

IT'S YOUR CASE

Species: Rabbit Breed: Unspecified Sex: Female Entire Age: 10 years

Clinical History:

Stopped eating this morning

Details of study and technical comments:

A radiographic study of the thorax and abdomen is available for review, and comprises right laterally recumbent and ventrodorsal projections.

The study is of diagnostic quality.

Diagnostic interpretation:

There is a multifocal nodular interstitial pulmonary pattern. In the region of the caudal subsegment of the left caudal lung lobe is an 8 mm diameter soft tissue opaque nodule (pink arrows) while in the ventral aspect of the left caudal lung lobe is an ovoid 6 x 12 mm soft tissue opaque nodule (orange arrow). In the right caudal lung lobe is a 9 mm diameter mass (mint green arrow) Throughout the pulmonary parenchyma are other soft tissue opaque nodules ranging from 2 to 3 mm in diameter (yellow arrows). These are superimposed on a hazy background of generalised increase pulmonary opacity. The cardiac silhouette has normal size and shape. Other mediastinal structures are normal. The pleural space and chest wall are normal.

The patient has thin body condition. There is generally poor peritoneal serosal detail. In the right caudo-ventral abdomen there is a soft tissue mass effect which displaces the normal pattern of stippled caecal gas (red arrows); within this mass there is multifocal irregular shaped mineralisations. The stomach is reduced in size compared to normal expectations, and contains a soft tissue pack of ingesta surrounded by gas. Renal silhouettes and the spleen and urinary bladder are not identified.

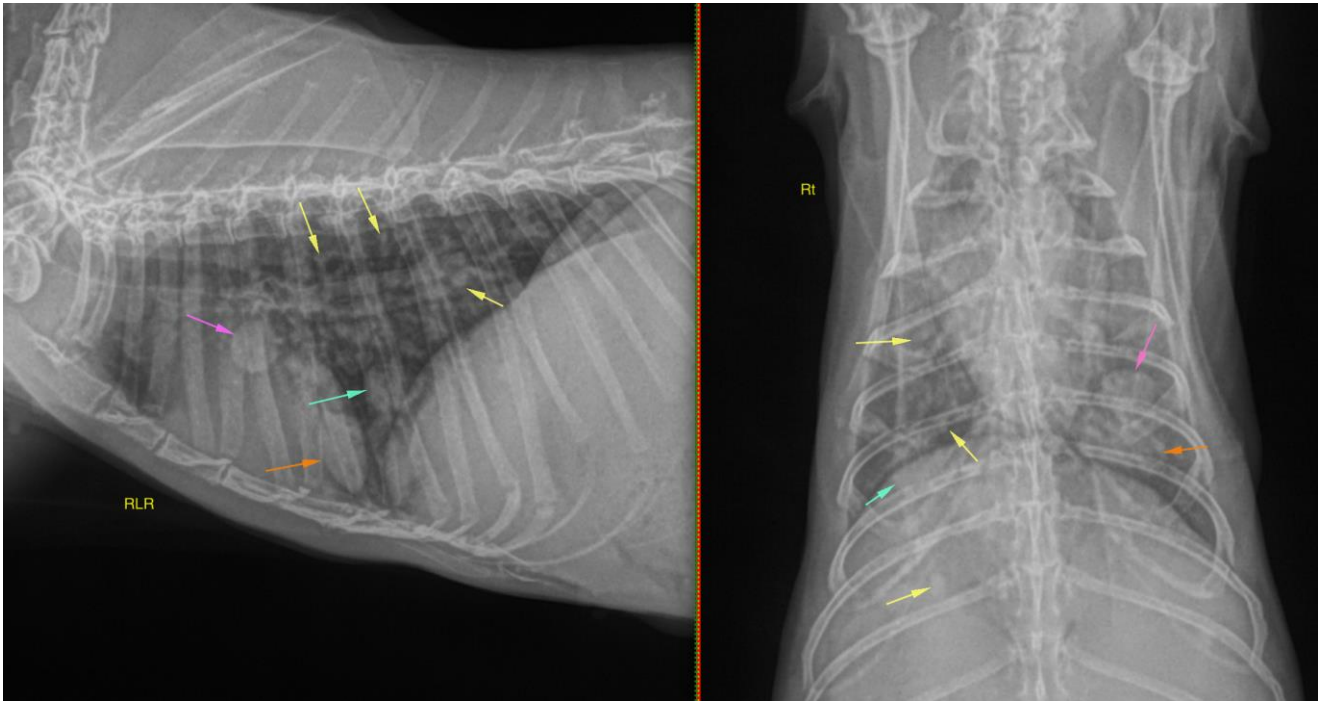


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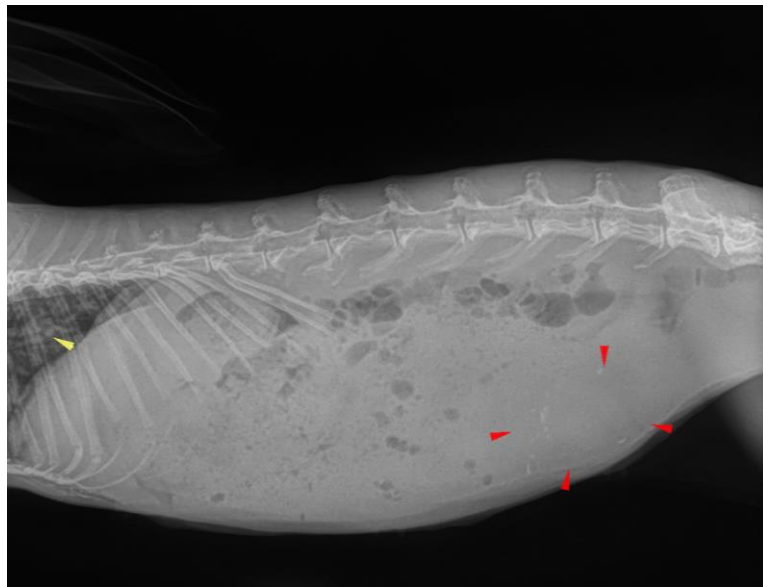
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This report is based on the available history and radiographic interpretation only and not on a physical examination of the patient. It has been prepared specifically for interpretation by the currently licensed and registered veterinary surgeon responsible for the care of this patient.



Multifocal nodular interstitial pulmonary pattern



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Right caudal abdominal mineralised mass

Conclusions:

- Right caudal abdominal mass
 - most likely a neoplasm with dystrophic mineralisation, DDX abscess or granuloma, less likely cyst
 - DDX for origin of neoplasia include a uterine adenocarcinoma, other uterine tumour, urothelial cell carcinoma, intestinal lymphoma (such as caecal lymphoma) or adenocarcinoma.
- Multifocal nodular interstitial pulmonary pattern consistent with pulmonary metastases
 - Less likely DDX is multifocal granulomatous lung disease or multifocal lung abscesses

Clinical comment for rabbit uterine pathology:

Uterine adenocarcinoma is the most common neoplasia in female rabbits. Other uterine tumors occur (e.g. leiomyosarcoma, leiomyoma, choriocarcinoma, hemangiosarcoma, Mullerian tumors). Pulmonary metastasis is the most common site of malignancy for uterine adenocarcinoma and can occur before lesions are visible radiographically in the lung.

Ovariohysterectomy is curative for any uterine neoplasia in rabbits if the neoplasia has not moved beyond the uterus. Unfortunately since metastasis often occurs prior to radiological evidence, evaluation for metastasis every 3-6 mo should occur after surgery. Ovariohysterectomy in young rabbits is preventive.

- Quesenberry KE, Orcutt CJ, Mans C, Carpenter JW. Ferrets, rabbits and rodents. Elsevier; 2020.



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