



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT Oslo Barnes
SPECIES Canine
BREED Labrador Cross

History: examined 8/31/21 for evaluation of a pedunculated mammary mass; patient also had chronic hx of LR lameness as well as chronic skin disease/FAD. Aspirates taken of mammary mass - septic inflammation, otherwise NSF on cytology. Sent home on prednisone, Clavamox and medicated shampoo for skin disease and infected mammary mass. 3 view thoracic rads taken: NSF Lateral abdominal radiograph taken: Rounded spleen, otherwise NSF LR leg rads: stifle effusion consistent w/ CCLR Patient sedated 9/13 for mammary mass removal - histopath pending.
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Generalized poor haircoat; pruritic, otherwise NSF on PE
 Bloodwork: increased ALP (171), otherwise NSF Urinalysis not performed

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

SEX *Urinary System*

SEX Neutered male
AGE 12 years

Urinary bladder is mildly to moderately distended with anechoic contents. Apical urinary bladder wall is diffusely thick. The wall measures 0.55 cm. Mucosa is hyperechoic and irregular. No masses or cystoliths are observed. The trigone and visible pelvic urethra are normal thickness with a smooth mucosal surface.

The prostate is normal for a neutered dog except for the presence of an incidental anechoic cyst measuring 0.34 cm in diameter.

WEIGHT 77.8 lbs

Left kidney is normal is size (7.11 cm), shape and echogenicity. It has smooth peripheral margination and appropriate corticomedullary distinction. There is no pyelectasia noted. No mineral is observed.

Right kidney is normal is size (6.4 cm), shape and echogenicity. It has smooth peripheral margination and appropriate corticomedullary distinction. There is no pyelectasia noted. No mineral is observed.

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

Adrenal Glands

Left adrenal gland is normal in size (2.68 cm x 0.47 at cranial pole and 0.43 cm at caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable.

Right adrenal gland is normal in size (1.7 cm long x 0.43 cm at cranial pole and 0.55 cm at caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jessica Bailes

HOSPITAL NAME

All Creatures Great and Small Corvallis

Spleen

Spleen is subjectively normal in size with normal smooth margins. Parenchyma is normal in echogenicity and echotexture. A 6.0 x 8.0 cm heterogenous and partially cavitated mass extended from the head of the spleen causing disruption to normal shape and capsule. Splenic vasculature appears normal.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Litalien

INVOICE *Liver*

91884

Liver is subjectively normal in size. Margins are sharp and smooth. It has normal homogenous echotexture and normal echogenicity. No focal lesions are observed. Visible vasculature appears normal. Gallbladder is mildly distended with anechoic contents. The wall is smooth without visible thickening. There is no evidence of common bile duct dilation.

DATE

9/16/21



PATIENT	Gastrointestinal
Oslo Barnes	The visible gastric wall is diffusely thick measuring up to 1.0 cm in thickness with a hypochoic wall and early loss of layering.
SPECIES	The small intestines are normal in wall thickness and layering. Small intestinal motility appears adequate (1-3 contractions per min). There are no luminal contents noted within small intestines.
Canine	Colon is normal in wall thickness (< 0.2 cm) and layering.
BREED	
Labrador Cross	Pancreas
	Pancreas has normal homogenous echotexture and is normal in echogenicity and smooth margination. There is no evidence of peripancreatic inflammation.
SEX	
Neutered male	Free Abdomen
	Medial iliac lymphadenopathy is appreciated with the largest lymph node measuring 2.9 x 1.8 cm. The lymph node was heterogenous and cavitated in appearance.
AGE	
12 years	
WEIGHT	ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS
77.8 lbs	Chronic Cystitis – Urinary bladder wall changes are most consistent with chronic cystitis. Infiltrative neoplasia cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely give the location and diffuse nature of the changes.
INTERPRETED BY	Heterogenous splenic mass with ultrasound appearance alone cannot differentiate benign versus malignant disease. This mass is concerning for infiltrative neoplasia such as hemangiosarcoma or infiltrative round cell neoplasia. However, benign hematoma, extramedullary hematopoiesis, nodular hyperplasia, etc. are also possible.
Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM	Gastric wall thickening. Differentials include both benign edema or infiltrative inflammatory disease as well as infiltrative neoplasia.
IMAGING PERFORMED BY	Medial iliac lymphadenopathy. Concerning for infiltrative neoplasia given the shape and appearance. However, highly reactive node cannot be ruled out.
Jessica Bailes	Incidental prostatic cyst.
HOSPITAL NAME	
All Creatures Great and Small Corvallis	
REFERRING VET	INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS
Dr. Litalien	Given the presence of the enlarged medial iliac lymph nodes a complete rectal exam including anal gland expression and palpation of anal glands for an anal gland mass is recommended if not already performed. Urinalysis and urine culture are recommended if not already performed as well as FNA of the enlarged medial iliac lymph node and splenic mass if the patient's coagulation status is appropriate. FNA of the gastric wall could also be considered or that lesion could be monitored for progression given the very mild nature of it.
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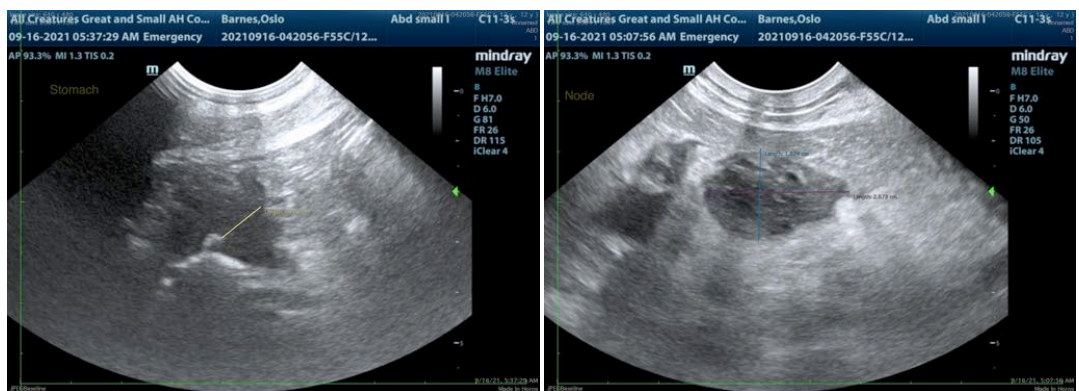
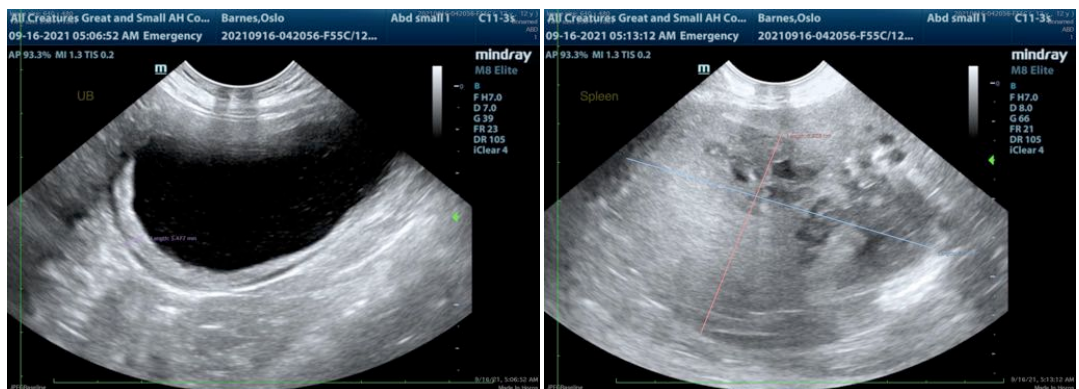
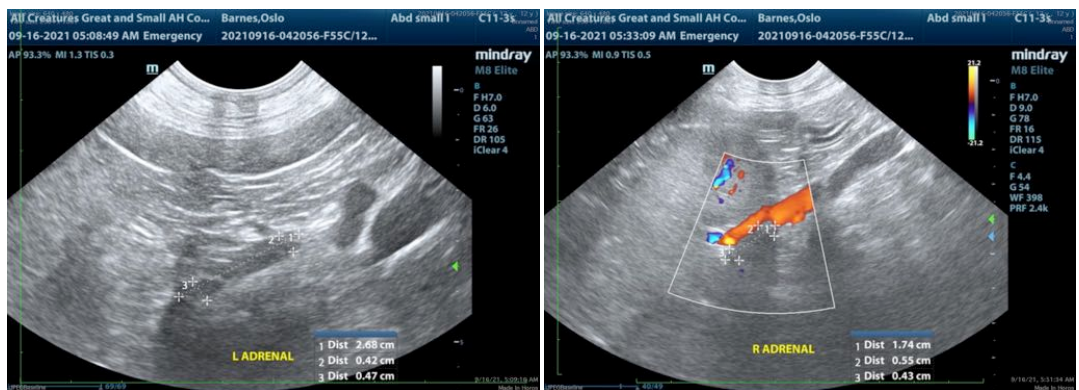
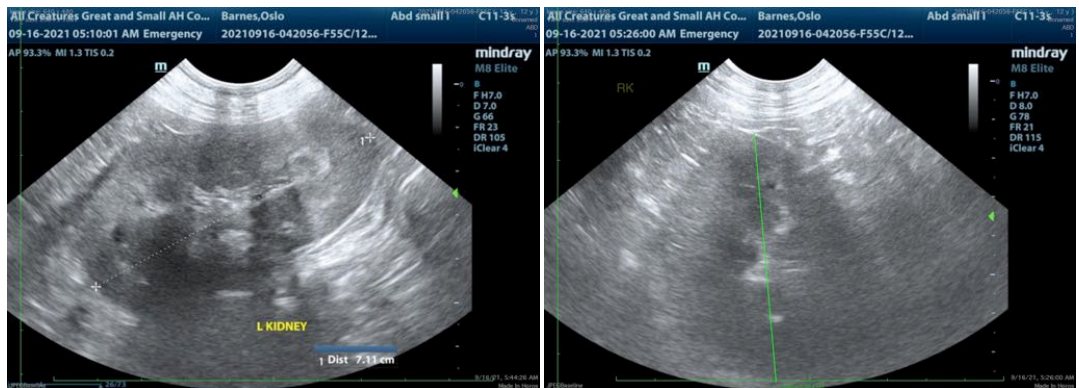
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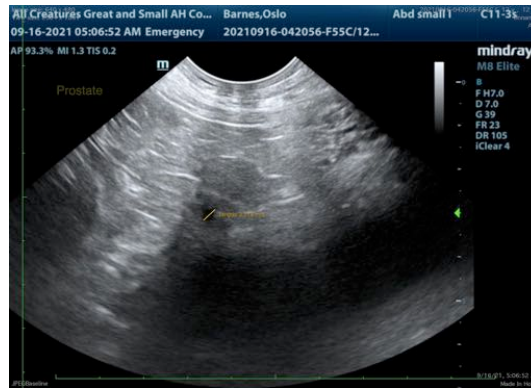
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM

Beth.Johnson@SonoPath.com