



PATIENT	PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS
Petey Higham	Previous hemopericardium. Echo 1 week ago suggestive of right auricular mass. One liver nodule noticed at that time, measured 2.5 cm
SPECIES	
Canine	Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: pen abdomen pale mucous membrane HCT 33% strongly regenerative PLT 118 Non-clotting blood aspirated from abdomen.
BREED	ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN
Pit Bull	Urinary System
SEX	Urinary bladder is only mildly distended (empty). Visible contents are anechoic. Urinary bladder wall is unable to be fully assessed for pathology without further distension. No visible masses or cystoliths are observed. The trigone and visible pelvic urethra are normal thickness with a smooth mucosal surface. If there are urinary signs and/or concern for urinary bladder pathology, reassessment after complete filling is recommended.
Neutered Male	
AGE	Prostate is normal in size, echotexture and echogenicity for a neutered male.
10	
WEIGHT	The right kidney is normal in size (6.24 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.
63	
INTERPRETED BY	The left kidney is normal in size (7.21 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.
Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM	Adrenal Glands
	The adrenal glands are unable to be well visualized in these images.
IMAGING PERFORMED BY	Spleen
Dr. A. Waffle	Spleen is subjectively large in size with a mildly swollen but smooth capsule. Parenchyma is normal and homogenous in echogenicity and echotexture. No focal nodules or masses are observed. Splenic vasculature appears normal.
HOSPITAL NAME	Liver
Torch Lake VC	Liver is subjectively enlarged with mildly irregular margins. Parenchyma is mottled by multifocal discrete heterogeneous hypoechoic nodules of varying sizes "moth-eaten". Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion.
REFERRING VET	The 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.
Dr. A. Waffle	Gastrointestinal
INVOICE	
46429	
DATE	The stomach wall is normal in thickness (canine < 0.5 cm and feline < 0.4 cm) and layering. The lumen of the stomach is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.
4/6/23	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.



PATIENT

Petey Higham

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

SPECIES

Canine

Pancreas

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.

BREED

Pit Bull

Free Abdomen

There is a large amount of free fluid noted in these images.

SEX

Neutered Male

The medial iliac 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.

AGE

10

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

WEIGHT

63

- **Nodular Liver** - This finding is concerning for infiltrative disease such as round cell neoplasia or metastatic neoplasia. Benign disease (nodular hyperplasia) cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely.
- **Hypersplenism** – can be associated with congestion caused by sedation (if sedated) but can also be associated with diffuse infiltrative disease. Both benign conditions such as extramedullary hematopoiesis, lymphoid hyperplasia, as well as infiltrative neoplastic diseases such as round cell neoplasia should be considered.
- **Large amount of free fluid** – consistent with the reported suspect hemoabdomen.
- **Reactive medial iliac lymph nodes** – infiltrative neoplastic disease cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely.

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. A. Waffle

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

HOSPITAL NAME

Torch Lake VC

The source of the hemoabdomen appears to most likely be the multifocal nodular disease in the liver. If treatment is elected, 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, followed by sampling of the liver. A fine needle aspirate could be considered if patient's coagulation status is appropriate, or alternatively an exploratory laparotomy could be planned to try to locate and remove the bleed as well as submit tissue for histopath.

REFERRING VET

Dr. A. Waffle

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Full resectability of the visibly abnormal disease appears unlikely, so surgery would be for obtaining a diagnosis and ideally locating and stopping the hemorrhage if possible.

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4/6/23



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Neutered Male

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DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. A. Waffle

HOSPITAL NAME

Torch Lake VC

REFERRING VET

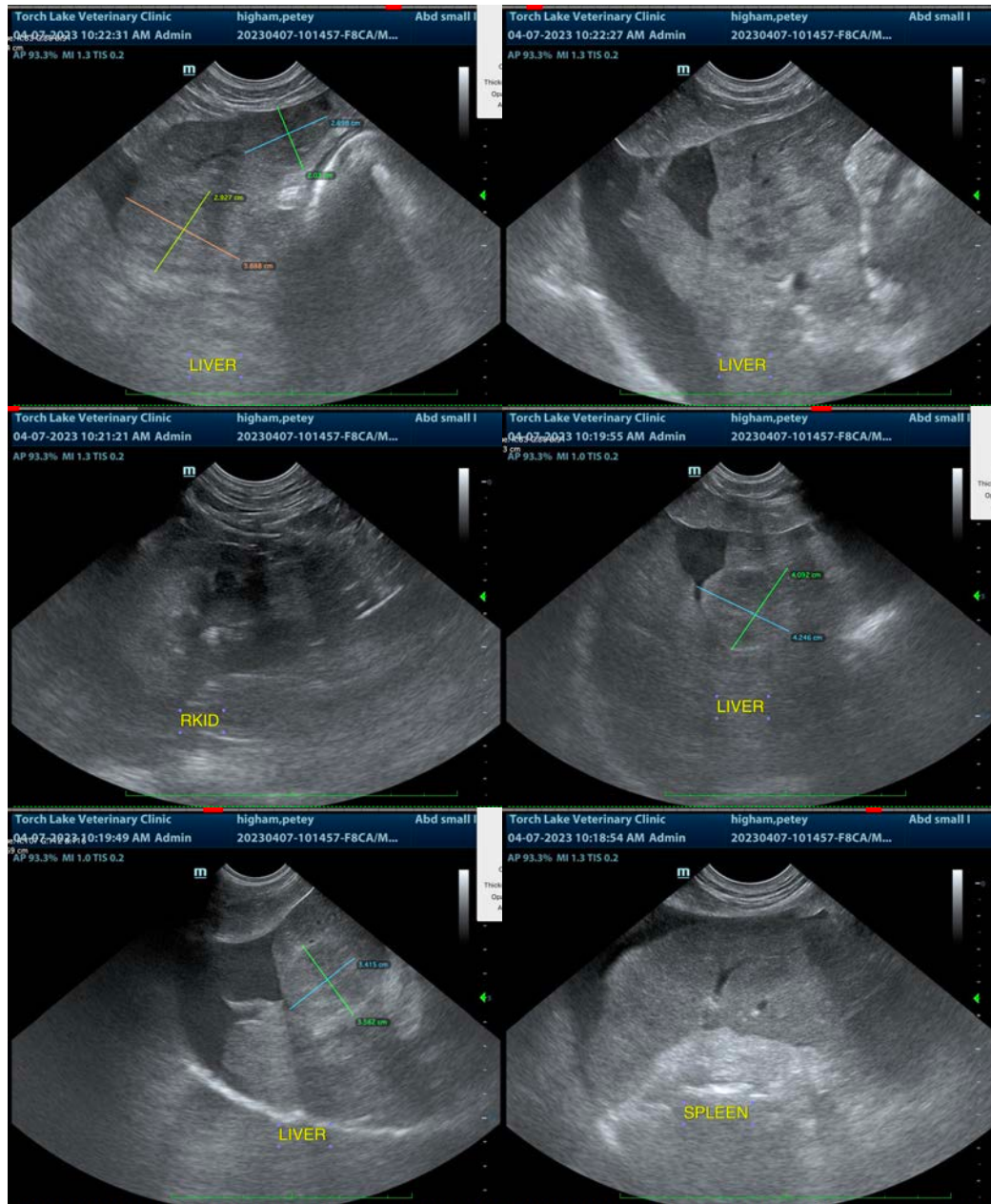
Dr. A. Waffle

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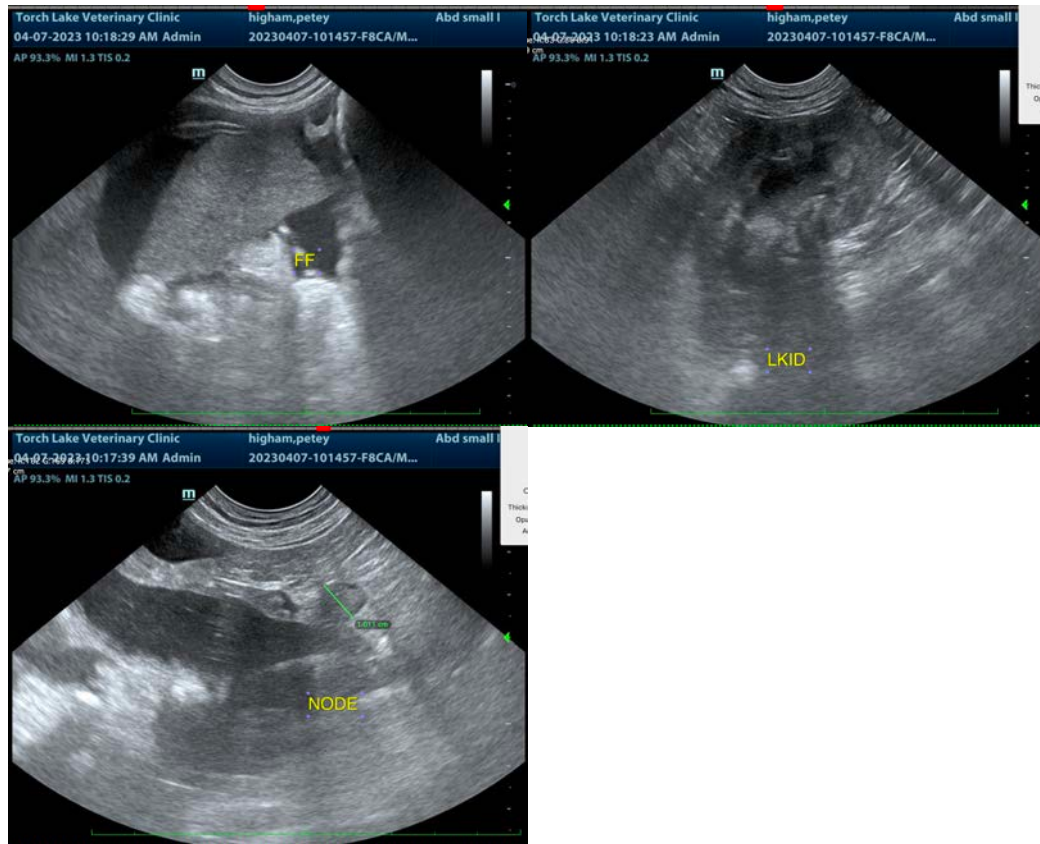
Dr. A. Waffle

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DATE

4/6/23



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
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