



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

**Gaston Barbosa**  
**SPECIES** Abdominal ultrasound Interpretation (report attached). 1. The appearance of the spleen is concerning for a neoplastic process such as lymphoma. 2. Mass adjacent to the gallbladder. A malignant neoplastic process is considered. Multiple etiologies are possible. 3. The appearance of the liver likely represents a vacuolar hepatopathy. An endocrine or metabolic etiology is considered. 4. Adrenomegaly. Functional or nonfunctional adenomata is considered.  
**Canine** Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Hx of hepatomegaly. ACTH normal results.

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN, THORAX, & PELVIS**

**BREED** Post contrast study of the thorax and plain and post contrast studies of the abdomen and pelvis available for review.  
**Terrier Mix**

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**SEX Abdomen & Pelvis**

**Neutered Male** Mild generalized enlargement of the spleen is noted. The parenchymal attenuation and enhancement appear to be within normal limits.

**AGE** A 9mm sized nodule is seen in the caudal pole of the left adrenal gland. The right adrenal gland presents within normal limits.

14 Years

A 16 x 9mm sized soft tissue mass with mild enhancement is seen in the ventrocaudal aspect of the gallbladder. The mass presents extra- and intra-luminal expansion. The remainder of the gallbladder presents within normal limits.

**INTERPRETED BY**

**Nele Eley (Ondreka), DVM Dr. med. vet., DipECVDI** Moderate generalized enlargement of the liver with hyper- and hypo-enhancing nodules and a left divisional cyst is seen.

The portal lymph nodes present within normal limits.

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An ill-defined soft tissue mass with mineralizations appears to be present in the perianal area dorsal to the anal gland.

**Thorax**

**REFERRING VET**

Meaux

The bony and surrounding soft tissue structures are within normal limits.

The sternal and cranial mediastinal lymph nodes present mild symmetric enlargement.

The cardiovascular structures including the pulmonary vasculature are within normal limits.

**INVOICE**

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The bronchial tree presents with regular branching and tapers uniformly towards the periphery as expected, the bronchial walls are thin and smooth. The bronchus-to-artery ratio is within normal limits.

The lung parenchyma presents the expected architecture and attenuation behavior.

**DATE**

4-19-23



**PATIENT** Small incidental gas pockets are seen within the esophageal lumen, there is no evidence of abnormal dilation.

Gaston Barbosa

**COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

**SPECIES**

Canine

- Small soft tissue mass of the gallbladder wall.
- Caudal pole nodule of the left adrenal gland.
- Moderate hepatomegaly with multiple nodules and parenchymal cysts.
- Mild generalized splenomegaly.
- Suspect mineralizing perianal soft tissue mass.
- Mild sternal and cranial mediastinal lymphadenomegaly.

**BREED**

Terrier Mix

**INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**SEX**

Neutered Male

The CT study reveals a small soft tissue mass in the caudoventral aspect of the gallbladder. Neoplasia is a primary differential diagnosis. Granuloma and focal hyperplasia cannot be ruled out entirely but are thought less likely. Correlate with the ultrasonographic examination and consider sampling under ultrasonographic guidance for further definition.

**AGE**

14 Years

Differential diagnosis for the caudal pole nodule of the left adrenal gland includes functional/nonfunctional adenoma, early adenocarcinoma, or pheochromocytoma. Functional hyperadrenocorticism appears to be a potential in conjunction with the findings of the liver.

**INTERPRETED BY**

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DVM Dr. med. vet.,  
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Endocrine, metabolic, vacuolar hepatopathy are potential differential diagnoses for the hepatic changes with benign nodular hyperplasia, regenerative nodules, and less likely metastases as differential diagnoses for the nodules. Hepatitis and diffuse infiltrative disease cannot be ruled out entirely. Consider parenchymal sampling for further definition.

The splenic enlargement may be due to congestion, however, diffuse infiltrative disease such as neoplastic with round cells and splenitis cannot be ruled out entirely. Consider ultrasound guided FNA for further definition.

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The changes of the sternal and cranial mediastinal lymph nodes suggest reactive hyperplasia. Early metastatic disease or round cell infiltrate cannot be ruled out entirely.

Rectal examination, examination of the perianal soft tissues, and sampling of the presumed mass in the perianal area are recommended as well.

**REFERRING VET**

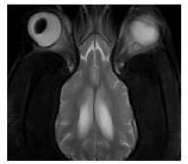
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**PATIENT**

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**SPECIES**

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**AGE**

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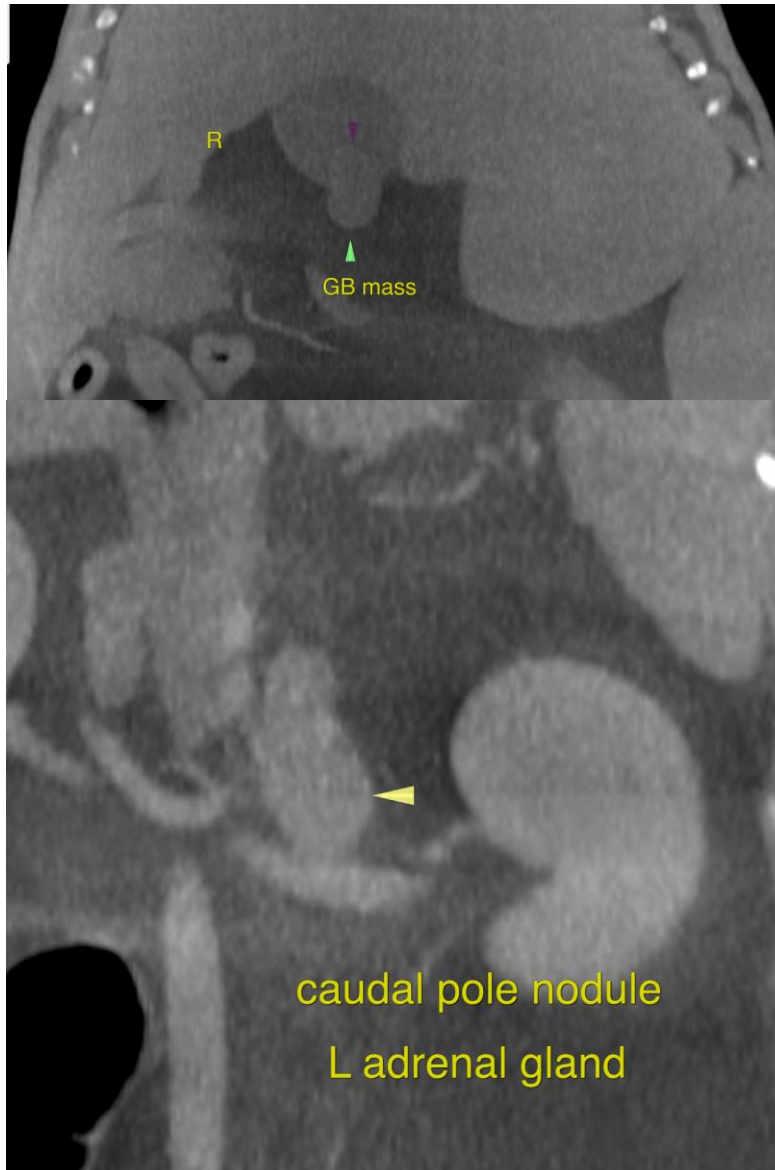
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**PATIENT**

Gaston Barbosa

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

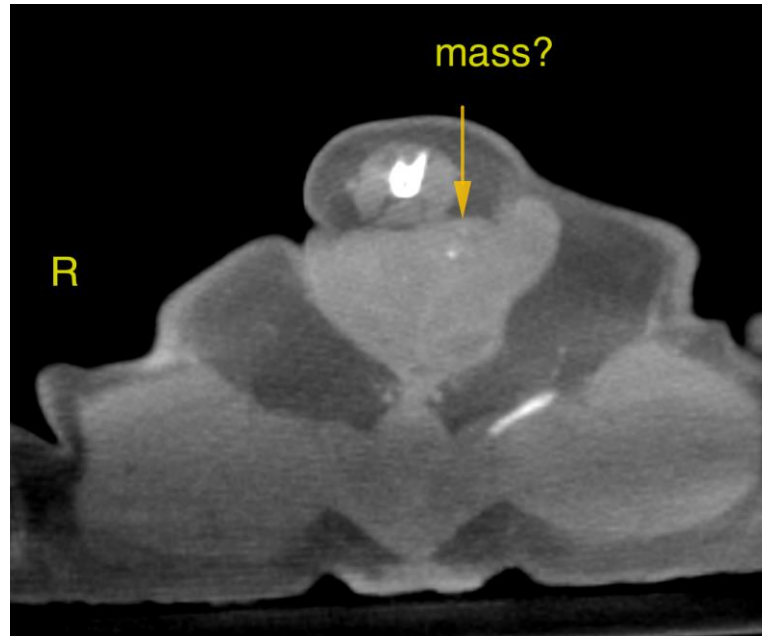
Terrier Mix

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

14 Years



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.

**INTERPRETED BY**

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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.

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