



PATIENT

Roxie Paget

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pitbull

SEX

FS

AGE

10Y

WEIGHT

78lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley (Ondreka),
DVM Dr. med. vet.,
DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Michelle

HOSPITAL NAME

Scottsdale Veterinary
Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Hertz

INVOICE

73074

DATE

12-18-25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Per xray report may have nodules on spleen, was recommended for further imaging.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN

Plain and post contrast studies are available for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The serosal fat presents normal attenuation behavior. There is no evidence of peritoneal effusion or peritonitis.

Both kidneys present within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture. After contrast administration, a bilaterally symmetric and uniform nephro- and pyelogram is noted.

The adrenal glands are within normal limits for size, shape and organ architecture.

Multiple faintly hyperenhancing and isoenhancing splenic nodules are scattered throughout the splenic parenchyma. The nodules are well defined, soft tissue attenuating, and without central mineralization or cavitation. No signs of capsular breach are seen. Photon starvation artifacts were present which may limit fine characterization of very small nodules in the head of the spleen.

The splenic lymph nodes are within normal limits.

The liver presents with normal shape, even surface, uniformly attenuating parenchyma and homogeneous contrast enhancement, unremarkable.

The pancreas is evenly contoured; the pancreatic parenchyma is homogeneous and presents uniform contrast enhancement.

The position, delineation, wall and content of the gastrointestinal tract are considered within normal limits throughout.

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures reveal no abnormalities.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Multiple small splenic nodules.
- No other abnormalities detected.

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The CT study reveals multiple small splenic nodules up to the size of 1.0 cm diameter. Differential diagnosis includes benign lymphoid hyperplasia, which is common in older dogs and typically benign, as well as extramedullary hematopoiesis, hematoma, and less likely benign or malignant neoplasia. Correlation with clinical findings is recommended. Ultrasonographic monitoring in 2-3 months may help assess for changes in nodule size and morphology.



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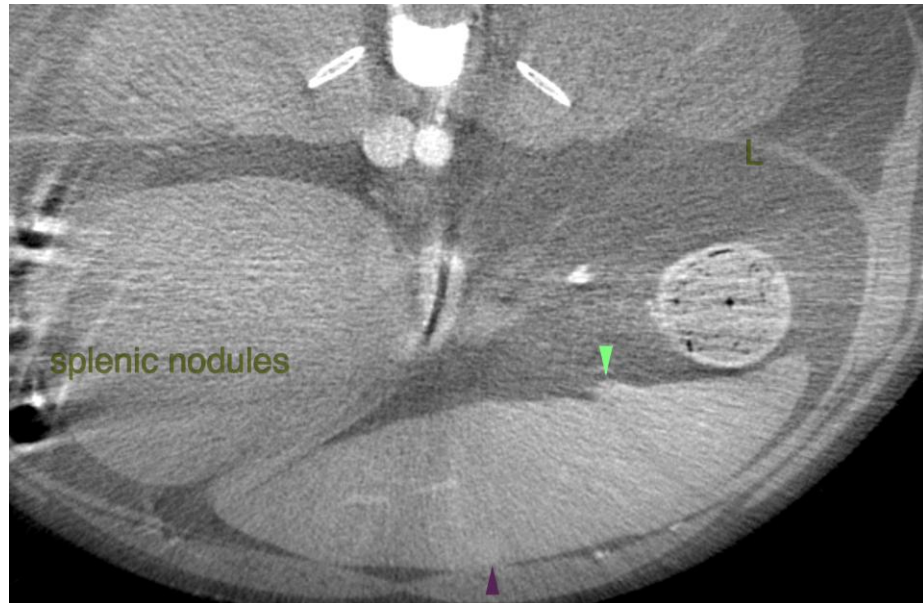
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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 (Ondreka), DVM, Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI
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