



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Ozzy Katsoff Liver mass found on ultrasound. Hx of MCT at a young age. Hx of neuropathy (patient loss the ability to use the pelvic limbs for some time but currently ambulatory x 4 although limited to no tail movement, somewhat fecal/urine incontinent at times).

SPECIES COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX & ABDOMEN

Canine Plain and post contrast studies of the abdomen and post contrast study of the thorax available for review.

BREED COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Mixed **Abdomen**

SEX An approximately 7.5 cm sized expansile irregular shaped mass is emerging from the left lateral liver lobe. The mass presents multifocal intralesional cavitation with contrast sparing fluid filled areas. The remainder of the mass presents moderate nonuniform enhancement. Multiple additional nodules of variable enhancement and up to 2.0 cm size are seen throughout the remainder of the liver. Most of the nodules are isoattenuating yet slightly expansile. The gallbladder presents within normal limits. No interference between the large hepatic mass and critical structures in the portal hilus is seen. The mass is in a resectable position.

Neutered Male

AGE 9 Years, 2 Months Multiple small hyperenhancing splenic nodules are seen.

INTERPRETED BY

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

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.

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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.

REFERRING VET

Meaux

Severe chronic L6, L7, and L7/S1 intervertebral disc protrusions are noted.

Dorsal spinous processes and partial vertebral arch fusion is seen at L5 and L6.

INVOICE

58203

Multiple mild chronic intervertebral disc protrusions and spondyloses are seen within the lumbar spine.

Thorax

Lipomas are seen in the bilateral axillary regions as well as to the right of the cranial sternum.

DATE

5-9-23

**PATIENT**

Ozzy Katsoff

The sternal, cranial mediastinal and tracheobronchial lymph nodes are small elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern are uniform and considered within normal limits.

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

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Canine

The lung presents no evidence of interstitial pulmonary nodules or masses. Moderate atelectatic changes are seen in the dorsal dependent lung and occasional age related incidental pulmonary osteomas are noted.

BREED

Mixed

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

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**SEX**

Neutered Male

- Large left divisional liver mass meeting neoplastic criteria.
- Multiple nodules throughout the remainder of the liver.
- Multiple splenic nodules.
- Severe degenerative lumbosacral stenosis.
- Partial fusion of the vertebral arches of L4, L5, & L6 with absence of dorsal spinous processes in L5 and L6: prior surgery versus congenital malformation.
- Multiple spondyloses and mild chronic intervertebral disc protrusions.
- No evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease.
- Thoracic wall lipomas.

AGE

9 Years, 2 Months

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DVM Dr. med. vet.,
DipECVDI**INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

The CT study reveals a large left divisional liver mass meeting neoplastic criteria. Hepatocellular carcinoma is a primary differential diagnosis. Hepatoma/adenoma, secondary neoplasia of the liver, and benign hyperplasia cannot be ruled out entirely but is thought by far less likely. The mass is in a resectable position. However, multiple additional hepatic nodules are seen which may represent regenerative nodules, benign hyperplasia, or metastases.

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Differential diagnosis for the splenic nodules includes benign lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, and less likely metastatic disease.

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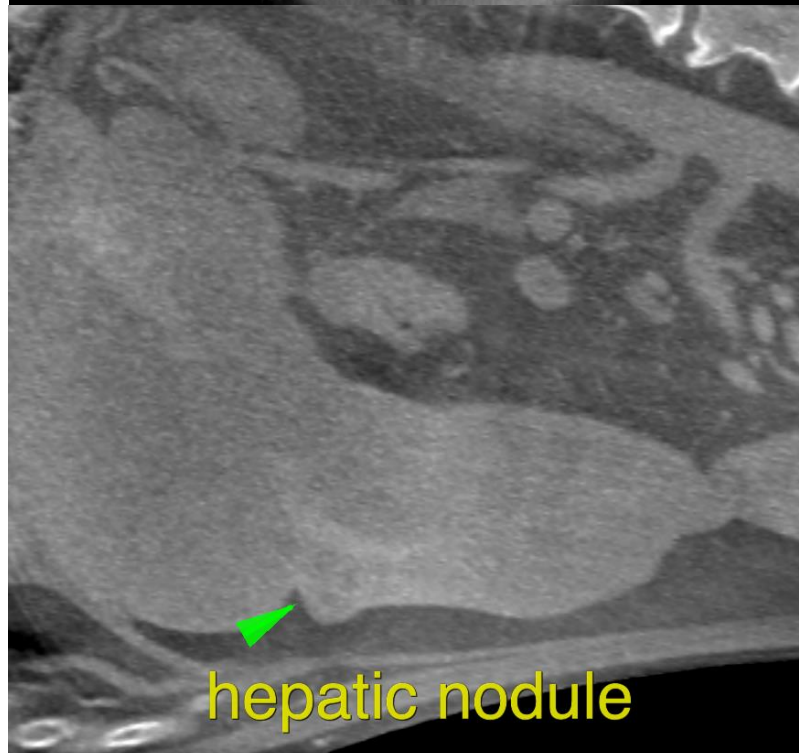
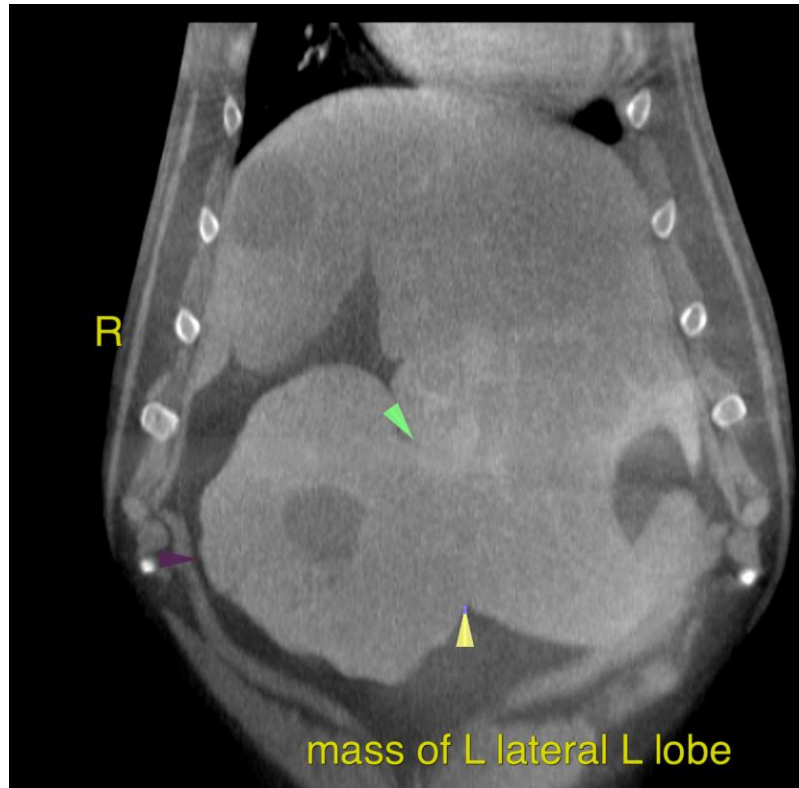
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Ozzy Katsoff **The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.**

SPECIES

Canine 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.

BREED

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

Neutered Male

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