



**PATIENT**

Coco Kukol

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Mix

**SEX**

FS

**AGE**

13 yrs

**WEIGHT**

31.4 lbs.

**INTERPRETED BY**

R. McKenzie Daniel,  
 DVM, DABVP  
 (Canine and Feline)

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Kerri Becker

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Ramapo Valley AH

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Brundage

**INVOICE**

10485

**DATE**

12/18/25

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Suspected mass on spleen. lethargy (did not want to come inside) vomiting, rads performed, due to vomiting and sensitivity on palpation of abd. Cerenia  
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: O declined.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 3.0 cm exhibited normal thickness and tone. Anechoic urine was present in the lumen with no evidence of urine or lumen sediment, mineral, or calculi. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes was noted.

No obvious medial Iliac or sublumbar lymphadenopathy/masses.

Normal size and margination were present in the kidneys. A normal 1:3 cortex / medulla ratio was maintained. The medulla and cortices were uniform in texture with some increased echogenicity and mild loss of corticomedullary symmetry and definition expected for the age of the patient. No evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 5.4 cm in length. The right kidney measured 5.1 cm in length.

**Adrenal Glands**

The bilateral adrenal glands were normal in size. Mild parenchyma heterogeneity and mild capsule asymmetry were present without suspicion for overt neoplasia. The left adrenal gland measured 0.54 cm width in the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland measured 0.53 cm width in the caudal pole.

**Spleen**

A cavitated, nonhomogeneous, irregularly expansive mass involving the spleen was present and measured ~13.0 cm diameter. The non-affected spleen exhibited primarily finely textured and homogenous parenchyma which was hyperechoic to the liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The splenic vasculature at the hilus was normal in volume with no evidence of congestion or thrombosis. Surrounding peri splenic hyperechoic omentum was noted with potential adhesions.

**Liver/ Gallbladder**

The liver was subjectively normal in size, exhibiting a maintained symmetrical contour with adequate vascular volume. The liver parenchyma was mildly nonuniform and hypoechoic to the spleen with a moderate coarse echotexture and subjective mild parenchymal remodeling. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion. The gallbladder was non-distended in size with mildly thickened hyperechoic wall. The gallbladder contained primarily anechoic content with mild gallbladder debris. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal.



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***Gastrointestinal***

The stomach was not definitively visualized potentially secondary to gastric displacement owing to the splenic mass.

The visualized small intestine presented intact wall layering with normal 1:3 muscularis/mucosa ratio. The lumen of the small intestine was empty.

Normal visible colon wall layers were present with apparent formed feces in lumen.

***Pancreas***

The pancreas was not definitively visualized owing to increased omental artifact.

***Free Abdomen***

Mild to moderate peritoneal effusion was present. No obvious significant omental lymphadenopathy was visualized.

Rapid view of the heart revealed no evidence of pericardial masses or effusion in the visible window.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Cavitated splenic mass
- Peri splenic hyperechoic omentum and peritoneal effusion
- Mild hepatic parenchymal remodeling
- Age-related renal changes

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Although histopathology is required for definitive diagnosis, the splenic mass is most suggestive of neoplasia such as sarcoma or other. Benign pathologies are possible, yet considered less likely.

Definitive cardiac or intrabdominal major organ metastasis was not obvious. Non-sonographically evident metastasis / micrometastasis, early omental seeding, and omental adhesions cannot be excluded. Assuming normal clotting status and no evidence of pathology on three view chest radiographs, splenectomy with gross inspection of the peritoneal cavity could be considered.



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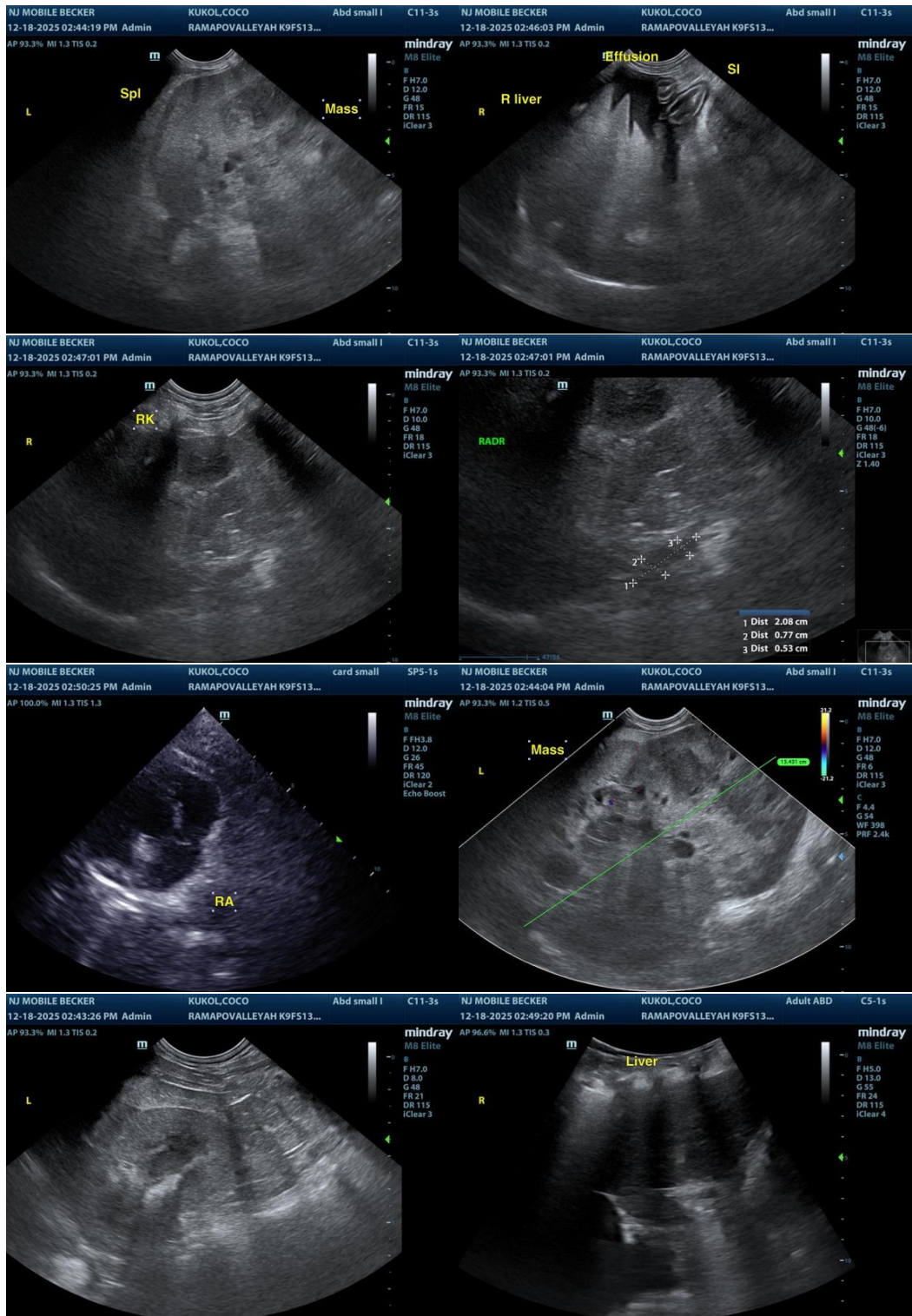
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

**R. McKenzie Daniel, DVM, DABVP (Canine/Feline Practice)**  
[info@sonopath.com](mailto:info@sonopath.com)