



## PATIENT

Sadie Acosta

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Shar-Pei

## SEX

Female

## AGE

12 Years

## WEIGHT

58

## INTERPRETED BY

Heike Rudorf, DVM, Dr.  
med. Vet., DipECVDI  
DVR

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Ralph

## HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Clinic of  
Queens

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Mucera

## INVOICE

35703

## DATE

11/28/25

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Patient presents for consultation due to cough; however, during the consultation, a pendulous abdomen and a mild heart murmur are observed, with the rest of the vital signs normal.

## RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN

The LS disc space is narrow and bridging new bone is located ventral to it.

The abdominal organs are surrounded by fat; the abdominal wall is pendulous.

The liver extends well beyond the costal arch, and the ventral portion is lobulated with rounded edges.

The spleen is not visible.

The gastric axis is caudally rotated and distended with air and fluid. The small intestinal loops are caudally and dorsally displaced and are mainly of fluid opacity. Terminal colon and rectum contain a small amount of fecal matter.

One renal shadow is partially obscured by intestinal loops; the other one is not detectable. The bladder is moderately full, and the bladder neck is located intraabdominally.

A prostatic shadow is just visible cranial to the pubic brim.

The sublumbar region appears physiological.

The caudal vena cava is angled from caudoventral to cranio-dorsal, suggesting left sided cardiomegaly.

## RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Liver mass
- Possible left sided cardiomegaly

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Differential diagnoses for a hepatic mass are:

- Tumor (e.g., hepatocellular carcinoma, bile duct tumor, sarcoma)
- Metastases from a primary tumor elsewhere
- Granuloma
- Cysts (e.g., parasitic)

Although cytology can be helpful, the most accurate diagnosis of a liver tumor is made with an ultrasound-guided, core-needle biopsy. Malignant liver tumors tend to metastasize, most commonly to the surrounding lymph nodes, peritoneum and the lungs. Depending on the intended treatment plan, echocardiography, abdominal ultrasound with biopsy or contrast CT of thorax and abdomen are recommended.



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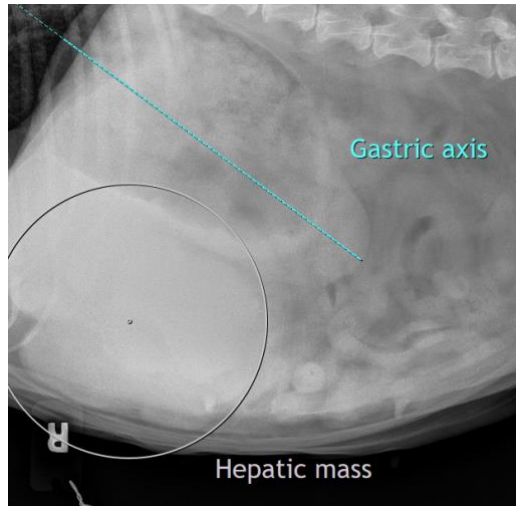
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**The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.**

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.

**Heike Rudolf, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI, DVR**  
[info@sonopath.com](mailto:info@sonopath.com)