



<b>PATIENT</b>	<b>PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS</b>
Cooper Bekropoulos	Presented for vomiting with frank blood.
<b>SPECIES</b>	Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Moderate anemia, non-regenerative. Pale/muddy MM.
Canine	<b>ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN</b>
	<b>Urinary System</b>
<b>BREED</b>	The urinary bladder is moderately distended with anechoic contents. No masses, inflammatory changes, echogenic sediment or cystoliths are observed. The urinary bladder, trigone and visible pelvic urethra are normal in thickness with a smooth mucosal surface.
Golden Retriever	Prostate is normal in size, echotexture and echogenicity for a neutered male.
<b>SEX</b>	The right kidney is normal in size (6.02 cm), shape and echogenicity. It has smooth peripheral margination. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with appropriate corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral or infarcts observed.
Neutered Male	The left kidney is normal in size (6.54 cm), shape and echogenicity. It has smooth peripheral margination. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with appropriate corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral or infarcts observed.
<b>AGE</b>	
10 Years	<b>Adrenal Glands</b>
<b>WEIGHT</b>	The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.50 cm at the cranial pole and 0.59 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. A hyperechoic nodule is noted in the caudal pole. Nodule does not disrupt normal shape and/or architecture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.
30 kg	The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.71 cm at the cranial pole and 1.0 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.
<b>INTERPRETED BY</b>	<b>Spleen</b>
Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM	The spleen is subjectively normal in size with a normal smooth capsular contour. Parenchyma is appropriately finely textured and homogenous with normal echogenicity relative to surrounding tissue (hyperechoic to liver). A 2.2 cm x 2.6 cm mixed heterogeneous mass is noted, resulting in a mild capsular bulge off the head of the spleen. Splenic vasculature appears normal.
<b>IMAGING PERFORMED BY</b>	<b>Liver</b>
Dr. Sarah Bathelemy	The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal smooth curvilinear peripheral contour. Parenchyma is appropriately hypoechoic to the spleen in echogenicity and appropriately mildly coarse and homogenous in echotexture. No focal lesions are observed. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion.
<b>HOSPITAL NAME</b>	Gallbladder is moderately distended with anechoic bile as well as mild suspended and gravity dependent echogenic debris. The wall is smooth without visible thickening. There is no evidence of cystic or CBD dilation. There is no evidence of effusion or inflammation.
Alpine 24 Hour Pet Hospital	<b>Gastrointestinal</b>
<b>REFERRING VET</b>	The caudal wall of the body of the stomach contains a focal heterogeneous mass resulting in a mixed appearance and complete loss of layering and loss of normal architecture. The mass measures 5.6 cm x 4.2+ cm in size.
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<b>PATIENT</b>	The visible small intestines are normal in wall thickness and layering (canine duodenum < 0.5 cm and feline duodenum < 0.4 cm; other < 0.3 cm). Small intestinal motility appears adequate (1-3 contractions per min). The lumen of the small intestine is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease.
Cooper Bekropoulos	
<b>SPECIES</b>	The visible colon is normal in wall thickness (< 0.2 cm) and layering. Contents are consistent with normal formed feces and gas.
Canine	
<b>BREED</b>	<b>Pancreas</b>
Golden Retriever	The pancreatic parenchyma is appropriately isoechoic to surrounding tissue. Visible capsule is smooth and normal in contour. There is no visible pancreatic duct dilation. There is no evidence of active peripancreatic inflammation.
<b>SEX</b>	<b>Free Abdomen</b>
Neutered Male	There is no evidence of free peritoneal effusion noted in these images.
<b>AGE</b>	The reactive mesenteric lymph nodes are prominent in size with swollen capsular contour. Normal elongated shape (length to width ratio) is maintained. There is no loss of parenchymal detail.
10 Years	<b>PRIMARY FINDINGS</b>
<b>WEIGHT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Large heterogeneous gastric mass</b> – most concerning for infiltrative neoplasia such as carcinoma versus sarcoma versus round cell neoplasia versus other. A benign inflammatory lesion is considered much less likely.</li> <li>• <b>Heterogeneous, slightly hypoechoic splenic mass</b> – This may represent a benign lesion such as a cyst, hematoma, or extramedullary hematopoiesis. However, especially given the concurrent gastric pathology, infiltrative neoplasia/metastatic lesion or infiltrative round cell neoplasia cannot be ruled out without tissue sampling.</li> <li>• <b>Reactive mesenteric lymph nodes</b> – infiltrative neoplastic disease cannot be ruled out, especially in light of concurrent pathology .</li> </ul>
30 kg	<b>SECONDARY FINDINGS</b>
<b>INTERPRETED BY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mild gallbladder debris</b> - Cholecystic debris is of unknown clinical significance. It can be seen with biliary stasis from fasting or illness. Cholecystic debris is not necessarily related to hepatobiliary disease. Echogenic bile is most commonly an incidental finding in dogs and should be interpreted in combination with clinical signs such as nausea, inappetence, cranial abdominal discomfort and/or laboratory changes such as increased ALP and/or increased Tbili.</li> <li>• <b>Hyperechoic adrenal nodule (left adrenal caudal pole)</b> – Differentials include primary adrenal cortical adenoma or adenocarcinoma, pheochromocytoma, myelolipoma, adrenal hyperplasia secondary to pituitary disease or metastatic disease. Ultrasound alone cannot differentiate between functional and non-functional nodules and/or between benign and malignant disease. Small nodules without other evidence of abdominal disease (to suggest metastatic disease) and/or clinical signs (to suggest adrenal disease) are most often incidental and should be monitored.</li> </ul>
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<b>IMAGING PERFORMED BY</b>	
Dr. Sarah Bathelemy	
<b>HOSPITAL NAME</b>	
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**PATIENT**

Cooper Bekropoulos

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Golden Retriever

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

10 Years

**WEIGHT**

30 kg

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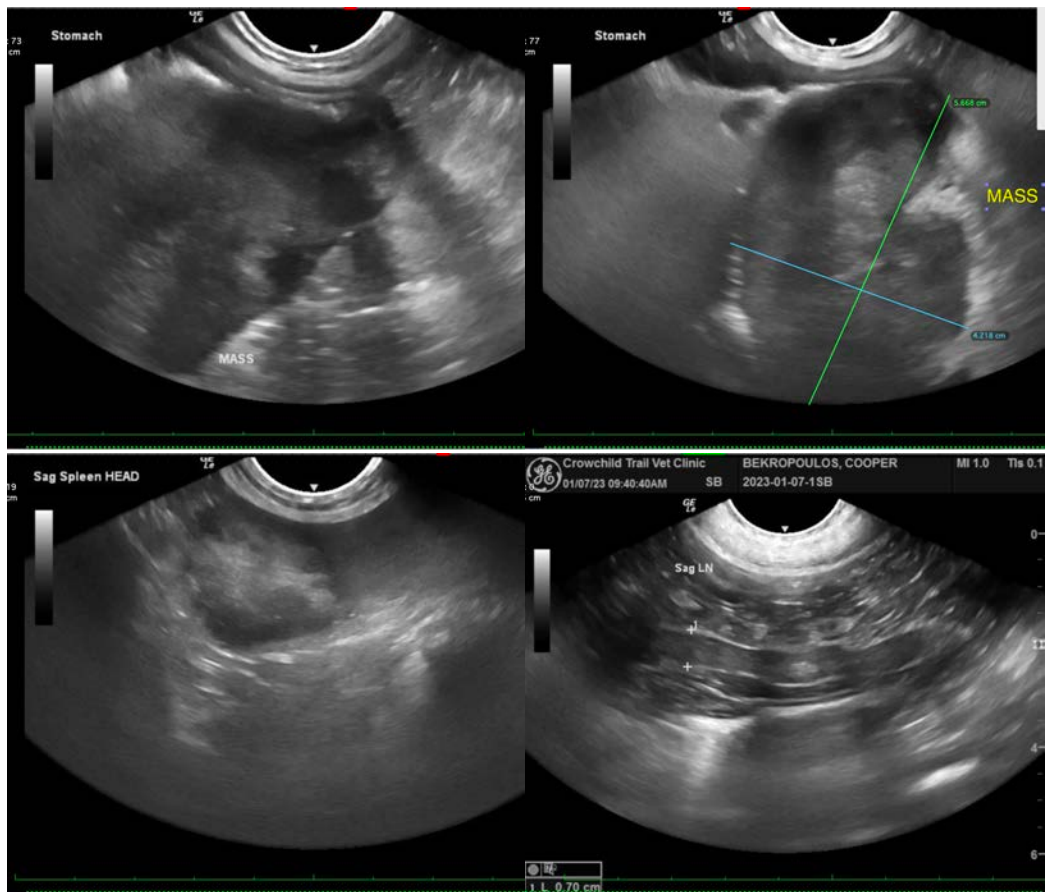
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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Three view thoracic radiographs are recommended for further assessment of cardio-pulmonary status as well as to further evaluate for any evidence of metastatic disease, if not recently evaluated.

Fine needle aspirates of the gastric mass +/- the splenic mass are recommended if patient's coagulation status is appropriate.

Alternatively, or if a diagnosis is not obtained cytologically, an exploratory laparotomy could be planned for splenectomy as well as gastric mass removal. Based on location, the gastric mass appears likely resectable. However, given the large size and aggressive heterogeneous appearance, resectability cannot be guaranteed based on ultrasound alone.





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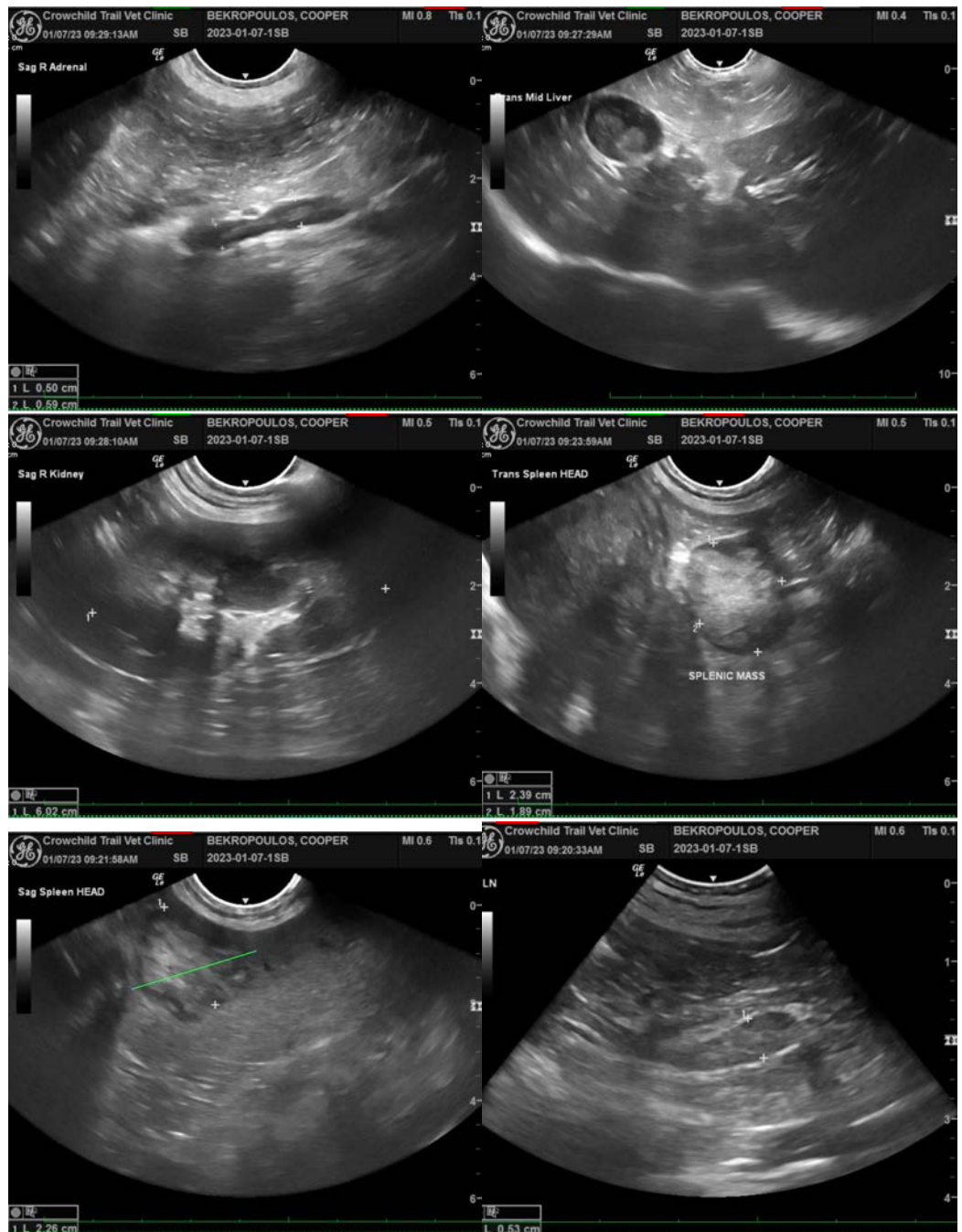
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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