

Diagnostic Imaging

Veterinary CT, Ultrasound & Telectology Services
veterinarian referral only

PATIENT

Coco Sullivan

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Maltese

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

11 Years

WEIGHT

10.6

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Jawinski,
German Board
Certified Vet Specialist
in Diagnostic Imaging

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

SonoPath Imaging
Center

HOSPITAL NAME

ACC of North Jersey

REFERRING VET

Dr. John Andalaft

INVOICE

35686

DATE

11/28/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Having episodes of vomiting and diarrhea intermittently been going on since summer, vomiting food sometimes right after and sometimes a while later. diarrhea-once every month to two months then gives probiotic to fix issue. growth on back of neck Sometimes won't eat, drinking normal if anything increase in urination Current Medications: Proin.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Elevated ionized calcium and PTH values.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE NECK

The right thyroid gland shows a nodular lesion of 6.6 x 3.9 x 4.8 mm being mildly inhomogeneous after contrast application. Protrusion of thyroid capsule is detected. The direct periphery does not show signs of an invasive or aggressive behavior. The thyroid gland on the left side is inconspicuous. Trachea and esophagus are unremarkable as well as the interfascial planes.

The retropharyngeal lymph nodes are symmetrical and without particular findings. The soft tissues of the neck are inconspicuous apart from that. The display parts of the thoracic inlet and the cranial mediastinum are normal.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Suspected neoplastic lesion right caudal/internal parathyroid gland

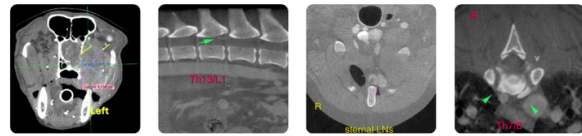
Incidental findings

- Cutaneous, cystic lesion right dorsal neck

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The changes of the right thyroid gland do match with the blood results and are suspicious for a neoplastic lesion of the right internal/caudal parathyroid gland. Diameters that exceed 4 mm are more likely to be neoplastic than hyperplastic. The unilateral finding would underline the assumption of neoplasia. Differentials include adenoma/adenomatous hyperplasia and adenocarcinoma. CT cannot differentiate benign from malignant lesions in the absence of an aggressive/invasive growth.

Ultrasound guided FNA could be performed next. With the unilateral finding heat/alcohol ablation or surgical resection should be discussed.



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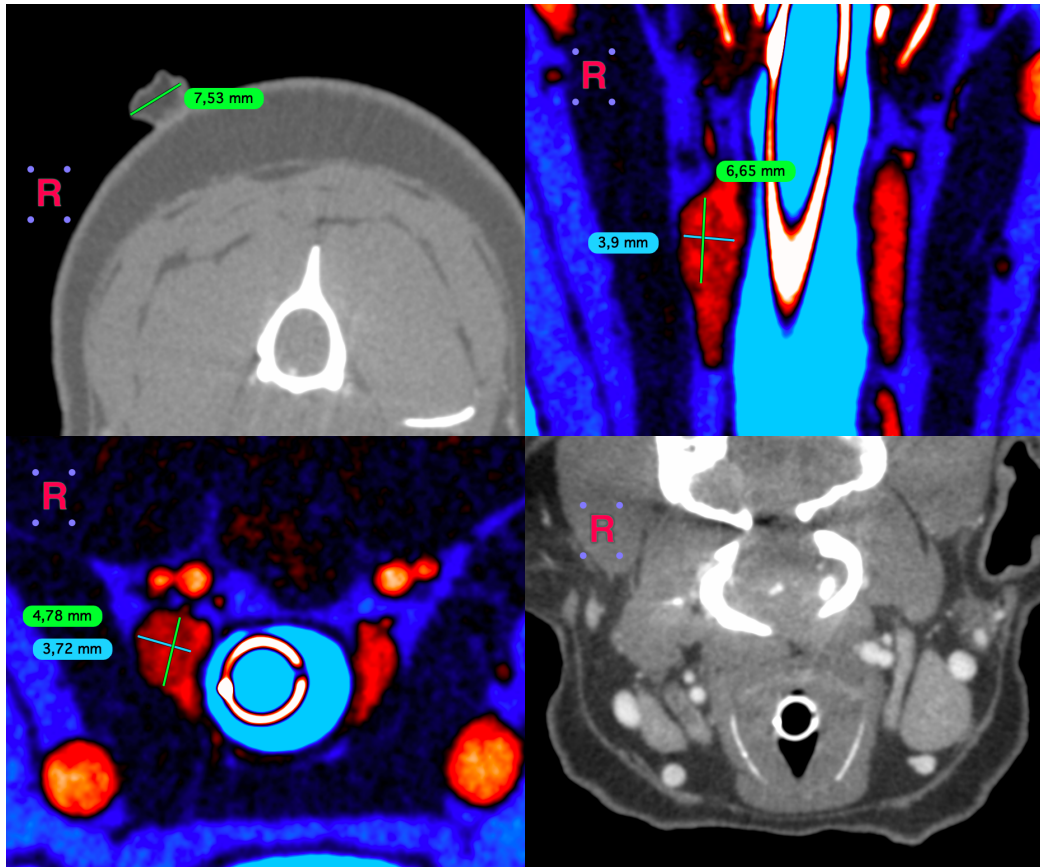
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Sebastian Jawinski, German Board Certified Vet Specialist in Diagnostic Imaging

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