



PATIENT

Mickey Cozzillio

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Maltese

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

11 Years

WEIGHT

5 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Dr Brittany Sinclair,
BVSc(hons),
DACVECC

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Meghan Myers

HOSPITAL NAME

Hershey Animal
Emergency Center

REFERRING VET

Dr. Brittany Lang

INVOICE

13883

DATE

02/20/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- 1/9 splenectomy, hemangio DX/ hemo abdomen, first chem tx 1/12, had tx today, didn't have interest in food or water all day, lethargy. O let pt outside when they arrived home around 6pm, pt was falling over wobbly, o noticed pale gums, called, and was told to bring pt right here.
- Pale mm
- Weak

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: POCUS: Moderate peritoneal effusion, irregular soft tissue structure cranial abdomen (mass vs blood clot), no obvious pericardial/pleural effusion PCV/TS (peripheral) 22/6.4 PCV/TS (effusion) 25/6.4 BP: 124/78 (85) CBC: RBC 2.9 (L), HCT 18 (L), Hgb 6.5 (L), Retic Hgb 21.8 (L), WBC 21.1 (H), Neut 16.45 (H), monos 3.15 (H), Eos 0.01 (L), Plt 63 (L) Chem: BUN 51 (H), ALP 340 (H)

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, and visible pelvic urethra were of normal thickness. The ureters were not visible which is normal. There was normal wall layering with no masses, uroliths or abnormal thickening visualized. Urine was anechoic. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes were noted.

The kidneys were both normal size and structure, with smooth capsule and normal corticomedullary definition and ratio. Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex. Hyperechoic, shadowing foci present in renal parenchyma and calyces consistent with nephrocalcinosis bilaterally. The left kidney measured 4.28 cm in length. The right kidney measured 4.42 cm in length. In the right kidney, there is a somewhat poorly defined cavitated lesion in the caudal pole along the capsular surface, measuring approximately 0.6 by 0.8 cm.

Adrenal Glands

Both adrenal glands were visualized and recognized as having normal shape, size, position and echogenicity for this breed and age. The visible phrenic vasculature was unremarkable. The left adrenal gland measured 1.49 cm in length and 0.40 cm at the caudal pole and 0.49 cm at the cranial pole. The right adrenal gland measured 1.48 cm in length and 0.56 cm at the caudal pole and 0.78 cm at the cranial pole.

Spleen

The spleen is not visualized consistent with reported previous splenectomy.

Liver

The liver is subjectively mildly enlarged. It is diffusely coarse with multifocal variably sized hyperechoic nodules noted. There is a hyperechoic cavitated liver mass visualized along the diaphragmatic surface of a central liver lobe. There is surrounding free fluid between all liver lobes.

The gall bladder is moderately distended with anechoic fluid, with hyperechoic partially organized non-shadowing debris present. There is no surrounding free fluid or signs of active inflammation.



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Gastrointestinal

The stomach contains minimal luminal contents. It measures at a normal thickness of with some variability due to the presence of rugal folds. The distinction of the gastric wall layers is adequate. No masses or focal lesions were observed.

The visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a relatively uniform diameter with minimal fluid distension. Wall thickness is normal. Bowel loops follow a curvilinear path with distinct wall layering maintaining the typical 1:3 muscularis: mucosa layer ratio. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

The ileocecal junction was not visualized. Sections of colon are visualized with formed fecal material and gas shadowing distally. There is no observed focal or generalized colon wall thickening or loss of layering.

Pancreas

The area of the pancreas was isoechoic to surrounding tissue with no overt inflammation. Pancreatic tissue was not distinctly visualized which is common.

Lymph Nodes

There are multiple hypoechoic nodules noted, especially near the site of previous splenectomy concerning for omental nodules.

Free Abdomen

There is a moderate volume of free fluid.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Moderate volume of abdominal effusion.
- Multifocal liver nodules as well as liver mass.
- Omental nodules.
- Cavitated right renal nodule.
- Aging renal changes with bilateral nephrocalcinosis.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the history of reported hemangiosarcoma together with the multifocal hepatic lesions, hemorrhagic effusion, renal lesion, and omental nodules, spread of hemangiosarcoma and subsequent hemorrhage is likely. The liver mass is considered the most likely site of hemorrhagic effusion.



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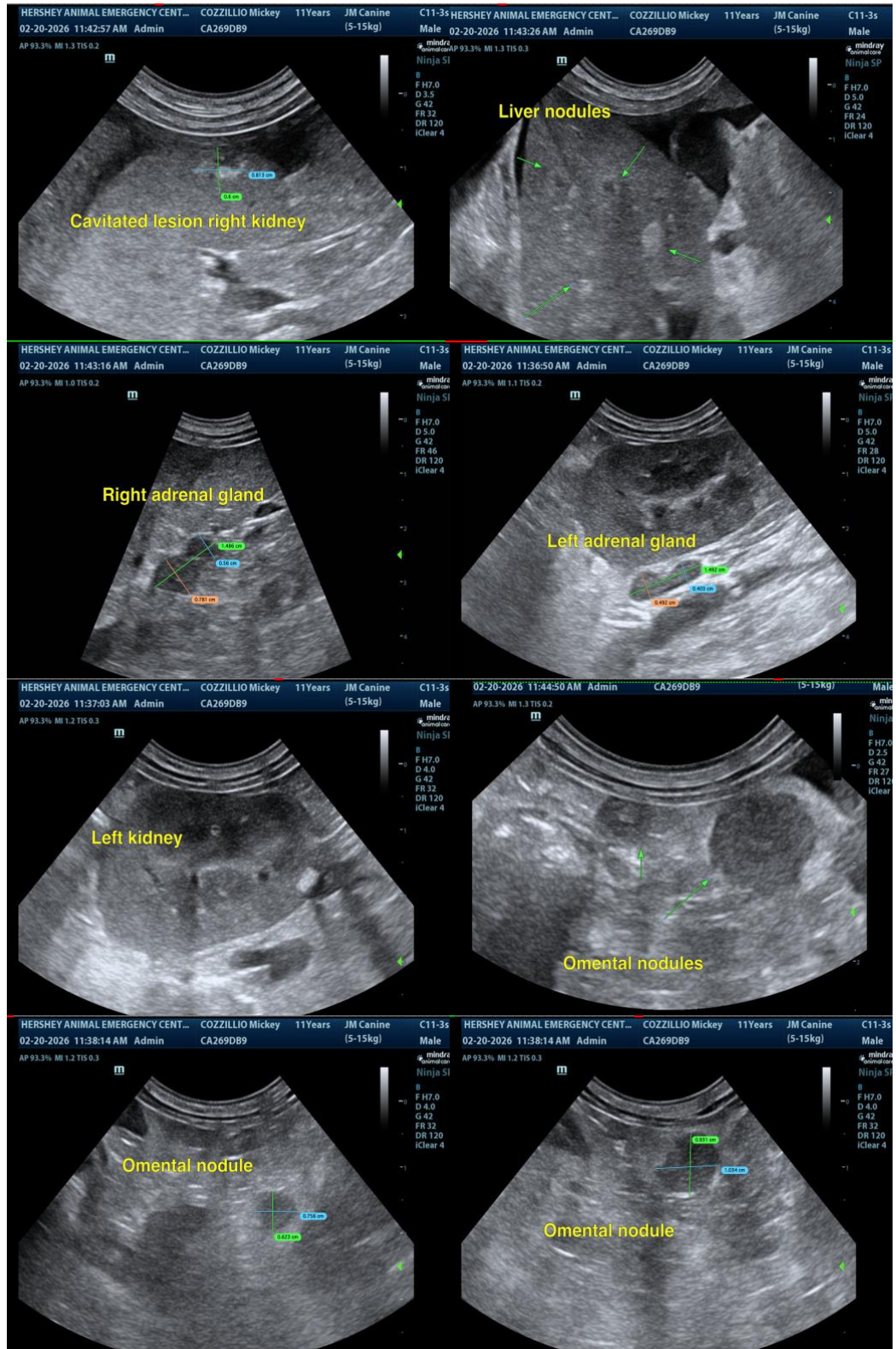
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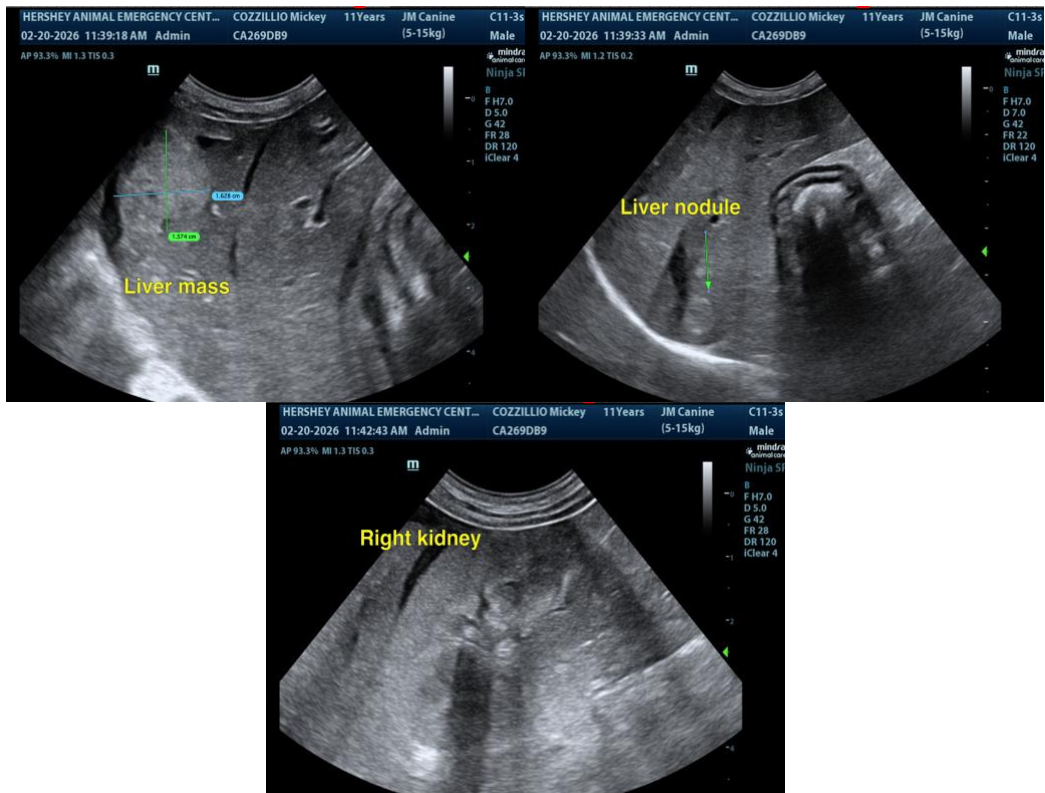
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Dr Brittany Sinclair, BVSc(hons), DACVECC

info@SonoPath.com