

**DATE**

7/18/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Just had high grade MCT removed from tail, want AUS to check for signs of spread

PATIENT

Olive Peters

Current Medications: Apoquel, Metacam, Lactulose.

Lab Results: See attached.

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.

Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.

SPECIES

Canine

Stat Report: Not requested.

Imaging Performed By: Stephanie Pearce RDCS, RVT.

BREED

Mixed Breed

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.

SEX

Spayed Female

Left kidney is normal is size (3.1 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 infarcts observed. Non-obstructive areas of mineralization/nephroliths are noted. Mild pyelectasia is appreciated.

AGE

11/22/08

Right kidney is normal is size (3.29 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.

WEIGHT

5.3 Pounds

Adrenal Glands

Left adrenal gland is normal in size (1.4 cm long x 0.5 cm at cranial pole and 0.47 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Right adrenal gland is normal in size (1.16 cm long x 0.46 cm at cranial pole and 0.44 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

HOSPITAL NAME

Bayside AMC

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. De Lozier

Liver

Liver is subjectively enlarged with mildly irregular margins. Parenchyma is mottled by multifocal discrete hypoechoic nodules of varying sizes "moth-eaten". Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion.

INVOICE

16689

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 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 and layering. Contents are consistent with normal formed feces and gas.

Pancreas

Pancreas is prominent (enlarged) in size and mildly irregular in shape with a slightly undulating contour. Parenchyma is coarse in echotexture and heterogenous to hypoechoic in echogenicity.

Free Abdomen

There is free fluid is noted in these images, including no pericardial effusion. Hypoechoic prominent sublumbar lymph nodes are appreciated.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

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

Secondary Findings

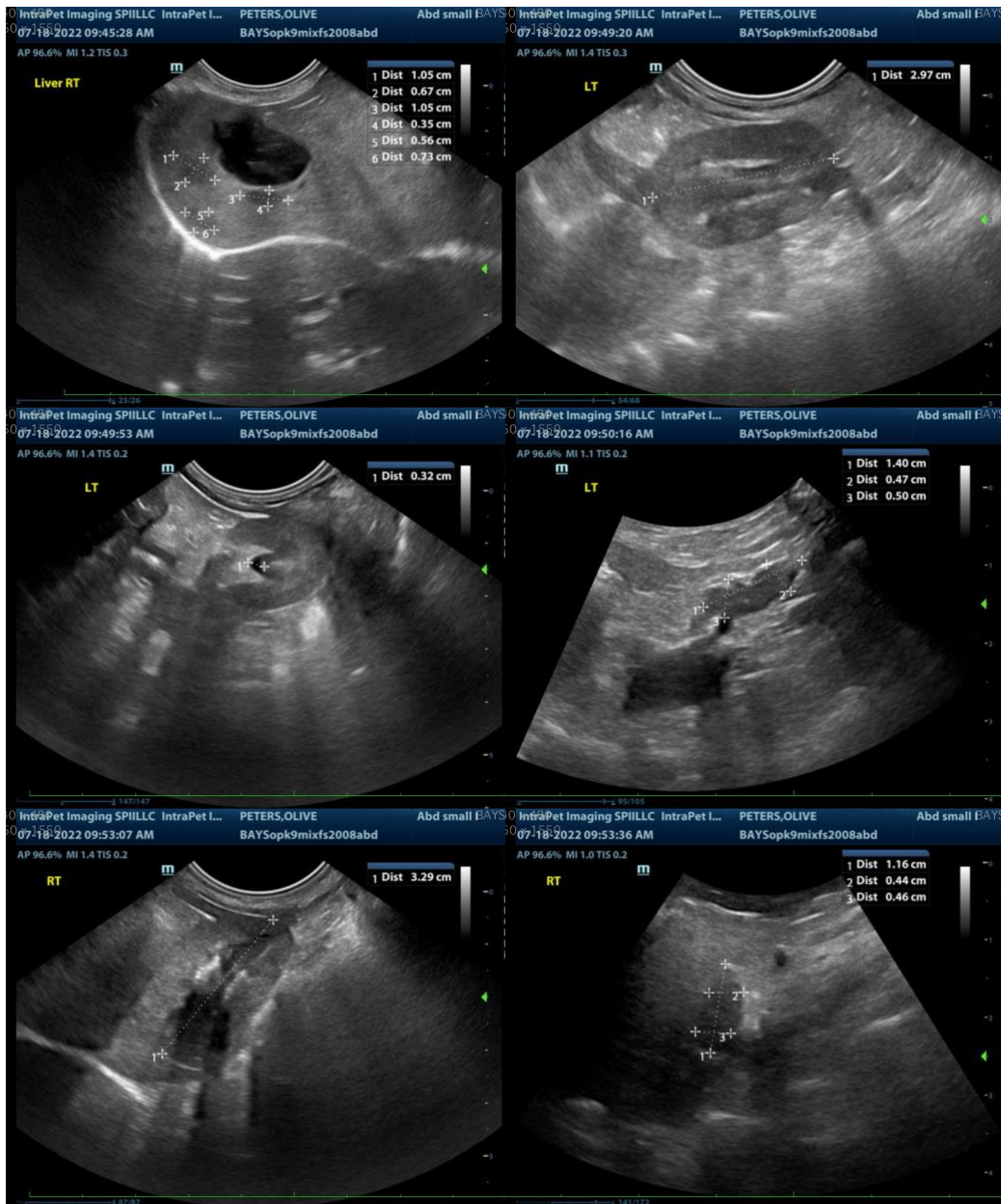
- Nonobstructive left nephrolith and pyelectasia
- Gallbladder debris (canine) - Cholecystic debris is of unknown clinical significance. It can be seen with biliary stasis from fasting or illness. Cholecystic debris is not necessarily related to hepatobiliary disease. Echogenic bile is most commonly 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.
- Chronic active pancreatitis

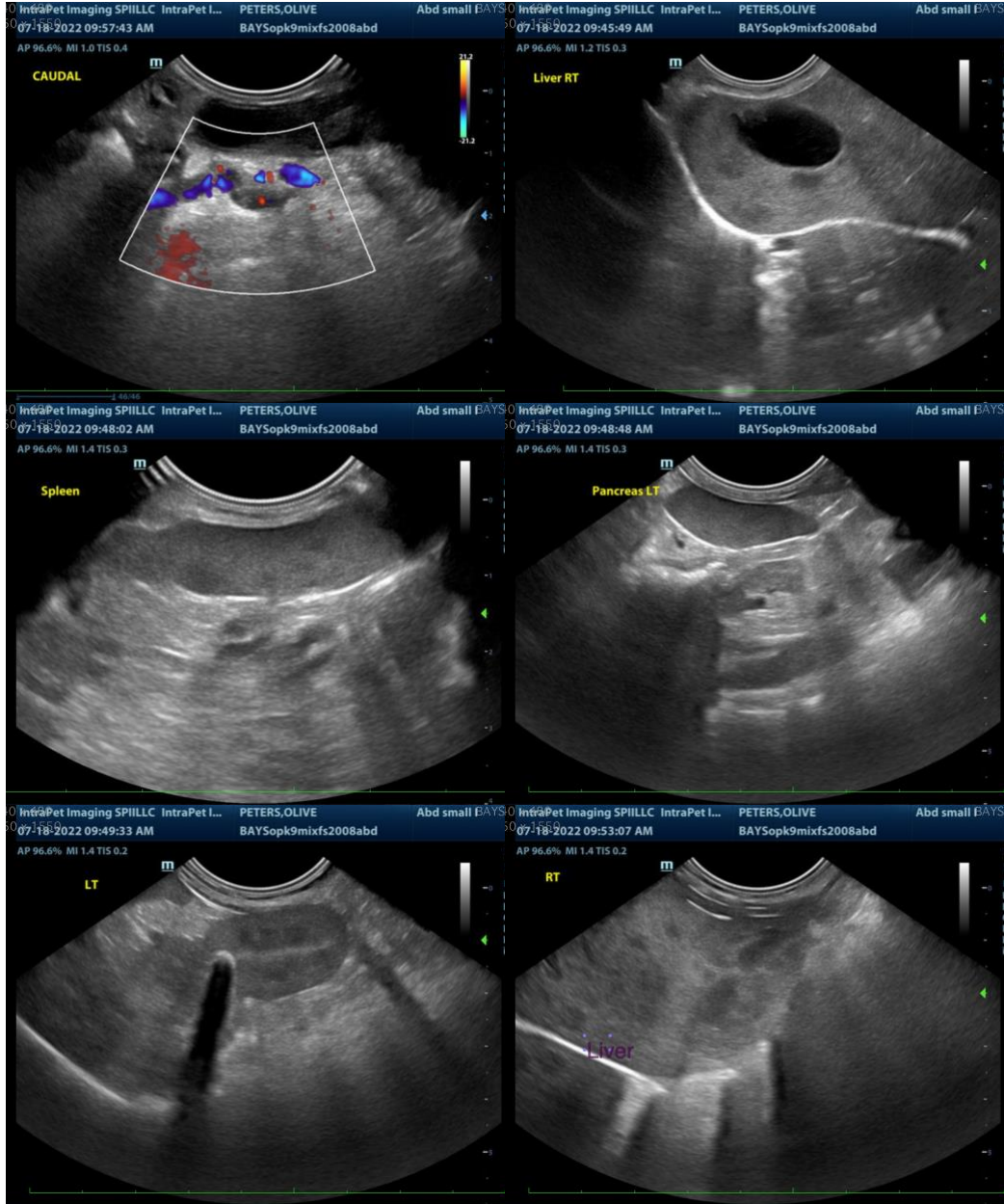
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the reported history of mast cell tumor removal, combined with the spleen, liver and lymph node changes in these images, metastatic mast cell disease is suspected and recommendations include a fine needle aspirate of the spleen and liver, if patients coagulation status is appropriate, recommendations are to premedicate with diphenhydramine before the procedure given the suspicion for mast cell tumor.

Urinalysis and, if indicated based on urinalysis results, urine culture are recommended. If protein is present

in an otherwise quiet sediment, protein quantification with a urine protein to creatinine ration is recommended.







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.

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