



## PATIENT

Oliver Barrett

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Border Collie

## SEX

Neutered Male

## AGE

12 Years

## WEIGHT

31.4 kg

## INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM  
DACVIM

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Renee Trionfetti, VMD

## HOSPITAL NAME

Cypress Veterinary  
Clinic

## REFERRING VET

Laura Johnson, VMD

## INVOICE

72944

## DATE

2/12/26

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

AUS to further stage B-cell Lymphoma. Presented to pDVM for facial swelling and enlarged lymph nodes. The swelling and drooping on the left side of his face became more noticeable over the last few days.

Meds: Prednisone 20 mg, 3 tablets SID; L-Spar injection- first dose.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CXR: no pulmonary metastasis - Flow Cytometry: B cell lymphoma, medium sized B cells and express high levels of class II MHC. - CBC: Hct 43.4%, Neut 10.9-mild H, Lymph 0.87 L, Mono 1.37 H, Eos 0.093 L, Plts 104 L - Chem: SDMA 27 H, Cr 0.9-n, BUN 11-n, normal LES, Lipase 480 H, remainder NSF - T4: 1.4-n

## ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

### Urinary System

The urinary bladder is adequately 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.

Prostate is normal in size, echotexture and echogenicity for a neutered male.

The right kidney is normal is size (5.76 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.

The left kidney is normal is size (5.51 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.

### Adrenal Glands

Adrenal glands are small (flattened contour). Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal. Left measures 0.36 cm at the cranial pole and 0.45 cm at the caudal pole. Right measures 0.38 cm at the cranial pole and 0.50 cm at the caudal pole.

### Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size (1.7 cm thick at the hilus) with a normal smooth capsular contour. Parenchyma is appropriately finely textured and homogenous with normal echogenicity relative to surrounding tissue (hyperechoic to liver). No focal nodules or masses are observed. Splenic vasculature appears normal.

### Liver

Liver is subjectively enlarged with mildly irregular margins. Parenchyma is moderately heterogenous characterized by multiple poorly defined hypoechoic nodules within otherwise hyperechoic liver parenchyma. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion

Gallbladder is moderately distended with anechoic bile as well as 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.



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## *Gastrointestinal*

The visible stomach wall is normal in thickness and layering. The lumen of the stomach is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.

The visible small intestines are normal in wall thickness and layering. 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.

The visible colon is normal in wall thickness (< 0.2 cm) and layering. Contents are consistent with normal formed feces and gas.

## *Pancreas*

The pancreas that is observed appears appropriately isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Visible capsule is smooth and normal in contour. Visible pancreatic parenchyma is homogenous and unremarkable. There is no visible pancreatic duct dilation. There is no evidence of active peripancreatic inflammation.

## *Free Abdomen*

There is no visible free peritoneal effusion noted in these images.

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.

## ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Moderately heterogenous liver – These changes are most consistent with benign processes such as nodular hyperplasia, steroid (vacuolar) hepatopathy, extramedullary hematopoiesis or possibly chronic inflammatory disease and less commonly infiltrative round cell or metastatic neoplasia.
- Mild gallbladder debris - 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.
- Very mildly reactive mesenteric lymph nodes – This lymphadenopathy may be a subtle mild change secondary to current treatment. Infiltrative neoplastic disease cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely.
- The flat adrenal glands are also consistent with patient's reported steroid history.

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

While the appearance of this study trends largely toward benign, given patient's history, fine needle aspirates of the liver +/- the mildly enlarged mesenteric lymph node (if it can safely be reached) could be considered if patient's coagulation status is appropriate.

Otherwise, consultation with a veterinary oncologist is recommended.



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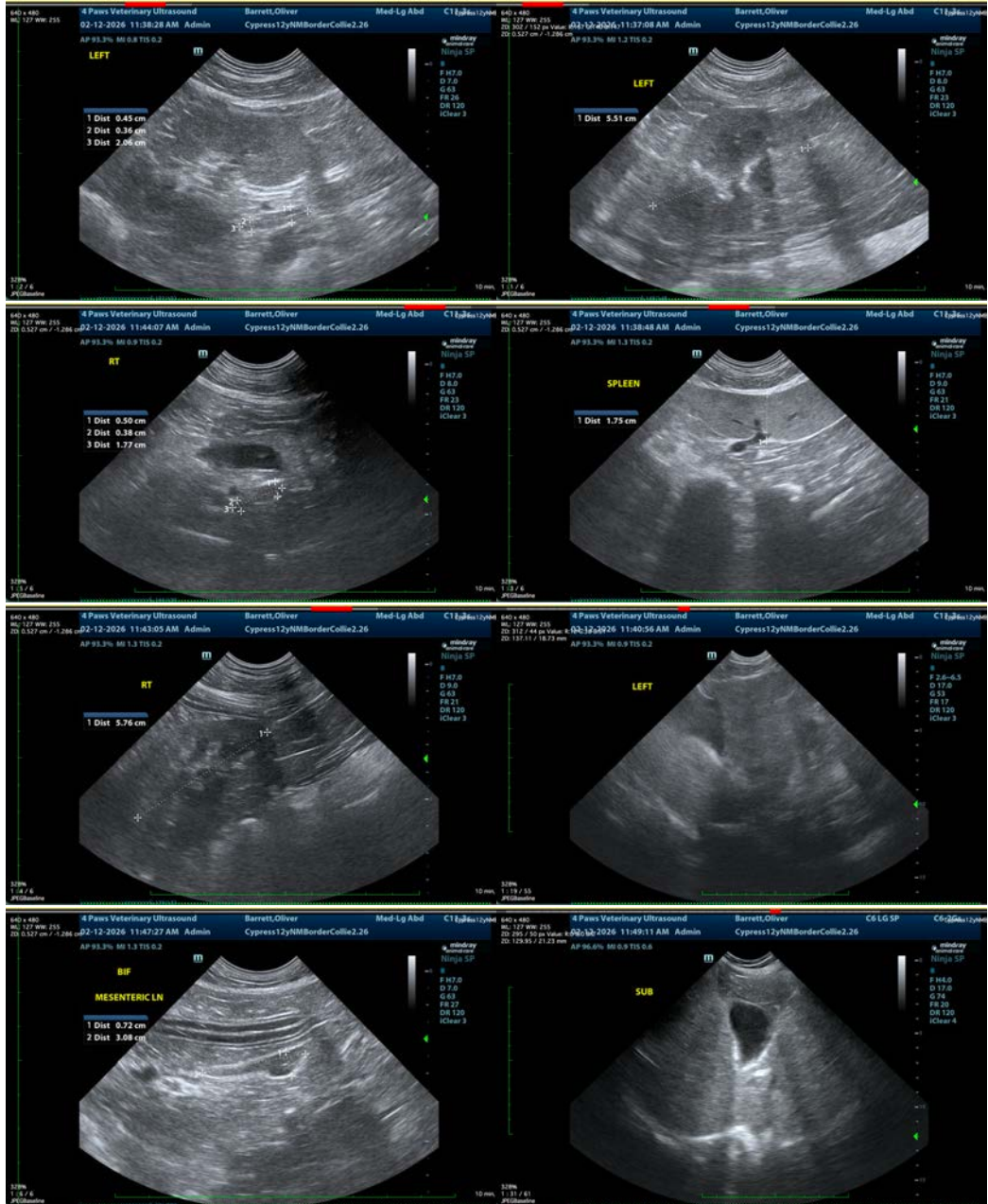
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

**Beth Johnson, DVM, DACVIM**  
info@sonopath.com