

PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Pito McLaughlin History: Patient had right lateral abdominal mass removed. MCT 2, low grade completely excised. Hx of MCT grade III and MCT grade I. On Benadryl 25 mg BID.

SPECIES ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Canine

Urinary System

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder is moderately distended. Luminal contents are anechoic. No cystic calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

BREED

Pitbull Terrier Mix

The prostate is normal in size (1.41 cm in width) with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. Parenchyma is isoechoic relative to surrounding omental fat and subtly heterogenous in appearance, with a few pinpoint hyperechoic areas. The prostatic urethra is not overtly dilated.

SEX

Neutered Male

The left kidney is normal in size (7.30 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and 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 hydronephrosis.

AGE

8 years

The right kidney is normal in size (6.90 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and 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 hydronephrosis.

WEIGHT

72 lbs

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.36 cm at cranial pole) (0.50 cm at caudal pole) with a normal shape and 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)

No images provided of the right adrenal gland.

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (2.29 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. The parenchyma is subtly mottled in appearance. A 0.50 cm myelolipoma is observed near the hilus. Splenic vasculature is normal.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Pamela Harrigan, RDMS

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Norfolk County VS

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.

REFERRING VET

Tami Ilovich, DVM

Gastrointestinal

The lumen is not distended. The gastric wall is normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The small intestinal lumen is segmentally dilated with chyme. 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. There is no evidence of an obstructive pattern.

INVOICE

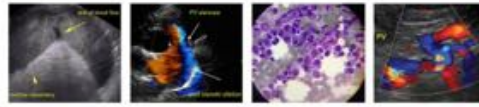
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Pancreas

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.



PATIENT

Pito McLaughlin

Free Abdomen

There is no obvious evidence of free fluid. The medial iliac lymph nodes are visible (the largest measuring 2.48 cm in length). The nodes are normal in shape and echogenicity.

SPECIES

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- The splenic parenchymal changes could be consistent with a benign process (i.e., lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, antigenic stimulation, splenitis). Alternatively, emerging neoplasia (i.e., mast cell disease, lymphoma) cannot be excluded.

BREED

Pitbull Terrier Mix

Secondary Findings

- Minor bilateral chronic renal changes
- The medial iliac lymphadenopathy is most consistent with reactive change, with a lower possibility of emerging neoplasia.
- The prostate changes are most consistent with age-related remodeling.

SEX

Neutered Male

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

WEIGHT

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- Three-view thoracic radiographs are recommended to assess for metastatic disease in the chest.
- To assess for mast cell disease in the spleen, consider a fine needle aspirate if the patient's clotting status is normal. Diphenhydramine should be administered subcutaneously, 15 minutes prior to aspiration, to reduce the risk of mast cell degranulation.

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IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Pamela Harrigan, RDCS

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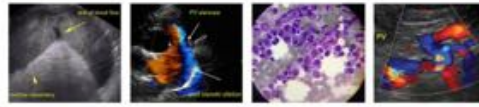
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SPECIES

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BREED

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SEX

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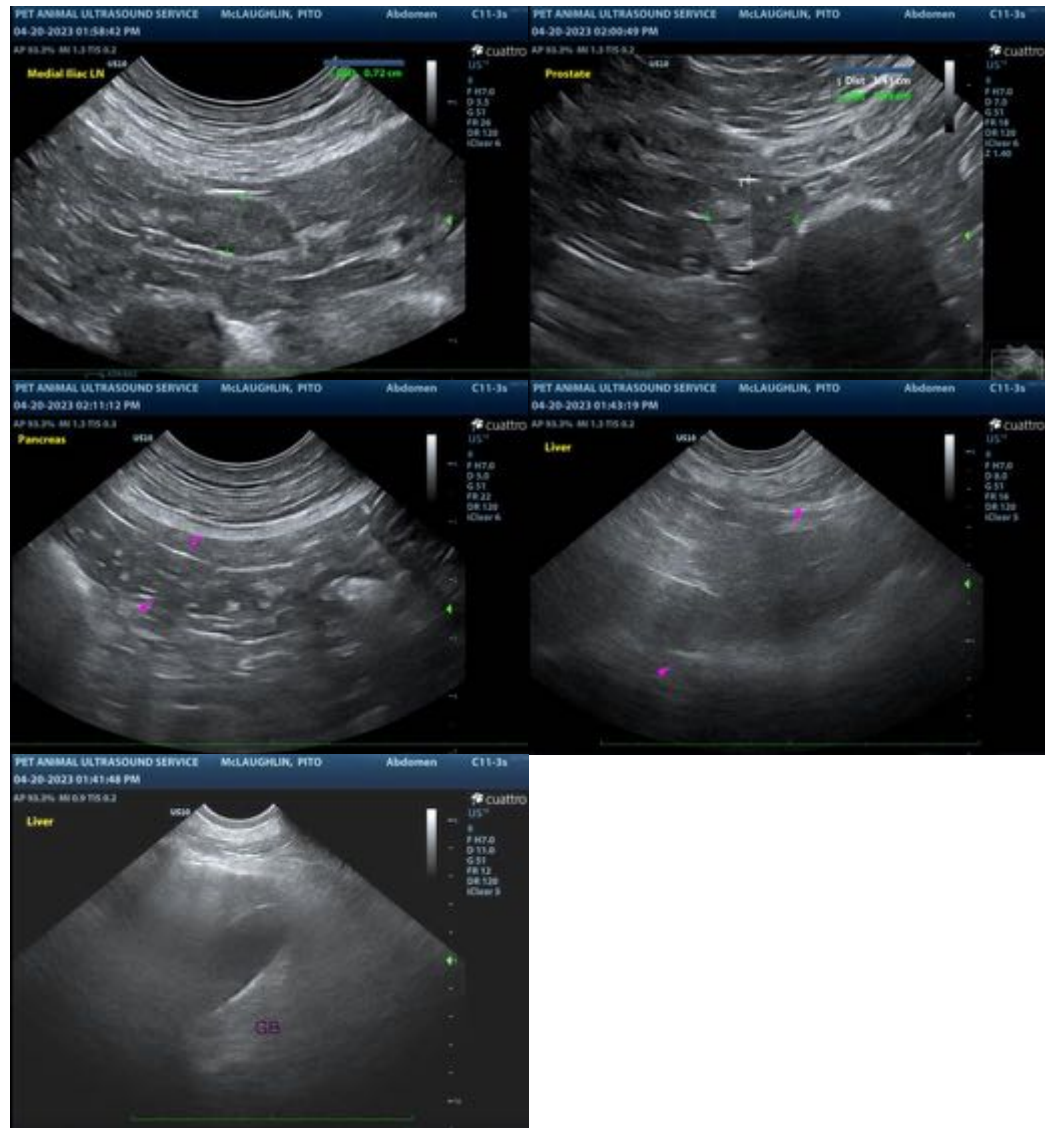
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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