

PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Zella Gastineau History: Follow up Echo- large cavitated splenic mass found when scanning subcostal views for cardiac exam thus abdominal advised- Activity level down-increased water intake- No meds- Heart murmur 2-3/6. No sedation.

SPECIES

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

BREED

Urinary System

Standard Poodle

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

AGE

11 Years

The right kidney is normal size (7.41 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with minimal to mild loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter.

WEIGHT

47.4 Pounds

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.52 cm at cranial pole) (0.60 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 (0.67 cm at cranial pole) (0.52 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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Loetitia Saint-Jacques, RVT

Spleen

HOSPITAL NAME

Pinion VH

The spleen is enlarged with irregular peripheral contours. A >8 cm heterogeneous cavitated mass is arising from the parenchyma. The lesion contains a 7.45 cm fluid pocket. The mesentery surrounding the mass is mildly hyperechoic. In the remainder of the spleen, the parenchyma appears homogeneous. Splenic vasculature is normal with no evidence of thrombosis.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Jackson

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal contours and structure. The parenchyma is hypoechoic relative to the spleen. A 2.04 cm ill-defined isoechoic nodule is observed on the right side. The remaining parenchyma is homogeneous. 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. A small to moderate amount of gravity-dependent mineralized debris/sand is observed within the lumen. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

INVOICE

14567

Gastrointestinal

DATE

2/7/23



PATIENT

Zella Gastineau

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.

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

Standard Poodle

Free Abdomen

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

SEX

Female, spayed

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

AGE

11 Years

Primary Findings:

- Cavitated splenic mass. Neoplasia (i.e., hemangiosarcoma, hemangioma, hematoma) is suspected. Adjacent peritonitis is present.

WEIGHT

47.4 Pounds

Secondary Findings:

- The isoechoic hepatic nodule trends toward the benign (i.e., regenerative nodule). However, a metastatic lesion from the spleen cannot be completely excluded.
- Minor age-related renal changes.
- Gallbladder sand- incidental.

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.
- If there is no evidence of pulmonary metastatic disease, consider a splenectomy with submission of the spleen for histopathology. Liver biopsies should also be obtained at the time of surgery to assess for micrometastatic disease. If the hepatic nodule is visualized, this should also be biopsied at the time of surgery.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Loetitia Saint-Jacques, RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Pinion VH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Jackson

INVOICE

14567

DATE

2/7/23



PATIENT

Zella Gastineau

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Standard Poodle

SEX

Female, spayed

AGE

11 Years

WEIGHT

47.4 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Loetitia Saint-Jacques, RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Pinion VH

REFERRING VET

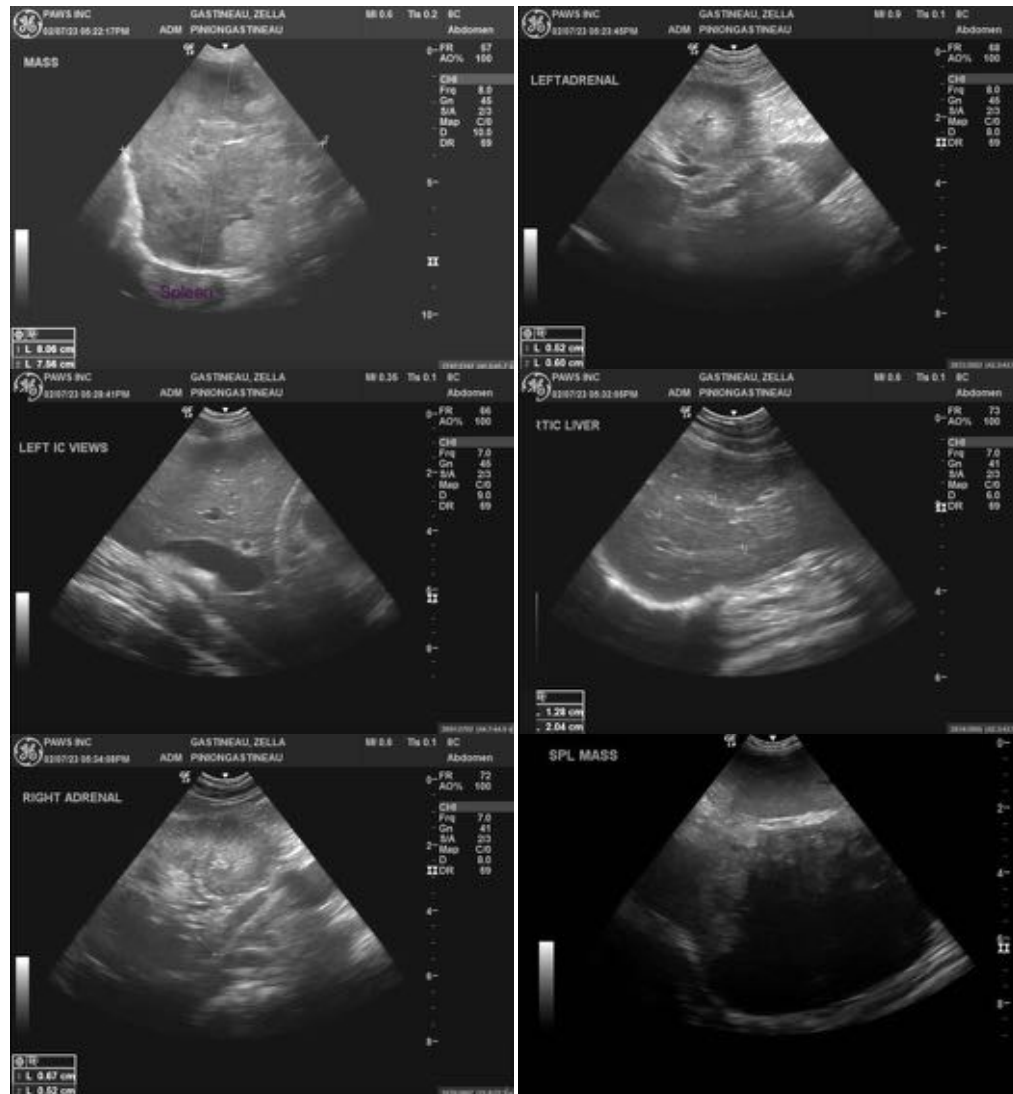
Dr. Jackson

INVOICE

14567

DATE

2/7/23



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)
info@SonoPath.com