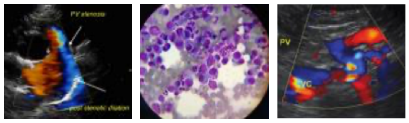
IMAGING PERFORMED BY

IntraPet.com



SonoPath
Clinical Sonography & Telecytology
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DATE

12.14.22

PATIENT

Murphy Gibbons

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Australian Shepherd

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

1/27/2015

WEIGHT

50 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro, DMV, Diplomate DACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine)

HOSPITAL NAME

Madonna Veterinary Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Cangro

INVOICE

11845

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Anemic, blood in abdomen.

Current Medications: Dexamethasone inj.
Lab Results: PCV 22%, Temp 99.8.
Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.
Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.
Stat Report: Declined.
Imaging Performed By: Rachel Brilhart, RDMS.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder lumen is moderately 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.

The prostate is normal in size (1.13 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 (7.01 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 (8.65 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 (0.73 cm at cranial pole) (0.75 cm at caudal pole) (3.46 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 (0.83 cm at cranial pole) (0.82 cm at caudal pole) (5.00 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

The spleen is subjectively enlarged with irregular peripheral contours. Several, varying-sized heterogenous cavitated masses are observed throughout the organ (the largest measuring 5.80 cm in diameter). There is minimal to no visibly normal-appearing splenic tissue. Surrounding mesentery is 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 distended. The wall is thin and smooth. Luminal contents are anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

Gastrointestinal

The gastric lumen is moderately distended with ingesta. The gastric wall is normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The small intestinal lumen is segmentally dilated with chyme (mild). 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. The lumen of the descending colon is moderately distended with granular-appearing fecal material. There is no obvious evidence of an obstructive pattern.

Pancreas

A portion of the pancreas is obscured by the splenic pathology. In the visualized portions, no obvious abnormalities are seen.

Free Abdomen

A large amount of free fluid is present within the abdomen. The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

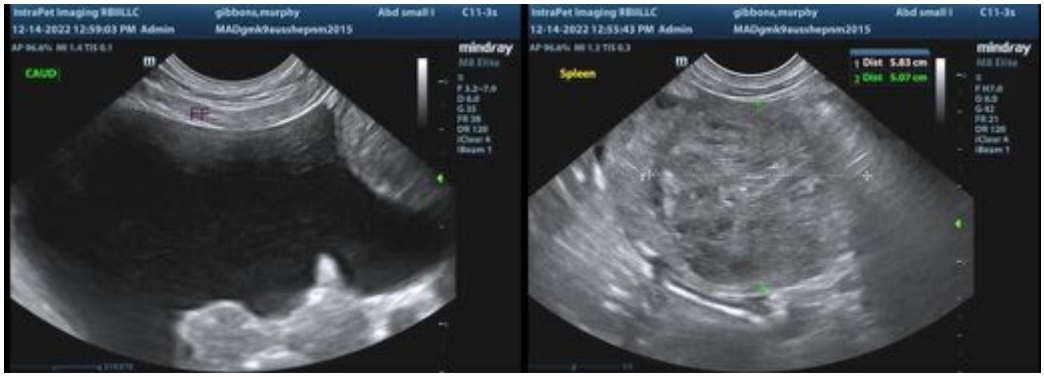
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

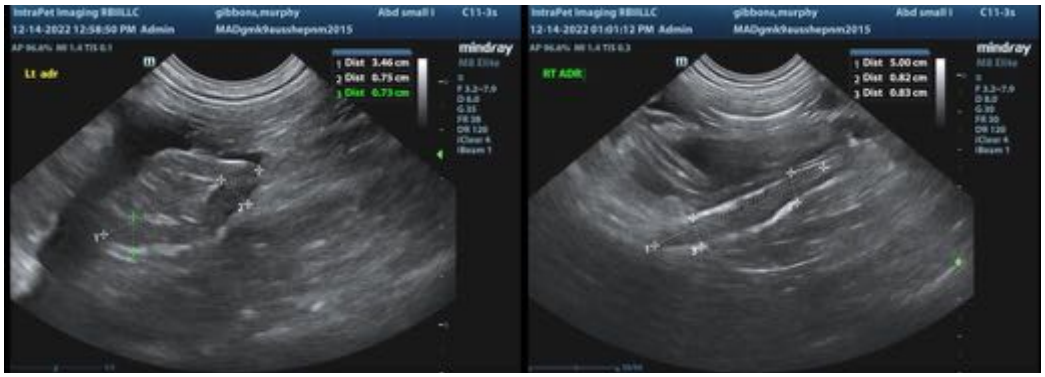
Primary Findings

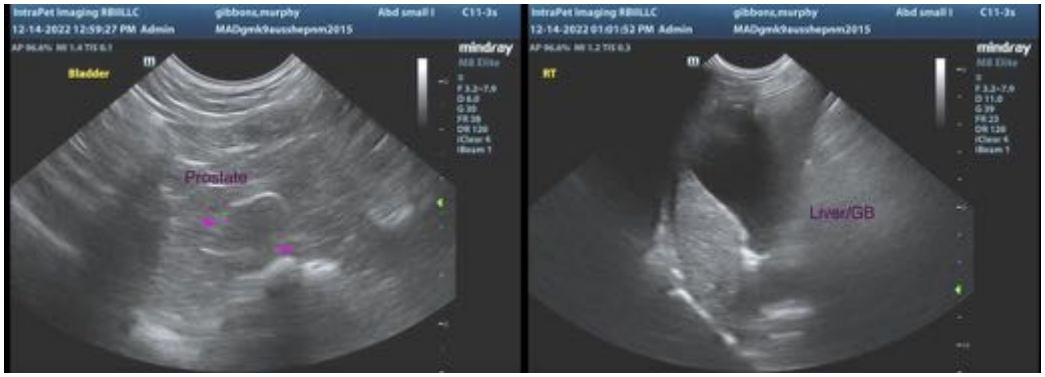
- Splenic masses with suspected rupture/hemoabdomen. Neoplasia (i.e., hemangiosarcoma, hemangioma) is suspected with a lower possibility of a benign process.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Three-view thoracic radiographs are recommended to assess for pulmonary metastatic disease. If chest radiographs are clear, a splenectomy with submission of the spleen for histopathology can be considered. A liver biopsy should also be obtained at the time of surgery to assess for micrometastatic disease.







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.

Andrea Nicastro, MPH, DVM, Diplomate DACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine)
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