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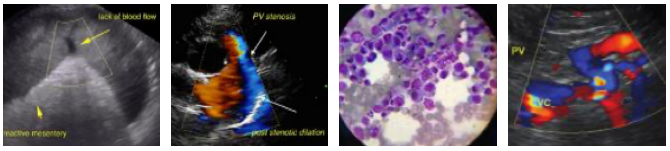


PATIENT
Max Gist

SPECIES
Canine

BREED
Boxer mix

SEX
Male, neutered

AGE
8 Yrs.

WEIGHT
83 lbs.

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY
Kelly Vazquez , CVT

HOSPITAL NAME
Westwood Regional VH

REFERRING VET
Dr. McConnell

INVOICE
13371

DATE
5/16/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: R/O abdominal mass.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Declined.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, and pelvic urethra are normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder lumen is mildly 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 enlarged (3.17 cm length; 2.33 cm width) with a normal shape. The parenchyma is relatively homogeneous. No distinct focal lesions are observed. The prostatic urethra is not overtly dilated.

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

The right kidney is normal size (6.38 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 hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.59 cm at cranial pole) (0.65 cm at caudal pole) (1.98 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.

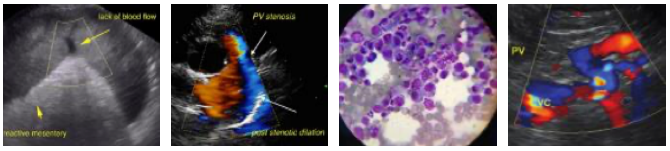
The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.77 cm at cranial pole) (0.70 cm at caudal pole) (2.09 cm in length); normal shape; homogenous parenchyma. The glandular echogenicity and detail are unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition are normal. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (2.67 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No focal lesions are observed. Splenic vasculature is normal.

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.



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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.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- The prostatomegaly could be consistent with emerging neoplasia (i.e., prostatic adenocarcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma). Alternatively, it may be secondary to late-in-life neutering (if applicable) or a normal variation for this patient. Correlation with the patient's clinical history is recommended.

*There is no obvious evidence of an abdominal mass in today's study.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the prostate changes, consider a urine BRAF test to further screen for lower urinary tract neoplasia. It should be noted, however, that a negative result does not rule out cancer. If a negative result is obtained and clinical suspicion is high, consider further testing (i.e., traumatic urethral catheterization).

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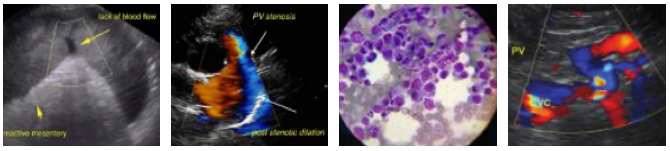

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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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

Andrea.nicastro@sonopath.com