

**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

10/13/21 History: Staging for cutaneous mast cell tumor excision, mass on right lateral thorax, no clinical signs at home.

PATIENT

Cooper Smearman

Current Medications: Not provided by the veterinarian.

Lab Results: Not provided by the veterinarian.

Radiographs: Not provided by the veterinarian.

SPECIES

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: 10-29-2020.

Sedation: Not needed.

Canine

Stat Report: Not requested.

BREED

Golden Retriever

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**SEX****Urinary System**

The urinary bladder, trigone, and pelvic urethra are normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder lumen is mildly distended with anechoic urine. No masses, inflammatory changes or calculi are observed. Ureteral papillae and visualized portion of the proximal urethra, visible to a depth of 2 cm, are normal.

Neutered Male

AGE

1/29/2013

The prostate is normal in size (1.11 cm in width) and shape. Parenchyma is homogenous. The prostatic urethra appears normal without evidence of dilation or obstruction.

WEIGHT

70 Pounds

The left kidney is normal in size (6.57 cm in length); with a normal shape, smooth peripheral margins and normal internal architecture. There is moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction. Several hyperechoic shadowing diverticular foci are observed. A hyperechoic medullary band is observed adjacent to the corticomedullary junction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

INTERPRETED BY

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The right kidney is normal in size (5.65 cm in length); with a normal shape, smooth peripheral margins and normal internal architecture. There is moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction. Several hyperechoic shadowing diverticular foci are observed. A hyperechoic medullary band is observed adjacent to the corticomedullary junction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

HOSPITAL NAME

Perry Hall AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Baer

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.53 cm at cranial pole) (0.64 cm at caudal pole) (2.23 cm in length); normal shape; homogenous parenchyma. The glandular echogenicity and detail are unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition are normal. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

INVOICE

13727

The right adrenal glands is normal in length (0.43 cm at cranial pole) (0.39 cm at caudal pole) (2.54 cm in length); with a flattened contour. The glandular echogenicity and detail are unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition are normal. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (2.61 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. Using the high frequency probe, a very subtle mottling is observed throughout the parenchyma. No focal lesions are observed. Splenic vasculature is normal.

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal contours and structure. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology is evident. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. No pathological hepatic lymphadenopathy observed.

The gall bladder is of normal contours and contains some gravity dependent echogenic debris. The wall is normal in thickness. No choleliths are observed. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach and intestine are free of stasis and exhibit normal peristaltic activity. The gastric lumen is not distended. The gastric wall and pylorus are normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The pyloric outflow tract is patent. The small intestinal lumen is not dilated. The small intestinal wall thickness is normal with a normal layering pattern and appropriate mural detail. Discreet masses are not identified. The colonic wall is normal. No obstructive disease is noted.

Pancreas

The region of the pancreas is isoechoic relative to surrounding omental fat. No obvious parenchymal abnormalities are observed. There is no evidence of regional inflammation or effusion.

Free Abdomen

The peritoneal cavity is normal. There is no evidence of inflammation or effusion. The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- The splenic parenchyma changes are most consistent with a benign process such as lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis or splenitis with a lower possibility of infiltrative neoplasia (i.e., lymphoma, mast cell neoplasia).
- The visible caudal abdominal lymph node is likely a normal variant or secondary to reactive change.

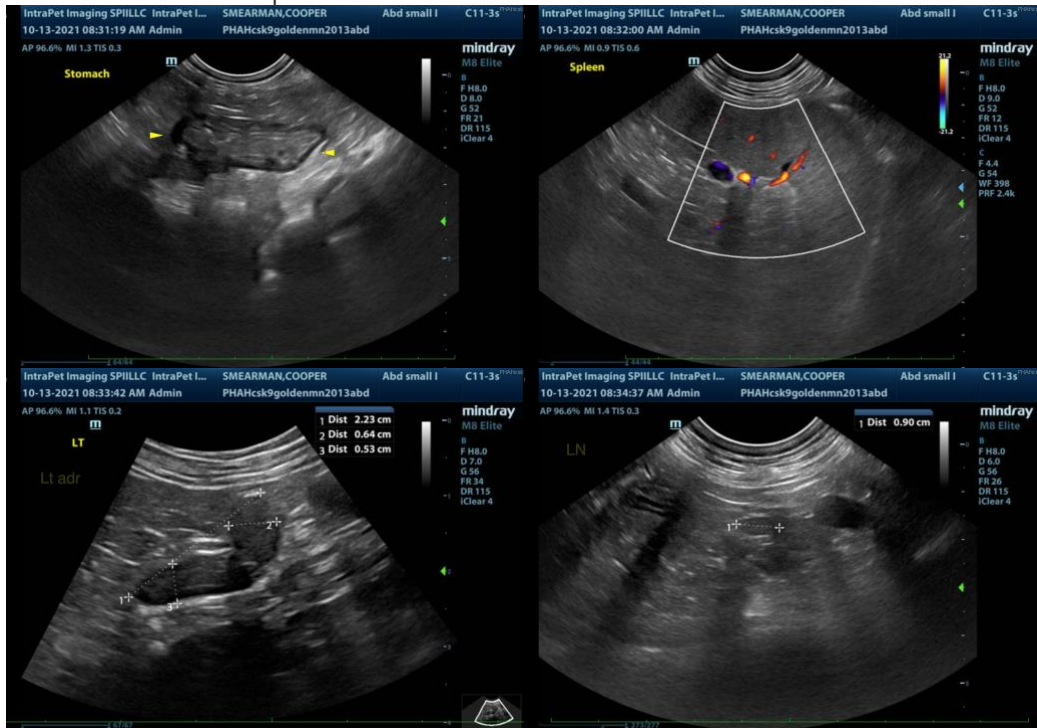
Secondary Findings

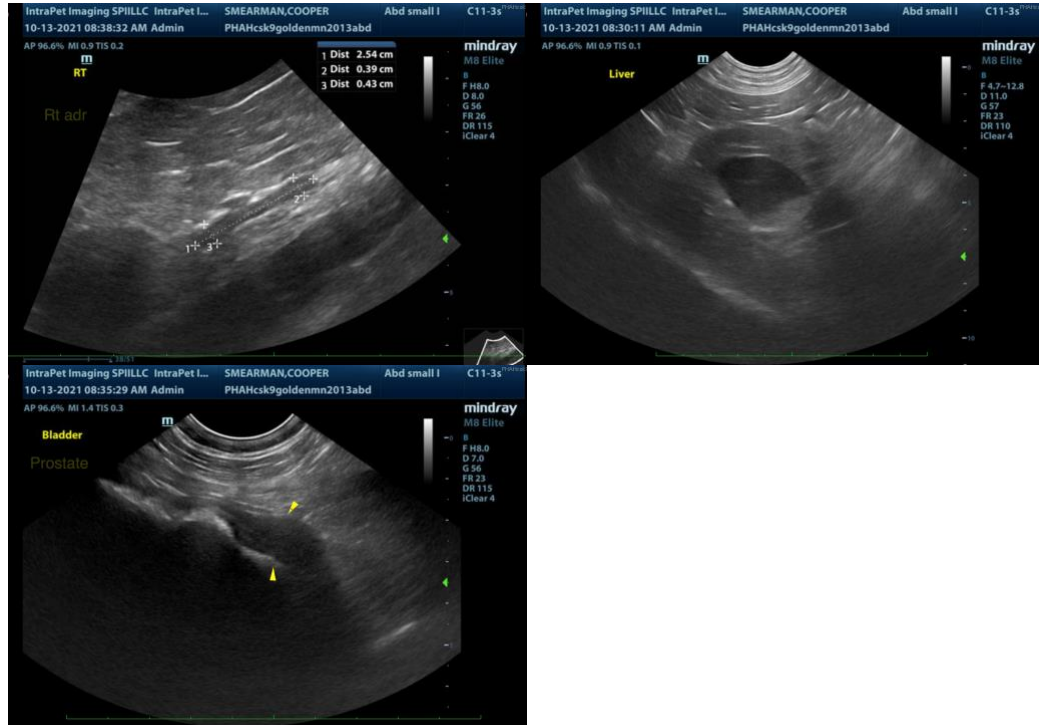
- Bilateral nephropathy with dystrophic mineralization
- The flattened right adrenal gland may be a normal variant for this patient or may represent early atrophy (i.e., secondary to hypoadrenocorticism) Correlation with clinical findings is recommended.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- To assess for mast cell disease in the spleen, consider a fine needle aspirate if the patient's clotting status is normal. Diphenhydramine should be administered at 2.2 mg/kg subcutaneously 15 minutes prior to aspiration to reduce the risk of mast cell degranulation.

- 3-view thoracic radiographs are also recommended to complete the metastatic check (if not already performed).
- Baseline lab work including a CBC, chemistry panel, urinalysis and T4 is also strongly recommended prior to anesthesia.





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.

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