

Diagnostic Imaging in Canine Thyroid Adenocarcinoma in 4 cases

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Four dogs with cervical mass were referred to Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital of Seoul National University. Clinical signs of 2 dogs were anorexia, weight loss, coughing, dyspnea, and palpable cervical mass. The other 2 dogs had non-clinical signs except for palpable cervical mass. They were evaluated with physical examination, blood works, diagnostic imaging include of radiography, ultrasonography, and computed tomography (CT), and fine needle aspiration or histopathologic examination.

Radiography in 4 dogs, ultrasonography in 3 dogs, and CT in 1 dog were performed. Radiography showed a large space occupying soft tissue mass in cervical region. Displacement of trachea by mass effect and calcification within the soft tissue mass were detected (2 dogs). Pulmonary metastatic nodules and interstitial and alveolar infiltration were shown in 2 dogs. Three of these had ultrasonography that showed large, heterogeneous, irregular marginated masses with vasculization. These masses were around carotid artery. Multiple echogenic foci were identified in one mass possibly associated with calcification. CT findings for 1 dog included large, irregular shaped, and well-marginated masses in the bilateral cranial cervical region with contrast enhancement.

All these cases were diagnosed as thyroid adenocarcinoma by fine needle biopsy and histopathologic examination.

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