



PATIENT

Koda Kasper

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

German Shepherd Dog

SEX

Male Intact

AGE

9Y

WEIGHT

52kg

INTERPRETED BY

Tilde Rodrigues Froes,
DMV, MSc., Dr. Med
Vet., Dipl. CBraRVet

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Brumfield

HOSPITAL NAME

Bluegrass Veterinary
Specialists

REFERRING VET

Dr. Jonathan Blakely,
DVM, DACVS

INVOICE

75252

DATE

6-2-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

RDVM noticed an abdominal mass upon an ultrasound fast scan done in the office. Additionally, it is suspected that pt has a testicle inside the abdominal cavity (Cryptoid).
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: all WNL

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ABDOMEN

A pre- and post-contrast CT study of the abdomen is provided for review totaling 4 series. Three pre-contrast series of the abdomen (soft tissue & bone algorithms). Three post-contrast series of the abdomen (soft tissue & bone algorithms).

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

ABDOMEN

A large, well-defined, rounded, heterogeneous enhancing soft tissue splenic mass is present within the splenic head, resulting in mild focal capsular contour deformation. The mass measures approximately 10.8 × 7.6 × 6.7 cm.

The liver is normal in size, shape, attenuation, and contrast enhancement. The gallbladder, cystic duct, and common bile duct are unremarkable.

Both kidneys are normal in size, shape, contour, attenuation, and contrast enhancement. No renal pelvic or ureteral abnormalities are identified.

The urinary bladder is moderately distended with homogeneous hypoattenuating fluid and has a normal wall thickness.

The stomach and intestines are normally positioned and distended, without evidence of focal mural thickening or mass effect. The colon and rectum contain gas and fecal material and are otherwise unremarkable.

The pancreas, adrenal glands, and abdominal lymph nodes are within normal limits.

The serosal fat shows normal attenuation.

The prostate is small and located within the pelvic canal.

No additional intra-abdominal or inguinal mass lesions are identified.

Within the subcutaneous tissues at the expected scrotal location, there is a small ovoid hypoattenuating structure containing central mineral/metallic attenuation foci, measuring approximately 1.4 × 0.3 cm. The lesion does not exhibit imaging characteristics of a normal testicle, and no identifiable adjacent epididymal tissue is observed.

Incidental findings include a lumbosacral transitional vertebra characterized by fusion of the left L7 transverse process with the sacrum and multifocal spondylosis deformans throughout the visualized vertebral column.



PATIENT

Koda Kasper

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

German Shepherd Dog

SEX

Male Intact

AGE

9Y

WEIGHT

52kg

INTERPRETED BY

Tilde Rodrigues Froes,
DMV, MSc., Dr. Med
Vet., Dipl. CBraRVet

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Brumfield

HOSPITAL NAME

Bluegrass Veterinary
Specialists

REFERRING VET

Dr. Jonathan Blakely,
DVM, DACVS

INVOICE

75252

DATE

6-2-26

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Large solitary splenic mass arising from the splenic head. Primary differential diagnoses include splenic neoplasia (including hemangiosarcoma, histiocytic sarcoma, lymphoma, or other splenic neoplasms) and less likely benign splenic nodular hyperplasia/hematoma.
- Small mineralized subcutaneous lesion within the expected scrotal region, not compatible with a normal testicle. This may represent a severely atrophic/mineralized testicular remnant, granuloma or post-inflammatory/post-traumatic change.
- No CT evidence of an intra-abdominal retained testicle is identified.
- Incidental lumbosacral transitional vertebra and multifocal spondylosis deformans.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Large solitary splenic mass. CT Imaging features are most concerning for splenic neoplasia, although benign splenic masses (including hematoma and nodular hyperplasia) remain differential considerations.

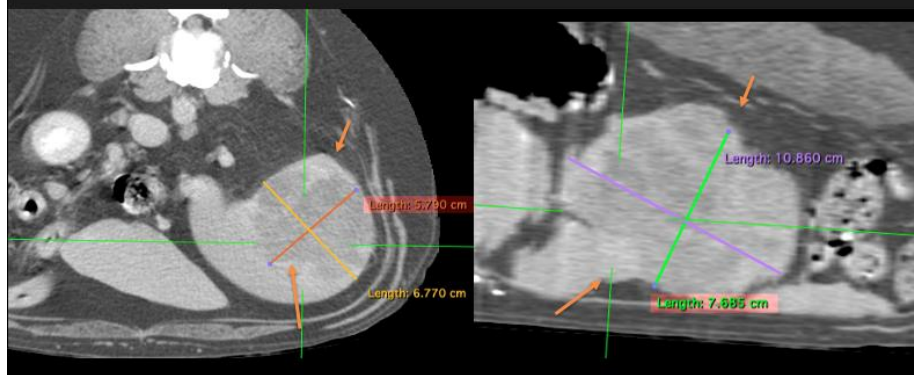
No CT evidence of an intra-abdominal retained testicle. Small, mineralized structure within the expected scrotal region may represent an atrophic mineralized testicular remnant or granuloma.

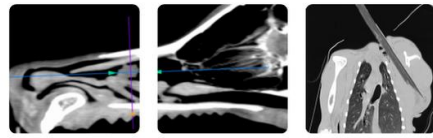
Histopathologic evaluation of the splenic mass is recommended for definitive diagnosis.

Thoracic staging is recommended if not previously performed.

Fig. 1. Splenic mass

Large, well-defined heterogeneous soft tissue mass arising from the splenic head, with mild capsular deformation.





PATIENT

Koda Kasper

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

German Shepherd Dog

SEX

Male Intact

AGE

9Y

WEIGHT

52kg

INTERPRETED BY

Tilde Rodrigues Froes,
DMV, MSc., Dr. Med
Vet., Dipl. CBraRVet

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Brumfield

HOSPITAL NAME

Bluegrass Veterinary
Specialists

REFERRING VET

Dr. Jonathan Blakely,
DVM, DACVS

INVOICE

75252

DATE

6-2-26

Fig. 2. Small hypoattenuating subcutaneous mass containing central mineralized foci within the expected testicular region.



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.

Tilde Rodrigues Froes, DMV, MSc., Dr. Med.Vet., Dipl.CBraRVet
info@sonopath.com