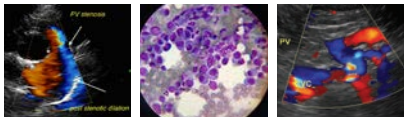
IMAGING PERFORMED BY

IntraPet.com



SonoPath
Clinical Sonography & Telecytology
EDUCATIONAL TELECONSULTATION SERVICES™
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DATE

6/21/23

PATIENT

Bogey Bange

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Poodle

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

2/26/10

WEIGHT

49 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM

HOSPITAL NAME

Harborside MVC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Hawkins

INVOICE

43344

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

CC: none per owner, presented for routine vaccines
PE: cachectic body condition score although has not lost any weight. Bloated in the abdomen.

Current Medications: None.
Lab Results: ALT mildly elevated.
Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.
Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.
Stat Report: Declined at this time.
Imaging Performed By: Stephanie Warga RDCS, RVT.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

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.

The prostate is normal for a neutered dog.

The right kidney is normal in size (5.83 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 in size (6.44 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

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (2.31 cm long x 0.72 cm at the cranial pole and 0.66 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (2.82 cm long x 0.59 cm at the cranial pole and 0.60 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Spleen

Spleen is subjectively large 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). No focal nodules or masses are observed. Splenic vasculature appears normal. The spleen is folded upon itself, which is a positional non-pathologic variant.

Liver

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. In the deep right cranial abdomen, presumed to be associated with the liver and extending to the right kidney, there is a large, heterogeneous, cavitated mass measuring 10.3+ cm x 12.2+ cm in size. 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.

Gastrointestinal

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.

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.

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

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.

Free Abdomen

There is a moderate amount of echogenic appearing free fluid throughout the abdomen.

There is no apparent lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

There is no evidence of heart base or pericardial pathology noted in these images at this time. If cardiac function evaluation is desired a full echocardiogram is recommended.

PRIMARY FINDINGS

- Heterogeneous, cavitated, right cranial abdominal mass that appears to originate from the liver – concerning for infiltrative neoplasia such as sarcoma versus other. A benign cyst, hematoma, extramedullary hematopoiesis, etc. can't be ruled out but is considered less likely, especially given the concurrent free fluid.

SECONDARY FINDINGS

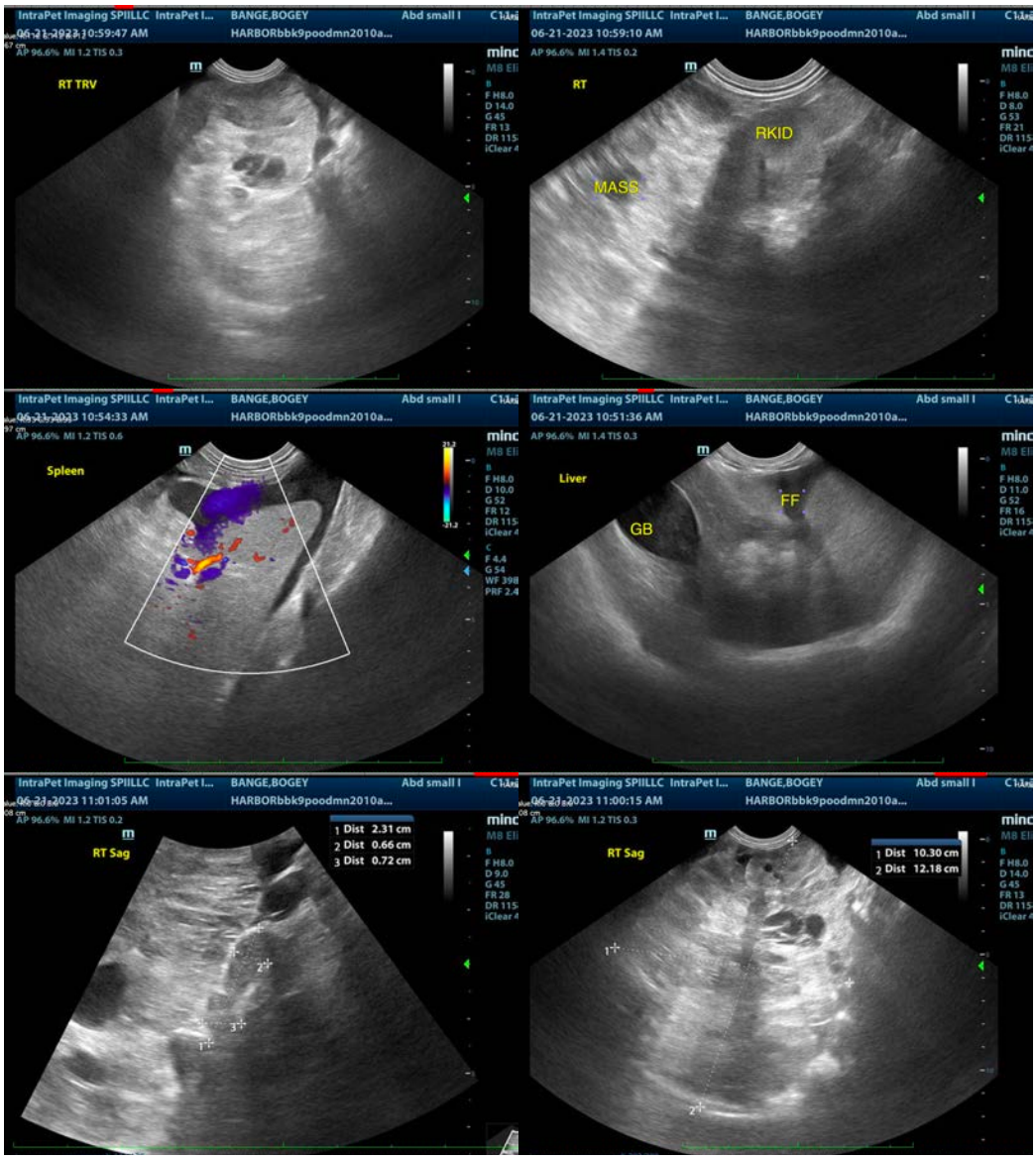
- Mild gallbladder debris - Cholecystic debris is of unknown clinical significance. It can be seen with biliary stasis from fasting or illness. Cholecystic debris is not necessarily related to hepatobiliary disease. Echogenic bile is most commonly an incidental finding in dogs and should be interpreted in combination with clinical signs such as nausea, inappetence, cranial abdominal discomfort and/or laboratory changes such as increased ALP and/or increased Tbili.

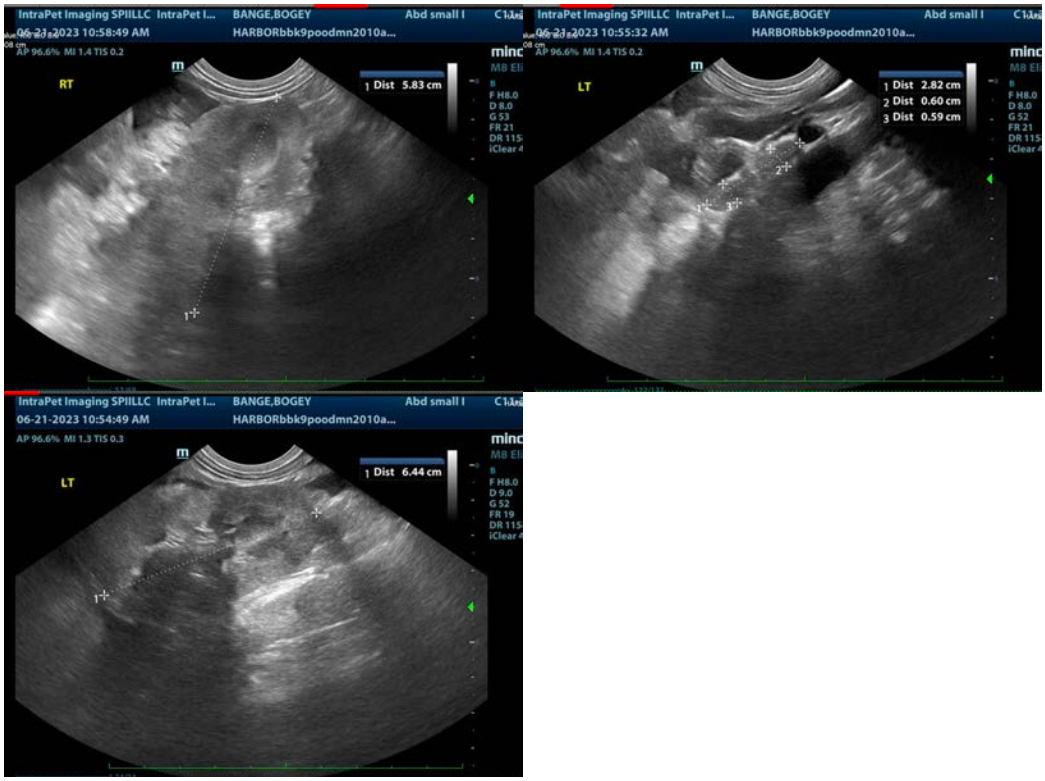
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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.

Sampling of the free abdominal fluid is recommended for cytology, followed by culture and sensitivity, etc. if indicated based on cytology results. If a diagnosis is not obtained cytologically from the free fluid, a fine needle aspirate of the mass could be considered if patient's coagulation status is appropriate. Alternatively,

an exploratory laparotomy could be considered for planned excisional biopsy/liver lobectomy. There is visibly normal appearing liver surrounding the mass. However, given the size and deep location of the mass, full resectability is difficult to determine ultrasonographically, and while the mass appears to originate from the liver, origin cannot be definitively guaranteed. Therefore, if surgery is elected, a pre-surgical staging/planning abdominal CT scan may be helpful.





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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