



VETCT
CONSULTANTS IN TELEMEDICINE

IT'S YOUR CASE

Species: Canine

Breed: Crossbreed, medium Sex: Female Neutered

Age: 11 years

Clinical History:

Several days non ambulatory paraparetic, decreased hindlimb withdrawal. Rule out thoracic neoplasia prior to MRI

Details of study and technical comments: 3 view thoracic radiographs (4 films) are provided for interpretation.



Reported by VetCT

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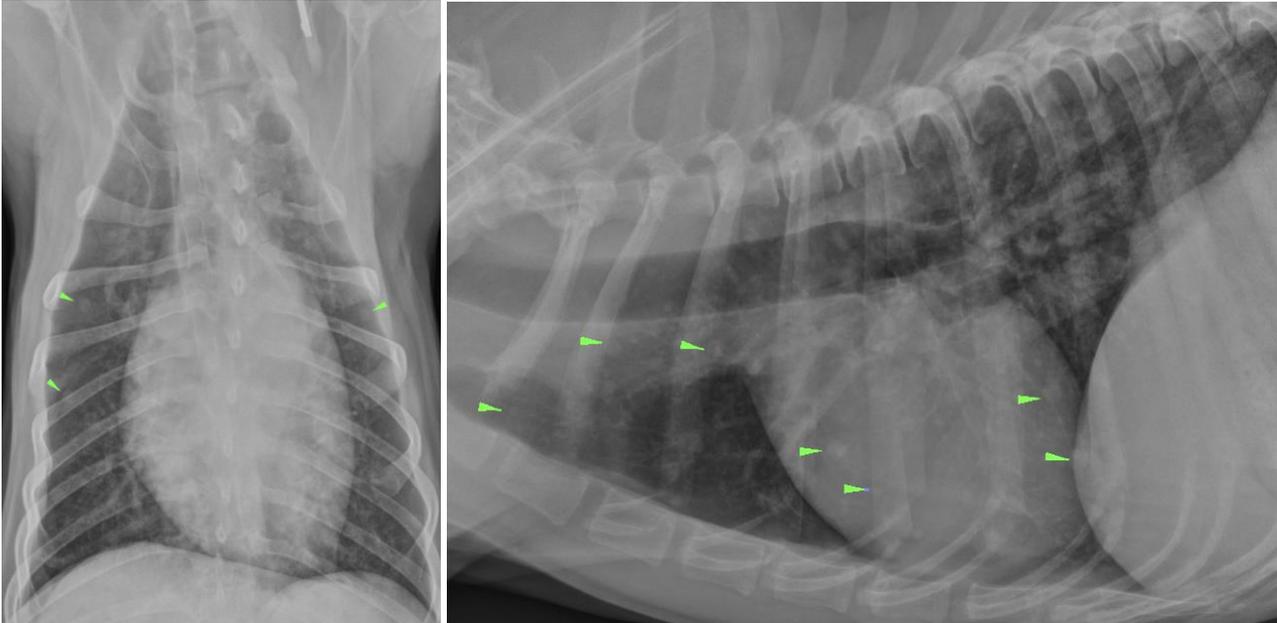
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This report is based on the available history and radiographic interpretation only and not on a physical examination of the patient. It must therefore only be interpreted by a currently licensed and registered veterinary surgeon responsible for the care of this patient.

Diagnostic interpretation:

Multifocally in the lungs there are innumerable soft tissue density nodules ranging in size from 0.4-0.6 cm (green arrows).

The heart has normal size, shape, and position. The trachea and mediastinum are within normal limits. There are no substantial abnormalities of the pleural space noted. In the soft tissues of the ventrum there are rounded subcutaneous nodules noted on the right lateral view that are not apparent on the left lateral view. The sternbra and costal arches have mild nonaggressive remodelling considered incidental. There are no other substantial abnormalities of the skeletal structures included in the study. The portion of the cranial abdomen included in the study is within normal limits.



Conclusions:

1. Nodular lung pattern-consider metastatic neoplasia most likely
2. Nodules are ventrum most likely lipomas – please correlate with palpation and consider sampling if indicated

Additional comments:

Given the patient age, the finding of pulmonary nodules is highly concerning for metastatic neoplasia. However, a primary neoplastic process is not identified- the lung nodules may be related to the reported neurological signs such as if a spinal or vertebral neoplasm is present. In addition, consider thorough oral examination, per rectal palpation, abdominal ultrasonography, long bone and digital palpation etc. to screen for a primary neoplasm. Fungal granulomas could also be considered as a cause of the lung nodules if correlated to clinical signs and exposure history – these can have an identical appearance to pulmonary metastasis.



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