

**PATIENT**

Milo Chapman

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Boston Terrier X

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

7 Years

**WEIGHT**

22.0

**INTERPRETED BY**

Beth Johnson, DVM  
DACVIM

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Antonopoulos

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Orchard Vet Care

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Antonopoulos

**INVOICE**

44839

**DATE**

8/22/23

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Presented for large masses on body. Owner interested in having them removed, wanting to make sure there is nothing going on internal before proceeding with surgery. blood work moderate elevation to ALP, otherwise WNL.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

Urinary bladder is only mildly distended. 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.

The area of the prostate is examined without evident prostatic pathology.

The right kidney is normal in size (5.62 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. A subtle hyperechoic band parallel to the corticomedullary border is present.

The left kidney is normal in size (5.79 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. A subtle hyperechoic band parallel to the corticomedullary border is present.

**Adrenal Glands**

The area of the right adrenal gland is examined without evident adrenal gland pathology.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.43 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

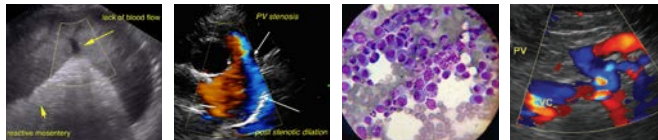
**Spleen**

The 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). No focal nodules or masses are observed. Splenic vasculature appears normal.

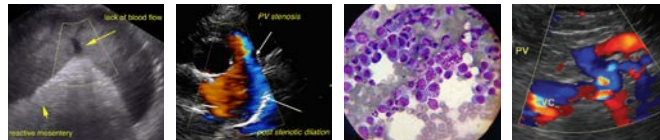
**Liver**

Liver is subjectively enlarged with mildly 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.

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.



|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>PATIENT</b>              | <b><i>Gastrointestinal</i></b>   |
| Milo Chapman                | The visible stomach wall is normal in thickness and layering. The lumen of the stomach is mildly distended with very echogenic reverberation artifact from intraluminal gas. There is no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease; however, complete visualization of far wall is partially inhibited by gas. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.   |
| <b>SPECIES</b>              |  |
| Canine                      |  |
| <b>BREED</b>                |  |
| Boston Terrier X            | 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.  |
| <b>SEX</b>                  |  |
| Neutered Male               | The visible colon is normal in wall thickness (< 0.2 cm) and layering. Contents are consistent with normal formed feces and gas.   |
| <b>AGE</b>                  | <b><i>Pancreas</i></b>   |
| 7 Years                     | 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.   |
| <b>WEIGHT</b>               | <b><i>Free Abdomen</i></b>   |
| 22.0                        | There is no evidence of free peritoneal effusion noted in these images.  |
| <b>INTERPRETED BY</b>       | There is no apparent lymphadenopathy noted in these images.  |
| Beth Johnson, DVM<br>DACVIM | <b>ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS</b>   |
| <b>IMAGING PERFORMED BY</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Heterogenous Liver</b> – These changes are most consistent with benign processes such as nodular hyperplasia, steroid (vacuolar) hepatopathy, extramedullary hematopoiesis or possibly chronic inflammatory disease and less commonly infiltrative round cell or metastatic neoplasia.</li> <li>• <b>Subtle bilateral medullary rim sign</b> - This finding is of unknown clinical significance and can be a normal variant, often idiopathic. Medullary rim sign can be present with renal disease including FIP, lymphoma, hypercalcemic nephropathy, Leptospirosis, tubular disease, other and should be interpreted in combination with other more specific indications of kidney disease such as isosthenuria, proteinuria, azotemia, etc. This is a common incidental finding in patients with diabetes mellitus.</li> </ul> |
| Dr. Antonopoulos            | <b><u>INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS &amp; FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS</u></b>   |
| <b>HOSPITAL NAME</b>        | There is no definitive intraabdominal ultrasonographically visible contraindication to proceeding with the planned surgery in the images currently, as long as patient's kidneys have been evaluated and are normal.   |
| Orchard Vet Care            |  |
| <b>REFERRING VET</b>        |  |
| Dr. Antonopoulos            |  |
| <b>INVOICE</b>              |  |
| 44839                       | Fine needle aspirates of the reported subcutaneous masses are recommended, however, prior to surgery, if patient's coagulation status is appropriate, to rule out round cell neoplasia such as mast cell tumor.  |
| <b>DATE</b>                 |  |
| 8/22/23                     | 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.  |



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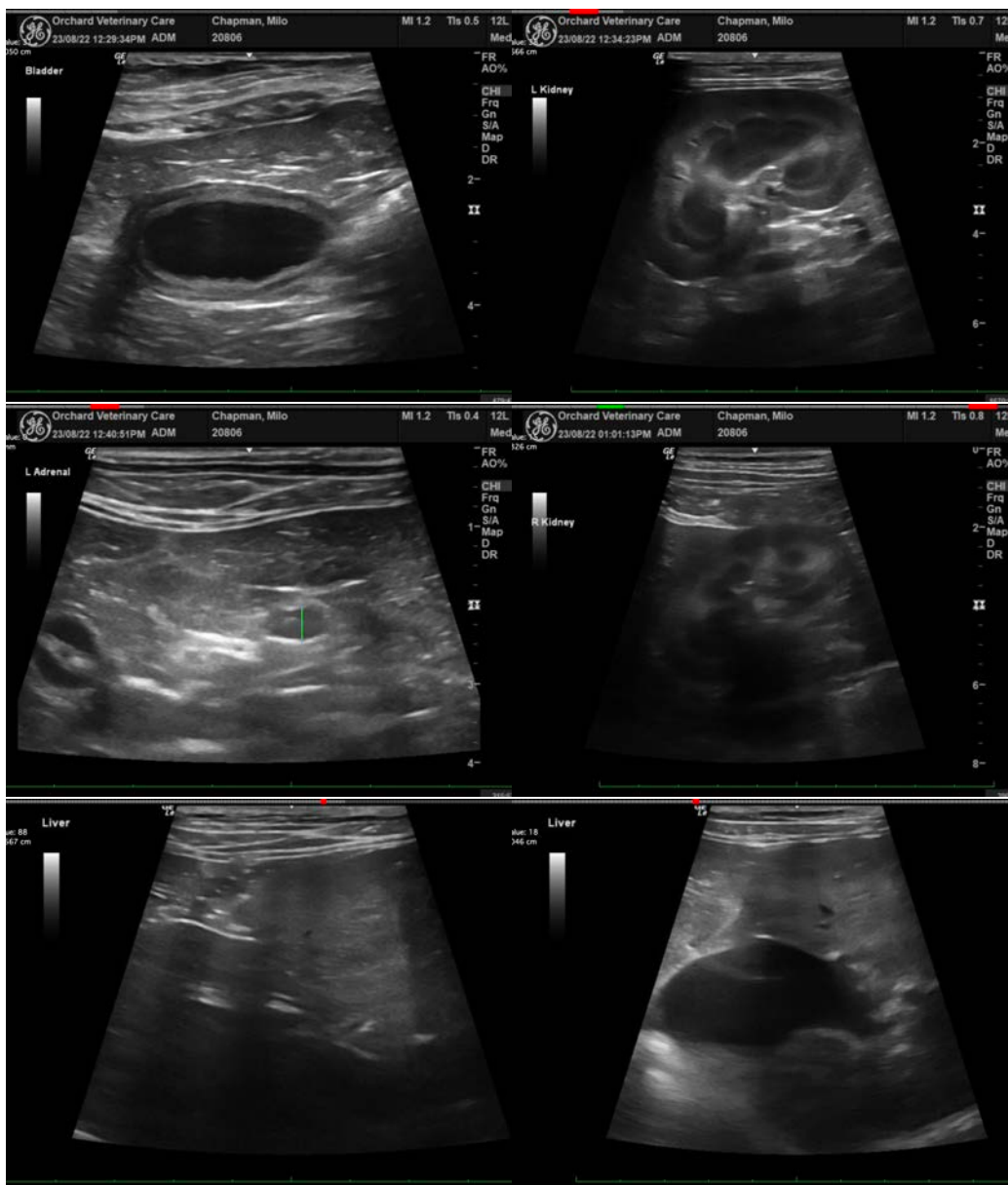
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

**Beth Johnson, DVM, DACVIM**  
info@sonopath.com