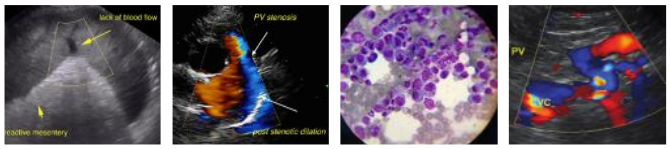
SonoPath
Clinical Sonography & Telecytology
EDUCATIONAL TELECONSULTATION SERVICES™



SonoPath.com
1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT

Daisy Carte

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Shih Tzu Mix

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

11 Years 10 Months

WEIGHT

14.9 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Amy Mayhew, LVT

HOSPITAL NAME

SVS Imaging MI

REFERRING VET

Dr. Joe D. Hendricks

INVOICE

21216

DATE

2/20/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Presented for " not feeling well". Vomiting and diarrhea.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Radiograph taken with a possible mass in splenic area.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

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.

Left kidney is normal is size (4.24 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.

Right kidney is normal is size (4.31 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

Left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.35 cm at cranial pole and 0.49 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Right adrenal gland is normal in size (1.34 cm at cranial pole and 0.49 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal. A hyperechoic nodule is noted in the cranial pole. Nodule does not disrupt normal shape and/or architecture.

Spleen

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 3.2 cm x 4.4 cm, heterogenous, markedly cavitated mass, resulting in a capsular bulge off of the head of the spleen is noted. Splenic vasculature appears normal.

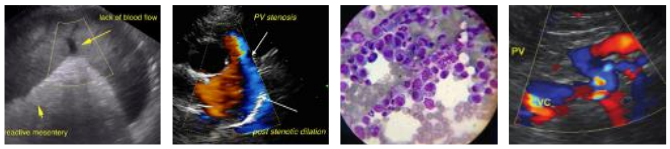
Liver

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.

Gallbladder is non-distended in size. The wall is smooth without visible thickening. Luminal contents are primarily anechoic. There is no evidence of cystic or common bile duct dilation.

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.



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The visible small intestines are normal in wall thickness and layering. Hyperechoic mucosal fogging or speckling is noted. Small intestinal motility appears adequate (1-3 contractions per min). The lumen of the small intestine is empty with no evidence of obstruction or foreign material.

The visible colon is normal in wall thickness and layering. Contents are consistent with normal formed feces and gas.

Pancreas

The observed pancreas 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 evidence of peritoneal effusion. There is no apparent lymphadenopathy.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Cavitated splenic mass. This is concerning for infiltrative neoplasia, such as sarcoma vs other, however, benign lesions, including cysts, hematomas, extramedullary hematopoiesis, etc. can mimic infiltrative neoplasia and cannot be ruled out without tissue sampling.
- Mucosal speckling – Mucosal speckling is often present with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). It is not specific for type or severity of disease. Mild speckling change can occur as a normal patient variant in the post-prandial state.
- Hyperechoic adrenal nodule in the cranial pole of the right adrenal gland – 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.

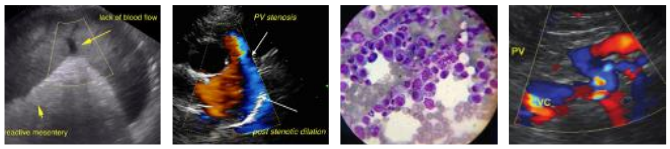
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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.

Further evaluation of the splenic mass is recommended and could be evaluated with a fine needle aspirate (if the patients coagulation status is appropriate) or alternatively, a planned splenectomy with submission of the mass for histopathology given the risk of a hemoabdomen even with a benign lesion.

Having said that, the spleen may or may not be related to this patients reported gastrointestinal signs and may be an incidental finding. Therefore, further evaluation/work up of possible gastrointestinal disease is also recommended, beginning with a gastrointestinal malabsorption panel (including cobalamin, folate, TLI and PLI) to Texas A&M GI Laboratory, for further evaluation of GI and pancreatic function.

Pending results, if an exploratory laparotomy for planned splenectomy is pursued, biopsies of the GI tract could be considered at the same time. In the meantime, empirical deworming with a 5-day course of Panacur is recommended, as is potentially a transition in diet, beginning with a hydrolyzed protein diet or potentially a low-fat diet, etc. based on trial-and-error results, at the same time as



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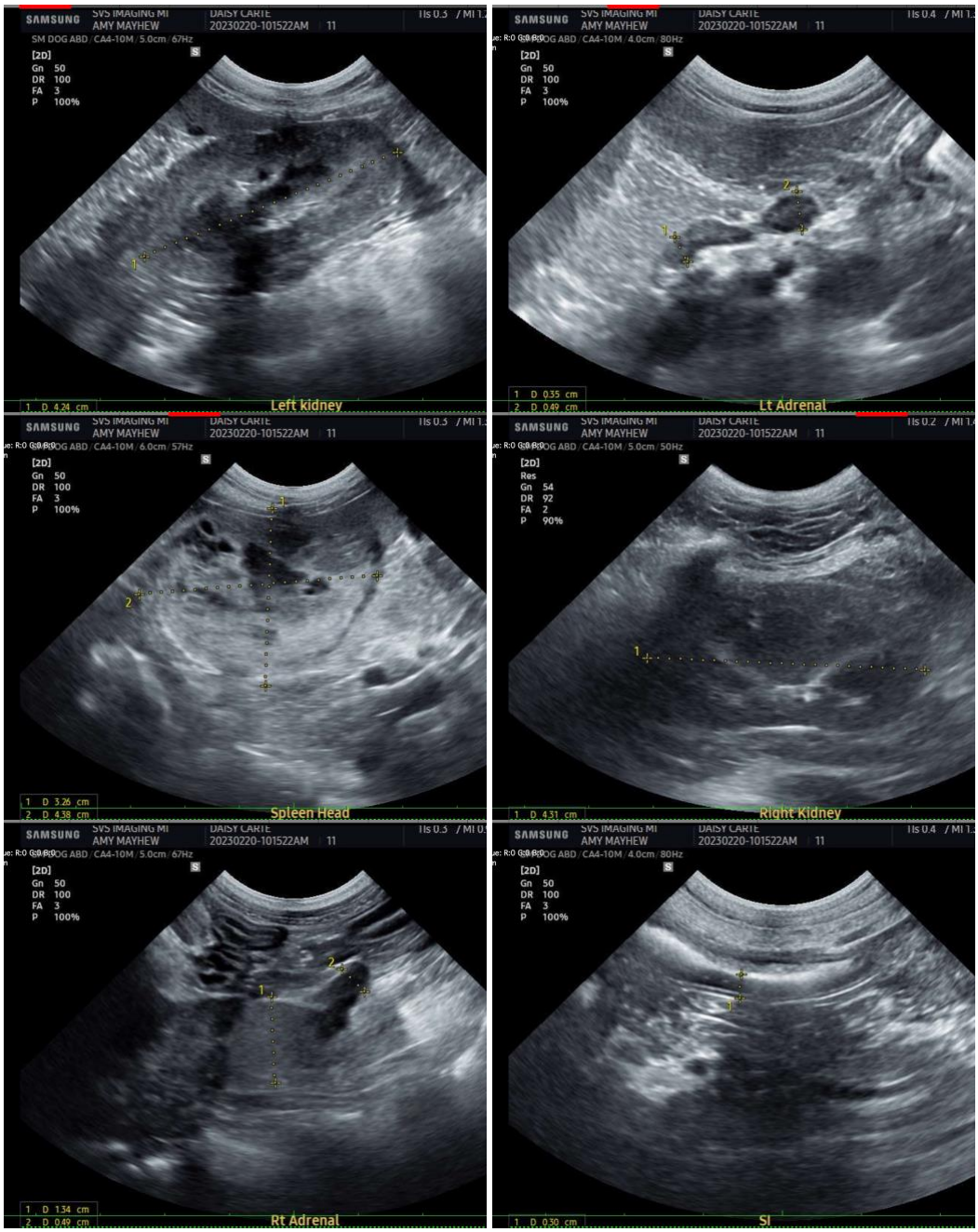
addressing clinical signs directly with antiemetics, gastroprotectants and a probiotic, such as Visbiome or Proviable.



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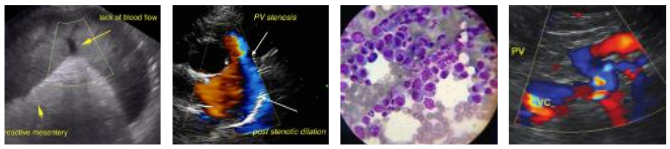

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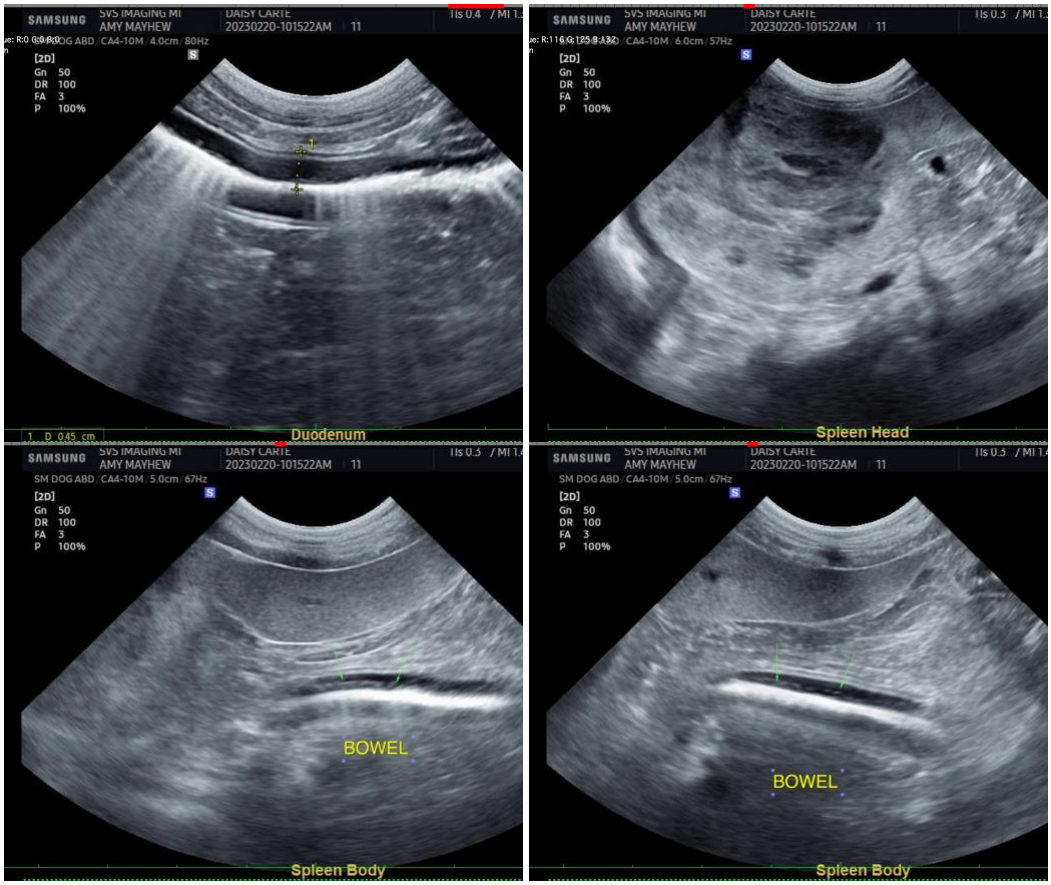

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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

Beth.Johnson@SonoPath.com