

Diagnostic Imaging

Veterinary CT, Ultrasound & Telectology Services
veterinarian referral only

PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Penelope Buck
Acute mass in the left pre-scapular region
Current Medications : Carprofen 50 mg BID, Gabapentin 300 mg PO 8-12 hours

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORACIC LIMBS

Canine
A pre- and post-contrast computed tomographic study of shoulder joints was provided for review, totaling four series acquired in the transverse plane using a bone and soft tissue algorithm.

BREED COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Poodle
SHOULDER JOINTS

SEX
Female Spayed
A large, rounded, partially margined soft tissue mass is identified within the left prescapular cervical region, occupying the intermuscular space between and surrounding the omotransversarius, supraspinatus, and serratus ventralis cervicis muscles. The lesion demonstrates heterogeneous soft tissue attenuation and enhancement with multiple scattered internal mineral attenuating foci. The overall appearance and location are most consistent with marked enlargement of the left superficial cervical (prescapular) lymph node, although a primary intermuscular soft tissue mass with secondary lymph node involvement cannot be completely excluded.

AGE
4Y
The mass is in intimate contact with the adjacent musculature, and complete preservation of the fat planes is not observed, therefore peripheral muscular infiltration and/or fibrous adhesions cannot be excluded. A second adjacent satellite cervical lymph node is also enlarged and rounded.

INTERPRETED BY

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

The lesion measures approximately 6.1 × 4.7 × 5.2 cm.

The mass is contiguous with the prescapular branch of the superficial cervical artery and the superficial cervical vein.

There is no evidence of adjacent cortical osteolysis, periosteal reaction, or direct osseous invasion.

HOSPITAL NAME

Friends For Life
Veterinary Care

The left shoulder joint is unremarkable.

The right shoulder joint and adjacent soft tissues are unremarkable.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Kristina Opalecky

The included cervical spine and partially visualized thoracic cavity are unremarkable. The sternal lymph nodes are within normal limits.

INVOICE

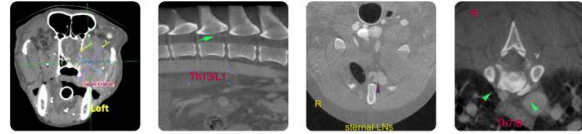
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DATE

5-14-26

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Large heterogeneous soft tissue mass within the left prescapular cervical region, containing multifocal mineral attenuating foci and associated with marked enlargement of the left superficial cervical (prescapular) lymph node and an adjacent satellite lymph node.
- The lesion demonstrates intimate association with adjacent cervical musculature, without preserved fat planes, raising concern for infiltrative behavior and/or adhesions. Differential diagnoses include metastatic or primary lymph node neoplasia (including metastatic carcinoma or lymphoma), primary soft tissue sarcoma with regional lymph node involvement, infectious granuloma with dystrophic mineralization (including fungal disease).



PATIENT

Penelope Buck

- No evidence of adjacent osseous invasion.
- No evidence of thoracic inlet or sternal lymph node enlargement within the included field of view.

SPECIES

Canine

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The tomographic findings reveal a large infiltrative soft tissue mass centered in the left prescapular region, closely associated with the superficial cervical lymph node and adjacent musculature. The absence of preserved fat planes and the intimate association with regional vascular structures raise concern for locally invasive behavior.

BREED

Poodle

The presence of internal mineral attenuating foci may represent dystrophic mineralization, necrosis, or mineralized matrix production. Although the lesion may originate from the superficial cervical lymph node, a primary intermuscular neoplasm with secondary nodal involvement cannot be excluded based on imaging alone.

SEX

Female Spayed

No evidence of adjacent osseous invasion is identified on this examination.

AGE

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Repeat ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration and/or tissue biopsy is recommended, as the previous cytological evaluation was inconclusive. Additional histopathological characterization is advised. In endemic regions, fungal investigation (including cytology, culture, or specific infectious disease testing) should also be considered as part of the diagnostic workup.

Regional staging and complete thoracic CT evaluation may also be considered if clinically indicated.

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HOSPITAL NAME

Friends For Life Veterinary Care

REFERRING VET

Dr. Kristina Opalecky

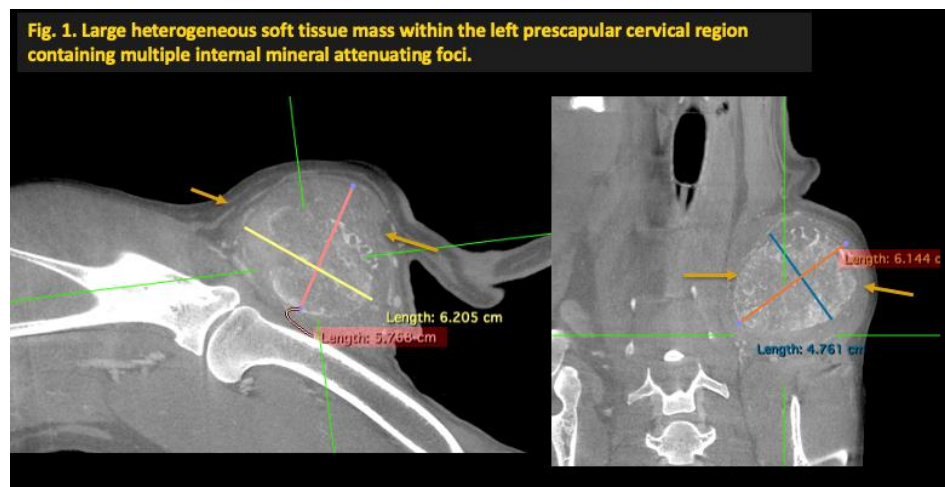


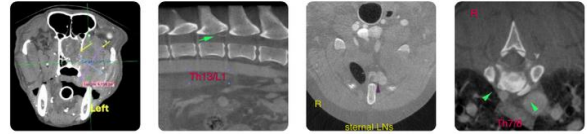
Fig. 1. Large heterogeneous soft tissue mass within the left prescapular cervical region containing multiple internal mineral attenuating foci.

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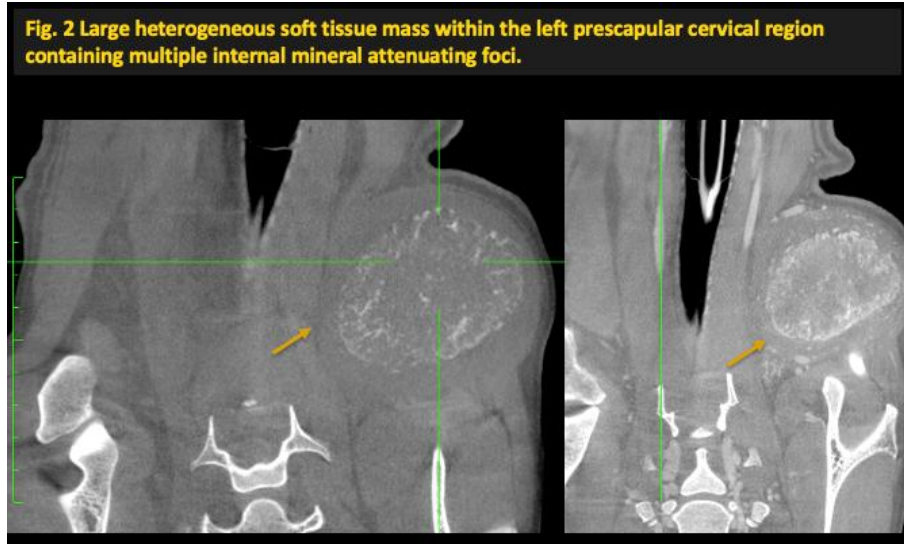


Fig. 2 Large heterogeneous soft tissue mass within the left prescapular cervical region containing multiple internal mineral attenuating foci.

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.

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