



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Brodie Keegan
History: weight loss, weakness, multiple collapse episodes where gums are very pale, owner reports 2019 ER visit for acute abd symptoms where speculated splenic torsion, resolved without surgery
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: muscle loss, pale, RBC 3.06, HCT 24.5, regenerative anemia with nucleated reds and reticulocytes, globulin 6.0 otherwise chem unremarkable, treated for IMHA, no response to pred, added cyclosporine, no response, increased cyclosporine and PCV is stuck at 25

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Mix

SEX

Male, neutered

AGE

5 Yrs.

WEIGHT

48 lbs.

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro, DVM,
Diplomate ACVIM
(Small Animal Internal
Medicine)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Tech

HOSPITAL NAME

Fredon AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Linda Grau

INVOICE

12611

DATE

11/29/21

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, and pelvic urethra are normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder lumen is moderately distended. A scant amount of suspended echogenic debris is observed within the lumen. 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.

The prostate is normal in size (1.19 cm in width) and shape. Parenchyma is homogenous. The prostatic urethra appears normal without evidence of dilation or obstruction.

The left kidney is normal size (6.85 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with normal corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney is normal size (7.85 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with normal corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.76 cm at cranial pole) (0.40 cm at caudal pole) (2.04 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.

The right adrenal gland is normal size (1.52 cm at cranial pole) (0.62 cm at caudal pole) (3.25 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.

Spleen

What is thought to be spleen is enlarged, irregular and heterogeneous in appearance with a mass effect. Blood flow in the caudal portion appears reduced. The mesentery effacing the serosal surface is mildly hyperechoic

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 lumen is moderately



PATIENT

Brodie Keegan

distended. The wall is thin and smooth. A scant amount of gravity-dependent echogenic debris is observed within the lumen. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

Gastrointestinal

SPECIES

Canine

The stomach and intestine are free of stasis and exhibit normal peristaltic activity. The gastric lumen is mildly distended with ingesta. 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.

BREED

Mix

Pancreas

SEX

Male, neutered

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

AGE

5 Yrs.

There is no evidence of free fluid. The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

WEIGHT

48 lbs.

The mass effect in the region of the spleen may represent a chronic (partial) splenic torsion, neoplastic process, splenitis, other. Regional peritonitis is present.

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro, DVM,
Diplomate ACVIM
(Small Animal Internal
Medicine)

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Three-view thoracic radiographs are recommended to assess for pulmonary metastases.
- Consider a fine needle aspirate of the spleen (if clotting status is appropriate). If cytologic evaluation is inconclusive, consider a splenectomy with submission for histopathology.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Tech

HOSPITAL NAME

Fredon AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Linda Grau



INVOICE

12611

DATE

11/29/21



PATIENT

Brodie Keegan

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Mix

SEX

Male, neutered

AGE

5 Yrs.

WEIGHT

48 lbs.

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro, DVM,
Diplomate ACVIM
(Small Animal Internal
Medicine)

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Tech

HOSPITAL NAME

Fredon AH

REFERRING VET

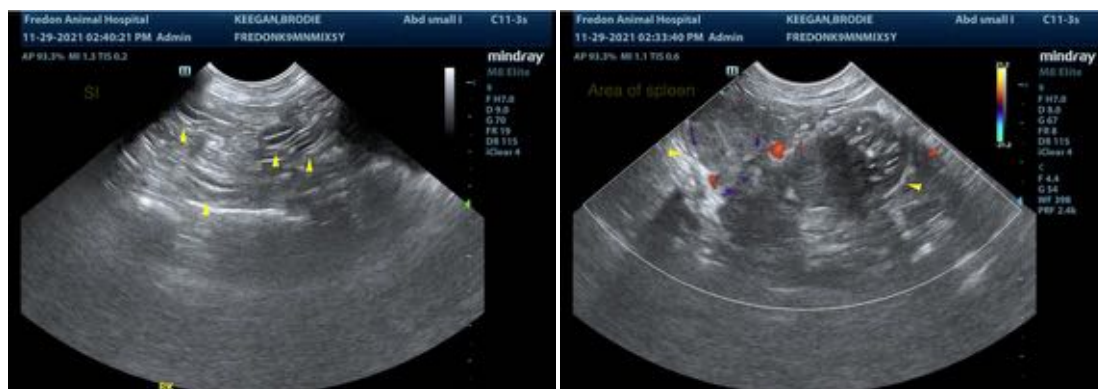
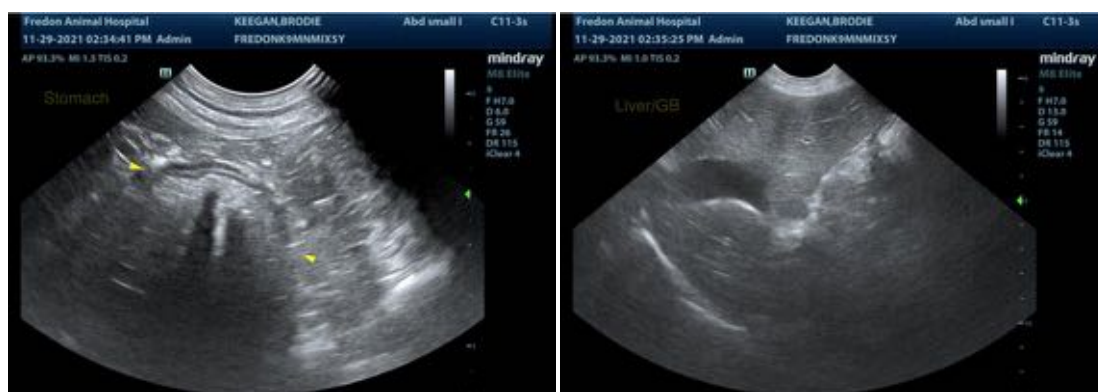
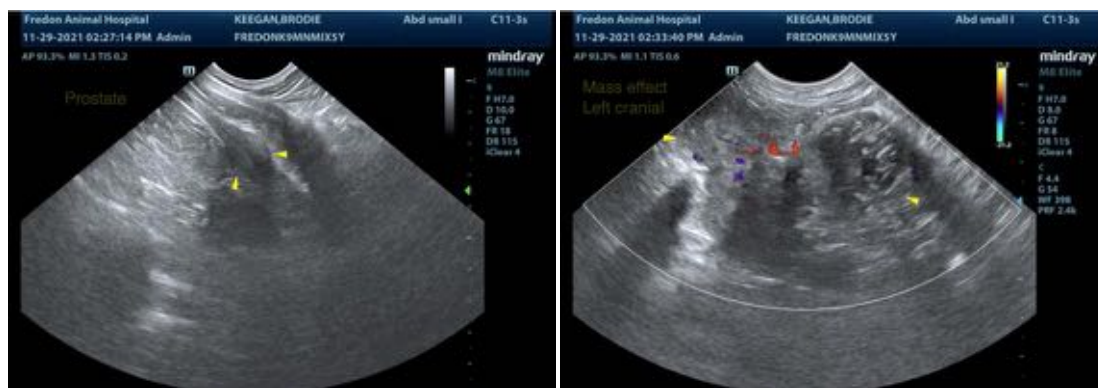
Dr. Linda Grau

INVOICE

12611

DATE

11/29/21



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.

Andrea Nicastro, DVM, Diplomate ACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine)

Andrea.nicastro@sonopath.com