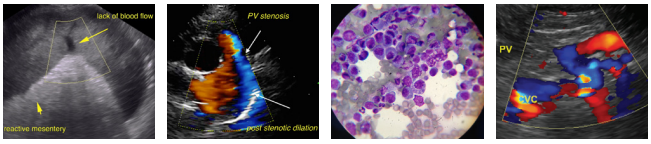

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DATE

3/9/23

INTERPRETED BY

L.D. McGill, DVM, Ph.D, DACVP

PATIENT

Lillie Finneran

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Mixed Breed

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

8y

WEIGHT

61 lbs

HOSPITAL NAME

Franklin Lakes Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Ward

INVOICE NUMBER

911

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Patient presents for weight loss and elevated liver enzymes. FNA of both liver and spleen were performed.
ALT 324, AST 69, ALP 2207, GGT 113, T. bili 3.3, bili. unconjugated 1.6, bili. conjugated 1.7.

CYTOLOGY SUBMISSION

Liver; spleen

OBSERVATIONS

Liver: Submitted are a large number of images and two videos of cells collected from the liver in Lillie. The cellularity in the red blood cell series around hepatocytes is mixed with neutrophils, rare lymphocytes and macrophages. The hepatocytes demonstrate hepatocellular granularity and vacuolization. There are macrophages that are laden with hemosiderin. This is the yellowish green to blue material present in these smears. There are no characteristics of malignancy or sepsis.
Spleen: Submitted are large numbers of images and videos of cells collected from the spleen in Lillie. The cellularity is mixed with neutrophils, nucleated red blood cells and some lymphocytes. Scattered macrophages are present. Neutrophils are prominent in many fields. Malignant characteristics are not identified.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Liver - Prominent hepatic hemosiderosis with mild inflammation and hepatocellular vacuolization.
Spleen - Mixed cell collection with evidence of suppurative splenitis and extramedullary hematopoiesis.

COMMENTS

The changes of hemosiderosis in the liver could suggest the possibility of some type of hemolytic process in Lillie. It could also be secondary to excess iron intake. There is no suggestion of malignancy or sepsis. The liver changes and splenic changes easily could be secondary to other problems in other organs in the abdominal cavity including pancreatitis or enteritis. Again the changes in the liver may be primary or secondary. Further evaluation for iron storage problems and possible copper level problems in the liver may be in order. The splenic changes appear to be secondary in the result of chronic inflammation. Exploratory with a liver biopsy may be the best means for identifying an underlying process in Lillie.

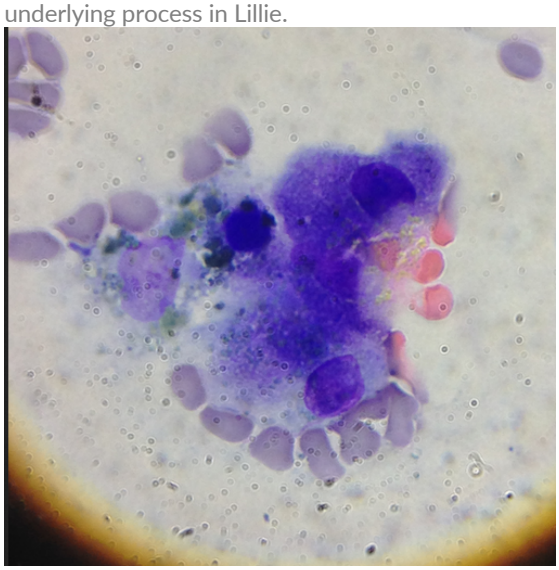

Image shows some hepatocytes and a macrophage laden with hemosiderin collected from the liver in Lillie. Inflammatory cells are more prominent in other sites.

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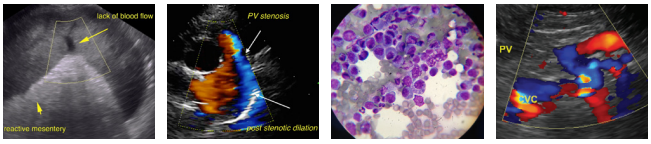

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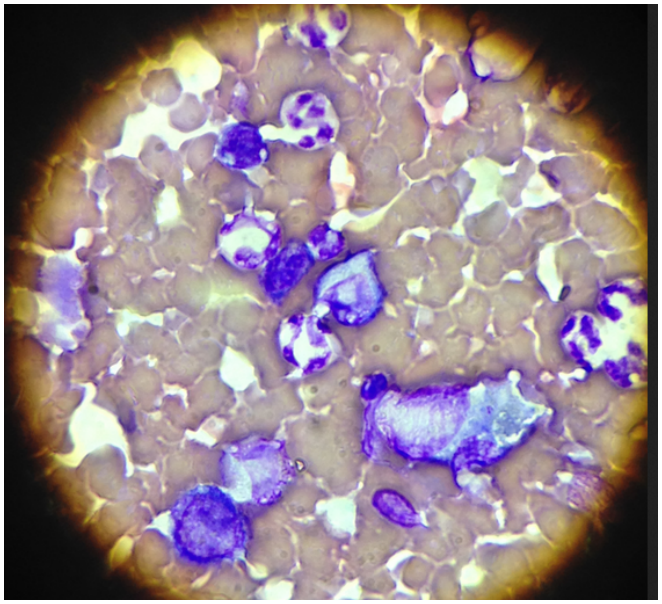

Image shows a collection of cells from the spleen in Lillie. The cellularity is mixed with neutrophils, NRBCs and a reactive macrophage with apparent erythrophagocytosis.

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.

L.D. McGill, DVM, Ph.D., DACVP
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