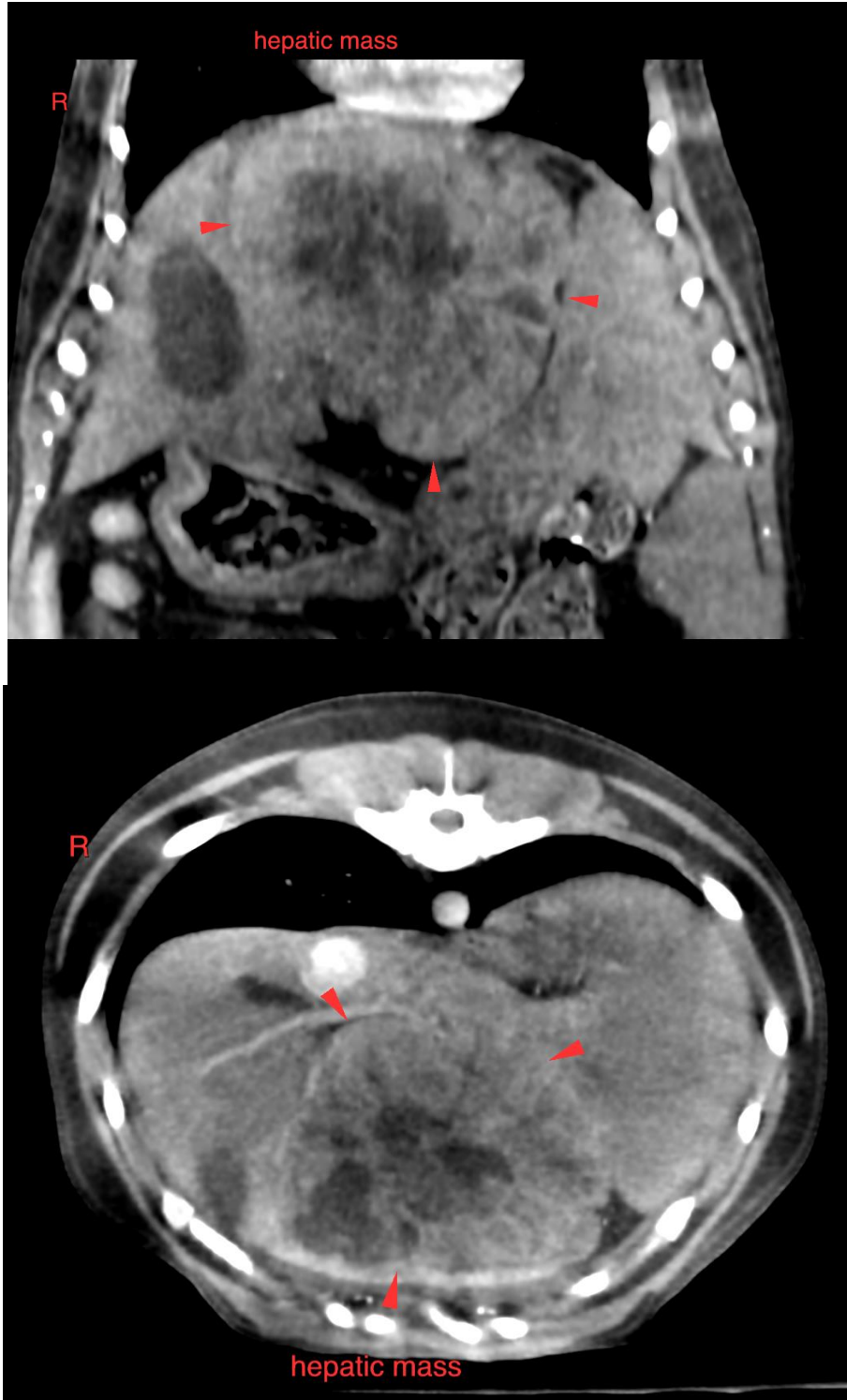
Borecky

INVOICE

53336

DATE

8-8-22





PATIENT

Dillon Kaplan

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Schnauzer

SEX

MN

AGE

7 Years, 7 Months

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging
CFL

REFERRING VET

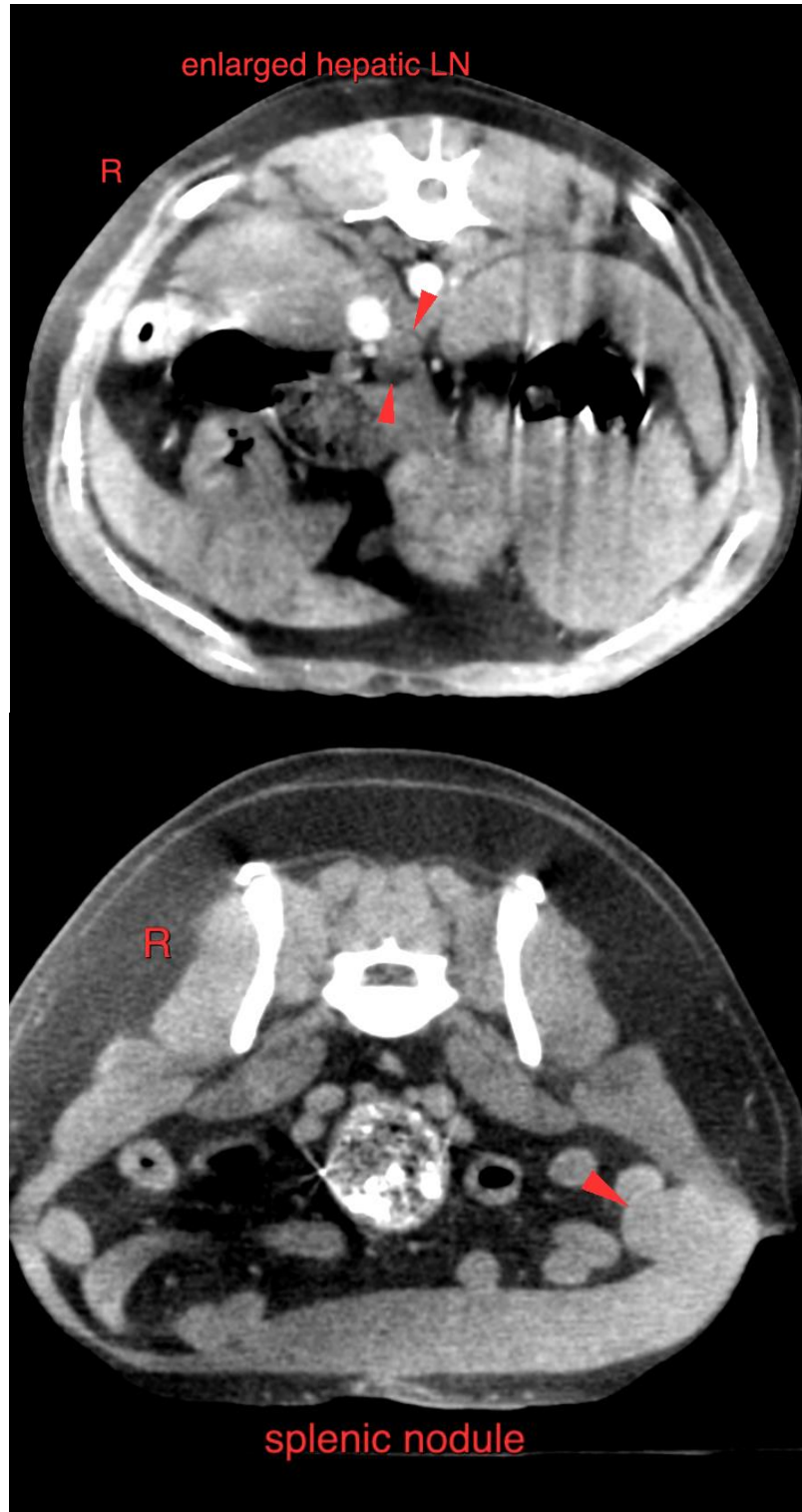
Borecky

INVOICE

53336

DATE

8-8-22





PATIENT

Dillon Kaplan

SPECIES

Canine

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.

BREED

Schnauzer

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

SEX

MN

AGE

7 Years, 7 Months

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Mobile Pet Imaging
CFL

REFERRING VET

Borecky

INVOICE

53336

DATE

8-8-22