



PATIENT

Sophia Davis

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Scottish Terrier

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

14 years

WEIGHT

54 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Velasco

HOSPITAL NAME

Bethany Family Pet
Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Velasco

INVOICE

31203

DATE

6/23/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Sophia was diagnosed with Cushing's disease about 6 weeks ago, and was improving with Vetoryl. Then, she started to have a full, tense abdomen, decreased appetite, and what seemed to be more pain.

Full CBC/Chem/UA/T4 and ACTH stim is pending.

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.

Kidneys are overall normal in size and shape with smooth peripheral margination. A normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio is maintained. The medulla and cortices are uniform in texture with some mild increased cortical echogenicity and mild loss of corticomedullary distinction, expected in this age patient. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral or infarcts observed. The left kidney measured 5.0 cm. The right kidney measured 7.0 cm.

Adrenal Glands

Left adrenal gland is not fully visualized in these images.

Right adrenal gland is normal in size (1.0 cm at cranial pole and 0.54 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Spleen

Spleen is subjectively large in size with a swollen and scalloped/undulating capsular contour. Multifocal coalescing nodules are noted throughout the parenchyma. Splenic vasculature appears normal. Enhanced hyperechoic surrounding fat is noted.

Liver

Liver is subjectively enlarged with irregular margins. Parenchyma is 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 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. 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.

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

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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.

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Free Abdomen

There is no evidence of peritoneal effusion or apparent lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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Primary Findings

Spleen honeycomb – This finding is strongly suggestive of infiltrative disease such as round cell neoplasia. Benign disease cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely.

Liver Nodular Hyperplasia Pattern – These changes can be consistent with benign process such as nodular hyperplasia, vacuolar hepatopathy, extramedullary hematopoiesis, etc. However, given the concurrent splenic changes infiltrative round cell or metastatic neoplasia is considered more likely.

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Secondary Findings

Age related kidney changes.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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1. 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.
2. FNA of the liver and spleen is recommended if the patient's coagulation status is appropriate.
3. In the meantime, given the strong suspicion for infiltrative neoplasia recommendations are to discontinue Vetoryl pending a definitive diagnosis and medical management of current illness.

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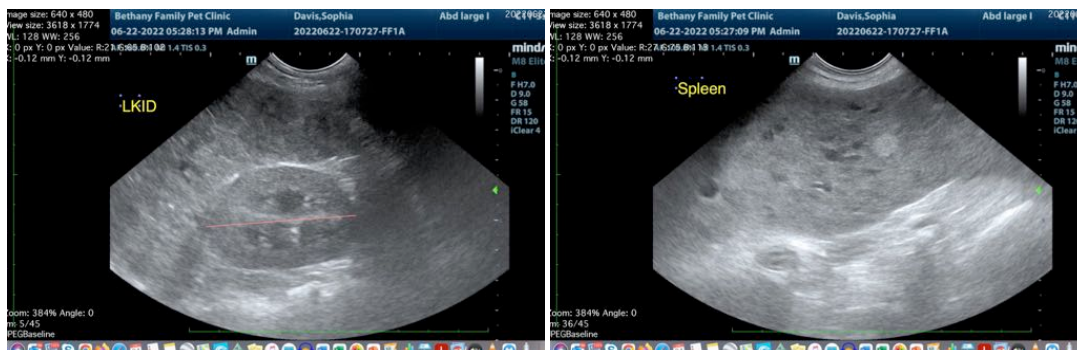
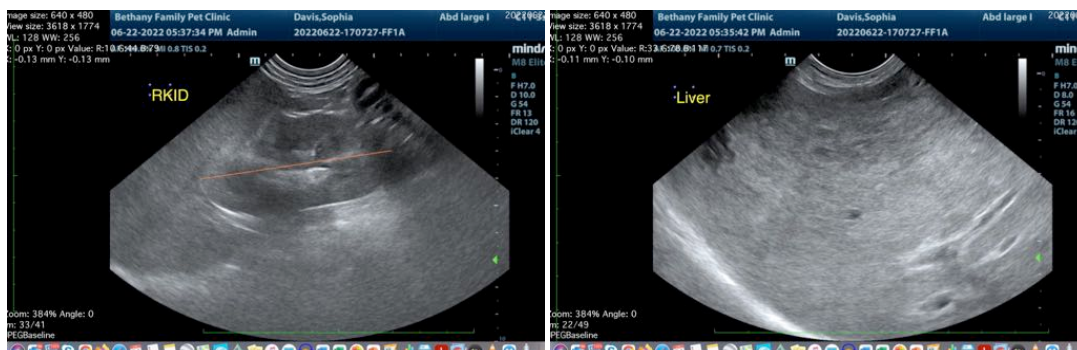
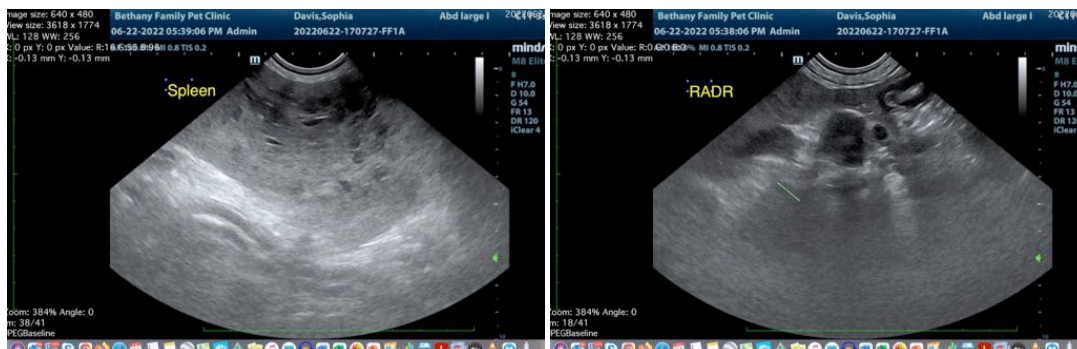
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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