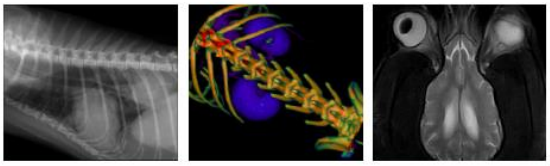
SonoPath Teleradiology

EDUCATIONAL TELECONSULTATION SERVICES™



SonoPath.com
1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT

Princess Manikas

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Poodle

SEX

FN

AGE

14 Years

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

HOSPITAL NAME

Colyton Veterinary Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dalton Nguyen

INVOICE

55959

DATE

1-3-23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Patient boarding in hospital. Developed acute inappetance. Blood work mild increase in ALKP - otherwise within normal limits AFAST scan - concerns of liver nodules and potentially liver mass

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN

Plain and post contrast studies in soft tissue and bone windows available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

A 1.5 cm sized slightly expansile heterogeneously hypoenhancing nodule is seen in the left division of the liver. A 1 cm sized cyst is seen within the parenchyma of the right medial liver lobe. Occasional smaller faintly hyperenhancing nodules are seen.

The gallbladder is moderately distended. A millimeter sized mineral attenuating structure is seen ventrally within the gallbladder.

Multiple small hyperenhancing splenic nodules are seen.

Mineral attenuating foci are seen in the renal diverticuli of both kidneys.

The adrenal glands present within age related normal limits.

No abnormalities of the pancreas or gastrointestinal tract are seen.

The abdominal lymph nodes present within normal limits.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Expansile left divisional liver nodule.
- Right divisional liver cyst.
- Multiple smaller hepatic nodules.
- Small splenic nodules.
- Gallbladder microlithiasis.
- Bilateral hypercalcemic nephropathy.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study reveals a large expansile nodule in the left division of the liver most likely within the left lateral liver lobe. The nodule is in a resectable position. Differential diagnosis for this and the other liver nodules includes regenerative nodule, benign nodular hyperplasia, and primary or secondary neoplasia of the liver which, however, is thought less likely.

The splenic nodules are more likely to represent extramedullary hematopoiesis or benign nodular hyperplasia rather than neoplastic infiltrate.

Sampling of the hepatic and splenic nodules could be considered for further definition and discussed versus further laboratory, clinical, and ultrasonographic monitoring.

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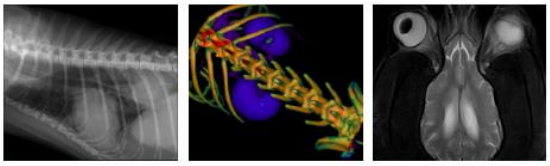

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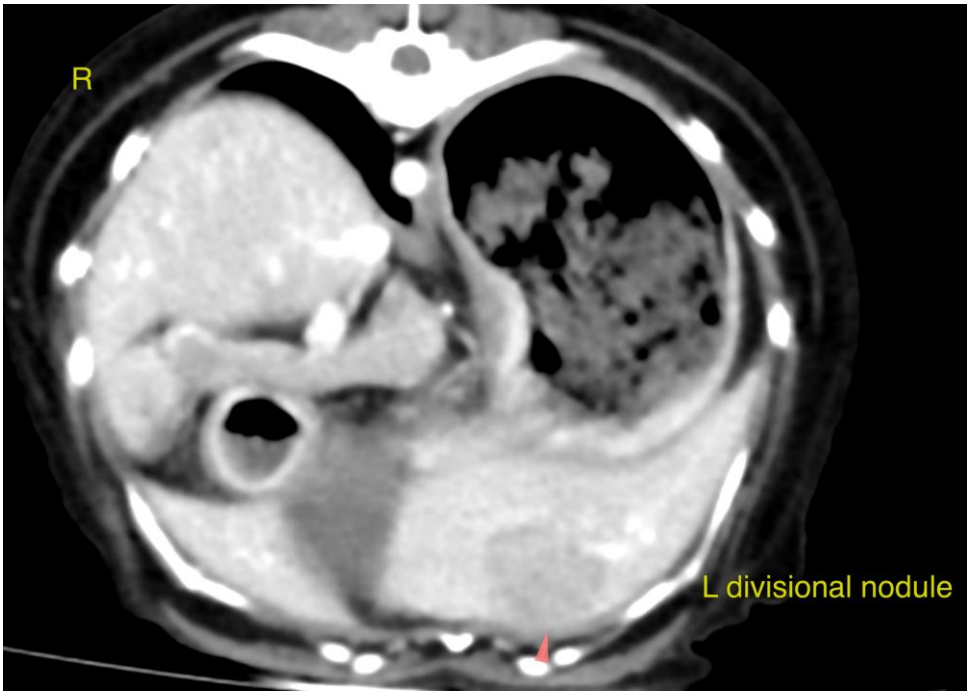

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Nele Eley, DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI
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Nele.Eley@sonopath.com