



PATIENT

Wesley Ness

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Labrador

SEX

Male, neutered

AGE

9 Yrs.

WEIGHT

80 lbs.

INTERPRETED BY

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

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Saum Hadi

HOSPITAL NAME

Bethany Family Pet
Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Kiera Hanrahan

INVOICE

11946

DATE

8/23/21

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: dx with MCT in feb 2020- sx removed and o declined histopath at that time dx with MCT august 2021 on left lateral thorax by FNA. been acting "off" x few months per o
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: enlarged inguinal lymph nodes, enlarged axillary lymph nodes. 3 CM SOFT SQ FATTY MASS ON LEFT THORAX WIHT 1.5 CM RAISED, ERYTHEMIC IRREGULAR ALOPECIC MASS IN CENTER. rest wnl

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 moderately distended. A small amount of suspended echogenic debris is observed within the lumen. 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 not definitively visualized due to its pelvic location.

The left kidney is normal size (6.33 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with normal corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney is normal size (7.20 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with normal corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

The caudal pole of the left adrenal gland is visualized and is normal size (0.69 cm in width) with a normal shape, glandular echogenicity and detail. Surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.71 cm at caudal pole) (2.23 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 (1.70 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. A 1.10 cm ill-defined hyperechoic nodule/area is observed in the cranial to mid aspect. 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

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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 segmentally gas distended. 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

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Pancreas

BREED

Labrador

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.

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Free Abdomen

The peritoneal cavity is normal. There is no evidence of inflammation or effusion. The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

AGE

9 Yrs.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- The hyperechoic splenic nodule/area trends toward the benign (i.e., myelolipoma, focus of lymphoid hyperplasia) with a low possibility of emerging neoplasia.

WEIGHT

80 lbs.

*There is no evidence of metastatic mast cell disease within the abdomen.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Three-view thoracic radiographs are recommended to assess for pulmonary metastases.
- Ideally, fine needle aspirates of the enlarged axillary and inguinal lymph nodes would be performed as well as baseline labwork including a CBC chemistry panel, urinalysis and T4 (to assess overall metabolic function).

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