



PATIENT

Poppy Saul

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Terrier

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

1Y, 2M

WEIGHT

8kgs

INTERPRETED BY

Tilde Rodrigues Froes,
DMV, MSc., Dr. Med
Vet., Dipl. CBraRVet

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Alejandra

HOSPITAL NAME

CARE Surgery Center

REFERRING VET

Dr. Seth Bleakley

INVOICE

73477

DATE

1-27-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Poppy is a 1 year old spayed female Terrier owned by Barbara Saul that was evaluated for straining to defecate, anorexia, and lethargy on 01/26/2026. It was reported Poppy had had difficulty defecating for 3-4 days with small amounts of soft stool and had not eaten in 2 days. Upon exam, Poppy's abdomen was tense with possible hepatomegaly or splenomegaly. Perirectal swelling and discharge was noted. Radiographs performed revealed a ventrally deviated colon with a soft tissue density extending from the 2nd coccygeal vertebrae to the 6th lumbar vertebrae. The small intestine appeared bunched and deviated rostrally. Poppy was referred to CARE for a surgical consultation and CT scan.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN, PELVIS & THORAX

A pre- and post-contrast CT study of the abdomen, pelvis and thorax are provided for review totaling 2 series. One pre-contrast series of the abdomen, pelvis, and thorax (soft tissue algorithm). One post-contrast series of the pelvis and thorax (soft tissue algorithm).

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

ABDOMEN & PELVIS

A large soft tissue mass is identified in the perineal region, slightly left-sided, with oval to tubular morphology and mildly irregular margins. The lesion shows heterogeneous contrast enhancement, with microvascular foci and hypoattenuating cystic areas. The mass is contiguous with the rectal wall and extends into the pelvic cavity and caudal retroperitoneal space, producing a marked mass effect. The mass measures at least 8.5 x 3.6 x 3.8 cm.

There is compression and displacement of adjacent structures, including: Rightward and ventral displacement of the rectum, descending colon, and urethra.

Despite luminal compression of the rectum and descending colon, only mild fecal retention is observed within the descending colon.

Both anal sacs are not clearly identified.

Cranial displacement of the urinary bladder. The urinary bladder is mildly distended with hypoattenuating fluid admixed with contrast material. The bladder wall is unremarkable.

The sacral and medial iliac lymph nodes are mildly enlarged.

The cecum is normally positioned and gas filled.

The gastrointestinal tract is normally distended and distributed, with no evidence of mural thickening or gastrointestinal mass lesions.

The liver is homogeneous and uniformly contrast enhancing, with normal size and shape. The gallbladder, cystic duct, and common bile duct are within normal limits.

Both kidneys are normal in size, shape, contour, and attenuation pre- and post-contrast. The renal pelvis and ureters are unremarkable.

The adrenal glands, pancreas, and remaining abdominal lymph nodes are within normal limits.



PATIENT

Poppy Saul

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Terrier

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

1Y, 2M

WEIGHT

8kgs

INTERPRETED BY

Tilde Rodrigues Froes,
DMV, MSc., Dr. Med
Vet., Dipl. CBraRVet

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Alejandra

HOSPITAL NAME

CARE Surgery Center

REFERRING VET

Dr. Seth Bleakley

INVOICE

73477

DATE

1-27-26

In the collimated spine, there is a supranumerary lumbar vertebra (L1-L8), with shortening of L5. No evidence of aggressive osseous disease is identified.

THORAX

The trachea and main bronchi are within normal limits.

The thymus is visible with a thin triangular appearance, consistent with residual thymic tissue.

The sternal, cranial mediastinal, and tracheobronchial lymph nodes are unremarkable.

The pulmonary parenchyma demonstrates normal attenuation, with no evidence of micronodules, nodules, or mass lesions.

The bronchial tree shows normal branching and tapering, with thin and smooth bronchial walls and a normal bronchus-to-artery ratio.

The cardiac silhouette and pulmonary vessels are within normal limits, with adequate post-contrast opacification.

The pleural space, diaphragm, thoracic wall, and thoracic esophagus are unremarkable.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

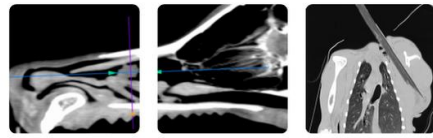
- Large, heterogeneous perineal soft tissue mass, slightly left-sided, contiguous with the rectal wall and extending into the pelvic cavity and caudal retroperitoneal space, causing marked mass effect and displacement of the rectum, descending colon, urethra, and urinary bladder. Differential diagnoses include perineal or pelvic soft tissue neoplasia (e.g., adenocarcinoma, sarcoma, leiomyosarcoma, or others). A large granulomatous inflammatory lesion is also considered, although less likely.
- Mild enlargement of sacral and medial iliac lymph nodes, compatible with reactive lymphadenopathy or possible metastatic involvement.
- Supranumerary lumbar vertebra (L1-L8) with shortened L5, incidental congenital variation*.
- No evidence of thoracic metastatic disease.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study demonstrates a large, infiltrative perineal and pelvic mass arising in close association with the rectal and distal descending colonic wall, extending into the caudal retroperitoneal space. This lesion produces marked compression and displacement of the distal descending colon, rectum, and caudal urinary tract structures, which correlates with the patient's clinical signs of tenesmus and difficulty defecating.

The primary differential diagnosis is neoplasia, even considering the patient's young age. A definitive diagnosis cannot be established by CT alone.

Tissue sampling, via biopsy or fine-needle aspiration, is strongly recommended for histopathological confirmation.



PATIENT

Poppy Saul

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Terrier

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

1Y, 2M

WEIGHT

8kgs

INTERPRETED BY

Tilde Rodrigues Froes,
DMV, MSc., Dr. Med
Vet., Dipl. CBraRVet

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Alejandra

HOSPITAL NAME

CARE Surgery Center

REFERRING VET

Dr. Seth Bleakley

INVOICE

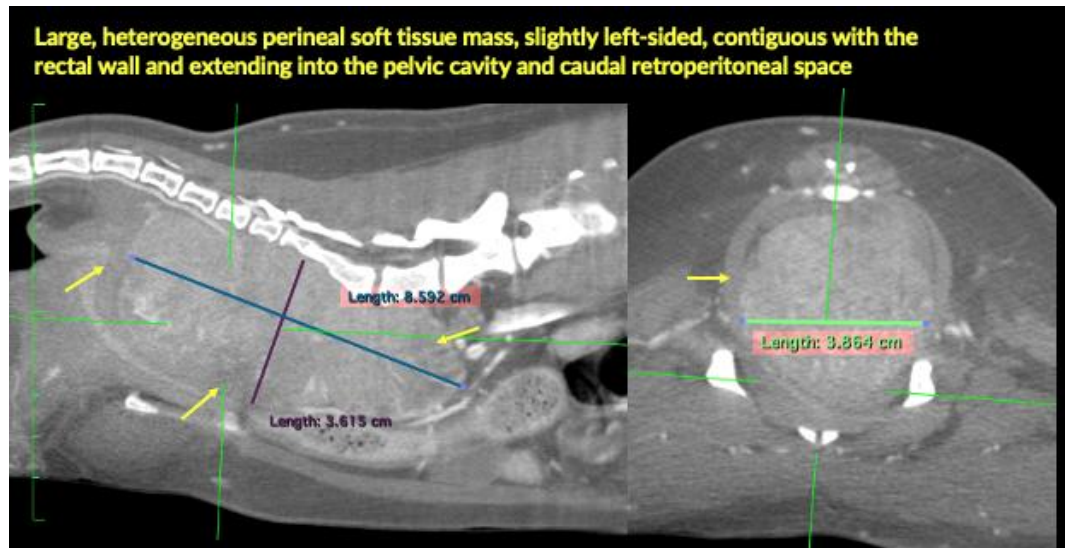
73477

DATE

1-27-26

TECHNICAL COMMENTS

There are motion artifacts present. Additionally, the apparent supranumerary lumbar vertebra (L1-L8) with a shortened L5, previously described as an incidental congenital variation, may represent an imaging artifact rather than a true anatomical abnormality.





PATIENT

Poppy Saul

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Terrier

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

1Y, 2M

WEIGHT

8kgs

INTERPRETED BY

Tilde Rodrigues Froes,
DMV, MSc., Dr. Med
Vet., Dipl. CBraRVet

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Alejandra

HOSPITAL NAME

CARE Surgery Center

REFERRING VET

Dr. Seth Bleakley

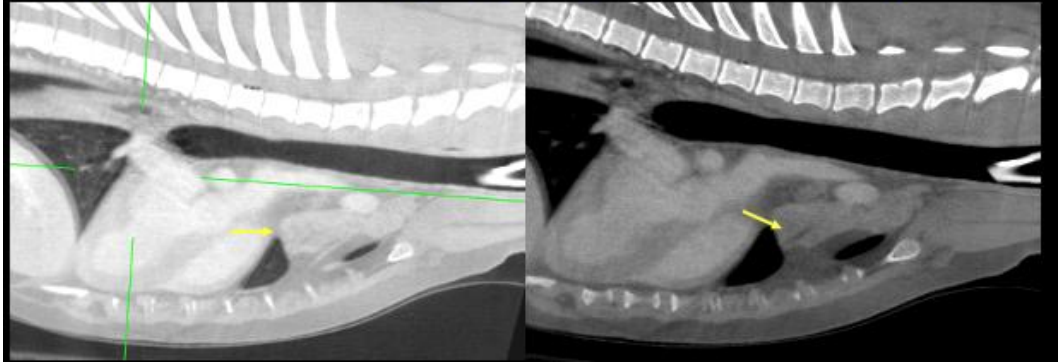
INVOICE

73477

DATE

1-27-26

The thymus is visible with a thin triangular appearance, consistent with residual thymic tissue



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.

Tilde Rodrigues Froes, DMV, MSc., Dr. Med.Vet., Dipl.CBraRVet
info@sonopath.com