



PATIENT

Delilah Wong

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Hx of fibrosarcoma removed from jaw and follow up radiation, no chemo noted.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Enlarged spleen and fluid in abdomen noted on rads.

SPECIES

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

BREED

Golden Retriever

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. The region of the trigone and the visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

SEX

Female, spayed

The left kidney is normal size (6.34 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with minimal loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydronephrosis.

AGE

8 Yrs.

The right kidney is normal size (6.88 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with minimal loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydronephrosis.

Adrenal Glands

WEIGHT

61 lbs..

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.53 cm at cranial pole) (0.68 cm at caudal pole); 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.

INTERPRETED BY

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

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.69 cm at cranial pole) (0.71 cm at caudal pole); 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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Amy Mayhew LVT

The spleen is normal in size (2.18 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. A 1.53 cm hypoechoic nodule is observed at the caudolateral aspect. In addition, a 1.55 cm ill-defined hypoechoic area is observed at the tail of the spleen. A 0.51 cm ill-defined hypoechoic nodule is also visualized near the hilus. Splenic vasculature is normal.

HOSPITAL NAME

SVS Imaging Michigan

Liver

REFERRING VET

Rochester VH

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.

INVOICE

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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

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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.

SPECIES

Canine

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.

BREED

Golden Retriever

Free Abdomen

There is no obvious evidence of free fluid. A 0.63 cm left medial iliac lymph node is visualized. A few prominent mesenteric lymph nodes are also seen, the largest measuring 1.87 cm in length. The nodes are normal in shape and echogenicity.

SEX

Female, spayed

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

AGE

8 Yrs.

- The hypoechoic splenic nodules/areas may represent emerging tumors or benign lesions (i.e., foci of lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis or similar). The ill-defined hypoechoic area in the tail of the spleen may also represent an area of infarction.

WEIGHT

61 lbs..

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Thoracic radiographs are recommended to assess for pulmonary metastatic disease, if not already performed.
- Consider fine needle aspirates of the splenic lesions, if clotting status is appropriate. 25 gauge needles should be used. If cytology results are inconclusive, consider a repeat ultrasound in 4-6 weeks to assess for progression of the lesions.

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