



PATIENT

Honny Kopf

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pomeranian

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

10

WEIGHT

3.6

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

David

HOSPITAL NAME

ASC Oceanside

REFERRING VET

Dr. Infernuso

INVOICE

35367

DATE

10/30/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Tracheal collapse, Gaul bladder mass was seen on ultrasound.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX AND ABDOMEN

A high-resolution post-contrast CT study of the thorax and abdomen is provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC Findings

Thorax

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

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 is uniform and considered within normal limits.

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

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.

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

Abdomen

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.

Both liver and spleen present with normal shape, even surface, uniformly attenuating parenchyma and homogeneous contrast enhancement, unremarkable.

The gallbladder cannot be clearly delineated and is confluent with the hepatic parenchyma – in the region of the supposed gallbladder, a small amount of irregular mineral attenuating material is appreciated. The cystic duct and common bile duct are dilated, measuring up to 3.5 mm in diameter and the distal segment of the common bile duct contains granular mineral attenuating material.

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.



PATIENT

Honny Kopf

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Pomeranian

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

10

WEIGHT

3.6

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub, DVM
Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

David

HOSPITAL NAME

ASC Oceanside

REFERRING VET

Dr. Infernuso

INVOICE

35367

DATE

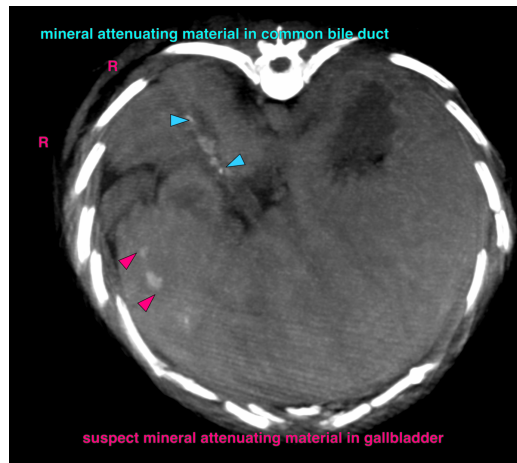
10/30/25

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Cholecystolithiasis with possible partial outflow obstruction
- Normal thorax

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Unfortunately, due to the lack of image contrast the gallbladder cannot be delineated, but mineral attenuating material in the bile ducts and the supposed region of the gallbladder causing partial outflow obstruction. Rule out soft tissue mass of the gallbladder versus sludge/mucocele formation – decision making needs to be based on the ultrasound findings.



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 Schaub, DVM, Dr. med. vet. DipECVDI

info@sonopath.com