

**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

12/6/22

Teddy is being monitored for a nodule on his spleen.

PATIENT

Teddy Duke

Current Medications: None listed.

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: 6/28/22, 4/7/22 and 3/2/21.

Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.

Stat Report: Not requested.

Imaging Performed By: Rachel Brillhart, RDMS,

SPECIES

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**BREED**

Golden Retriever

Urinary System

The urinary bladder and visible portion of the pelvic urethra are normal for the degree of luminal distension. The urine is anechoic with no evidence of debris. Cystic calculi and discrete masses are not observed. The region of the trigone and the visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

SEX

Male, neutered

The prostate is normal in size (1.47 cm in width) and shape. Parenchyma is homogenous. The prostatic urethra appears normal without evidence of dilation or obstruction.

AGE

1/14/2013

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 minimal loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

WEIGHT

79 lbs.

The right kidney is normal size (6.54 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. Renal vasculature is normal.

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro, DVM,
 Diplomate ACVIM
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 Medicine)

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.65 cm at cranial pole) (0.67 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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Madonna VC

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.69 cm at cranial pole) (0.63 cm at caudal pole) (2.78 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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Brockett

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size (1.75 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with normal curvilinear peripheral contour. The parenchyma is diffusely mottled in appearance. A few ill-defined hypoechoic nodules/areas are visualized, the largest measuring 1.10 cm in diameter. Splenic vasculature appears normal with no evidence of thrombosis.

INVOICE

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Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is hypoechoic relative to the spleen and subtly mottled in appearance. No focal lesions are observed. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. 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 not distended. The gastric wall is normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. 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.

Other

A brief echocardiogram reveals no obvious evidence of pericardial effusion.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings:

- The splenic parenchymal changes, including the nodule, are similar in appearance compared to the previous sonogram. A benign process (i.e., lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis or similar) is favored with a lower possibility of emerging neoplasia.

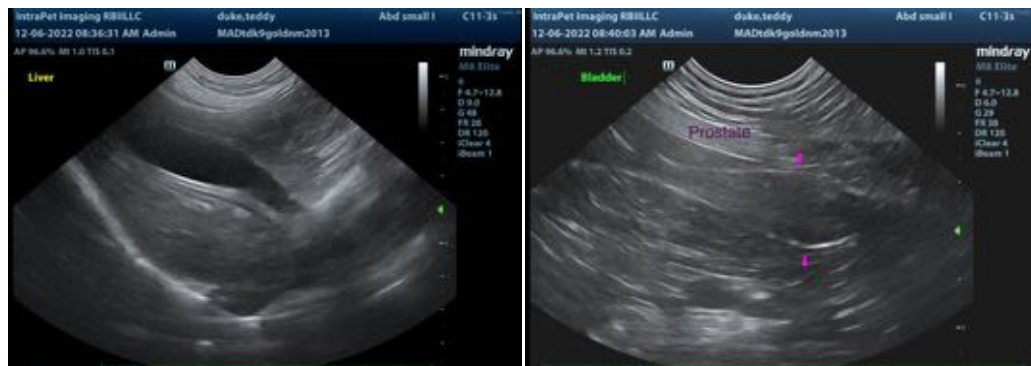
Secondary Findings:

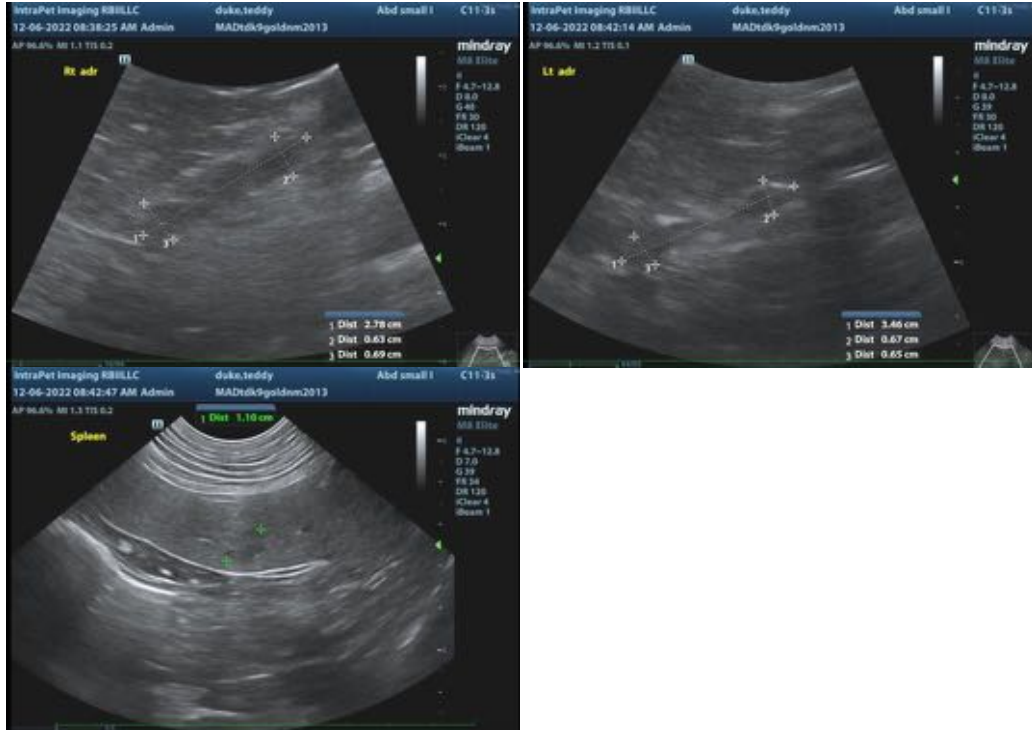
- The hepatic changes are consistent with age-related parenchymal remodeling and are not considered clinically significant at this time.

*The prostate is similar in size compared to the previous sonogram.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Consider serial sonographic monitoring (i.e., every 6 months) of the patient's spleen to assess for progression.
- Given the patient's age, baseline labwork, including CBC chemistry panel, urinalysis and T4, is recommended to assess overall metabolic function.





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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