



PATIENT

Latte Thompson

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

American Bully

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

9 Years

WEIGHT

67 pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV,
DABVP(CFM), Cert.
IVUS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jessica Boudreau-
Milligan DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Dockside Veterinary
Imaging

REFERRING VET

Dr. Carol Thompson
DVM

INVOICE

12627

DATE

12/05/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Insulinoma suspected based on hypoglycemia, increased insulin/glucose ratio. Recent hx of suspected seizure activity, and lethargy responsive to dextrose and IV fluids. Currently hyporexic/anorexic with decreased activity. Is taking daily prednisone and has been given diazoxide. Hx of gross hematuria months ago, but that is currently resolved. Scanning today to evaluate for ddx insulinoma +/- metastasis. Abdominal and thoracic u/s studies completed.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: 12-2-25: BG 71, insulin >200.0, insulin: glucose ratio 367. 11-26-25: CBC: RDW 16.8, PLT 668, PCT 0.58. 11-26-25: TSH <0.10, TT4 0.8; ALT 179, ALP 237, BG 68, Phos 2.1, amyl 350, K 3.0

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The **urinary bladder**, trigone, and pelvic urethra (to a depth of 2.0 cm) presented normal thicknesses and normal tone. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No uroliths or sediment were visualized, and anechoic urine was present. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes were noted. Ureteral papillae were normal.

The iliac trifurcation was unremarkable.

The **kidneys** revealed largely normal size and structure, corticomedullary definition and ratio (cortex 1/3 of medulla) were essentially maintained with some mild age-related loss of curvilinear patterns regarding the capsule and C/M junction. The cortices presented largely uniform texture with some increased echogenicity expected for his age patient. Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 5.87 cm in length. The right kidney measured 6.0 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

The **left adrenal gland** was visualized and recognized as having normal shape, size, position and echogenicity for this breed. The phrenic vasculature, glandular echogenicity and detail were unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition were normal for this age patient. The left adrenal gland measured 0.78 cm width at the cranial pole and 0.74 cm width at the caudal pole.

The **right adrenal gland** was not visualized.

Spleen

The **spleen** was largely smooth with mild heterogeneous parenchymal changes while maintaining normal echogenic relationship to the liver and kidney. These changes are consistent with normal age-related alteration. The capsule was smooth without noticeable impingement from within the spleen or from pathology in the adjacent abdomen. The splenic vasculature demonstrated normal volume without signs of congestion or significant contraction. No evidence of active acute or chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or infarctual changes was noted.

Liver

The right cranial **liver** revealed a mixed hypoechoic mass measuring 3.27 cm with microcystic changes dorsal to the gallbladder. The gallbladder and common bile duct were unremarkable.



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Gastrointestinal

Examination of the **gastrointestinal tract** revealed a stomach and intestine free of stasis, of normal wall thickness, acceptable curvilinear mural detail, and peristaltic activity. Small and large intestine demonstrated normal luminal chyme and stool consistency respectively. No obstructive or overt infiltrative disease was noted. No associated abnormal lymphatic activity was noted.

Pancreas

The right **pancreatic** base revealed a 2.3 cm x 1.24 cm hypoechoic nodule. Given the patient's history, this is strongly suggestive for insulinoma.

Heart

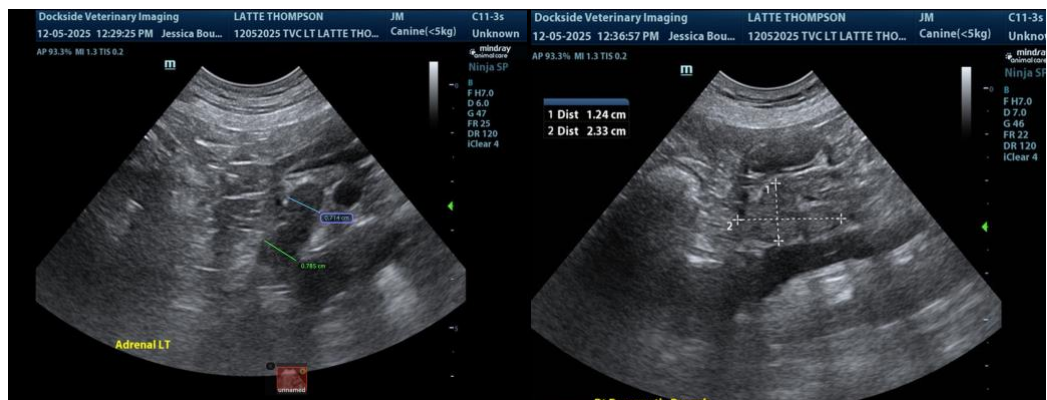
Rapid view of the **heart** revealed no evident pathology. Contractility and normal cranial mediastinal fat was noted. A mild comet tail lung pattern was noted through the diaphragm. Multiple intercostal views were submitted without overt consolidations.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Right pancreatic nodule- strong concern for metastatic disease.
- Age-related renal changes.
- Liver mass.
- Age-related splenic changes.
- Comet tail lung pattern.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

FNA of the hepatic nodule/mass with an SDEP 12 approach is indicated. FNA of the pancreatic nodule with an SDEP 11 approach is also indicated if accessible by the sonographer. Otherwise, medical management for insulinoma is warranted assuming that insulin: glucose ratio suggests for insulinoma. Chest radiographs or chest CT would be ideal to assess for metastatic disease, however, some comet tails were noted through the intercostal space and suggest for potential alveolar disease yet overt consolidations were not evident for sampling. The position of the pancreatic nodule is difficult for resection and strongly concerning for potential hepatic or lung metastasis.





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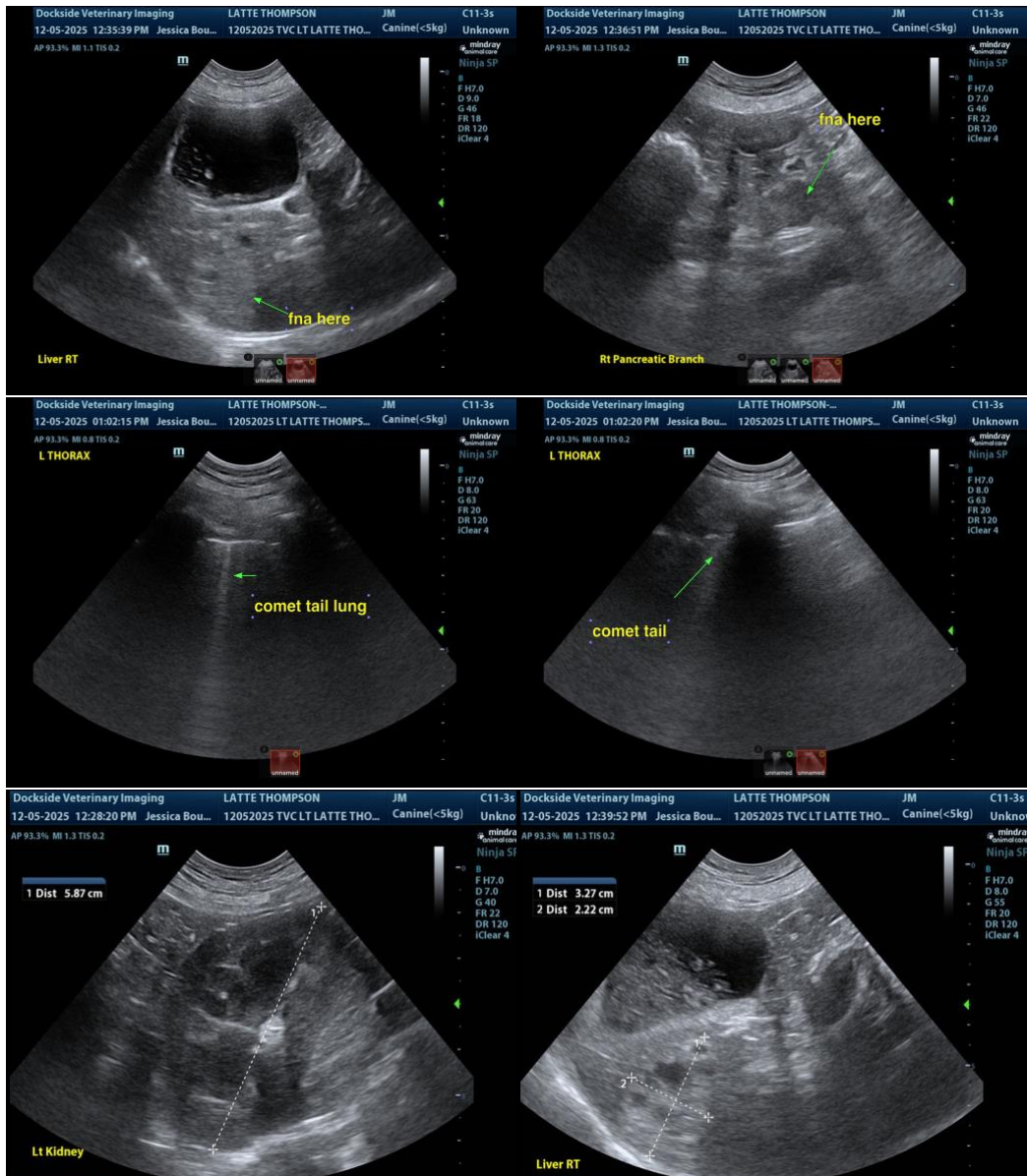
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Eric Lindquist, DMV, DABVP(CFM), Cert. IVUSS,

CEO, Owner, Founder -- SonoPath.com

info@SonoPath.com



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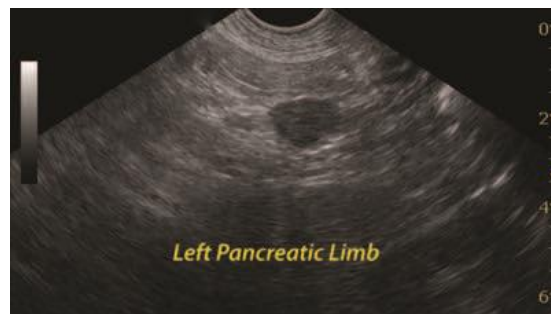
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Hypoglycemic Syndrome: Insulinoma and Other

<http://www.sonopath.com/Hypoglycemia>



Short axis of the left pancreatic limb in a dog with an insulinoma seen as an ovoid hypoechoic mass lesion expanding the pancreatic capsule.

Description: Hypoglycemia can be found incidentally or associated with non-specific clinical signs, such as listlessness and weakness. It is essential to consider the multiple differentials for hypoglycemia in order to avoid a potential hypoglycemic crisis. One must perform a rapid and efficient workup to arrive at a diagnosis and prescribe the proper therapy.

Differentials for hypoglycemia include: laboratory or handling error; sepsis; toxins (e.g. xylitol, ethylene glycol); hunting dog hypoglycemia; Addison's disease; polycythemia; liver failure; poorly regulated diabetes mellitus; and neoplasia (e.g. leiomyosarcoma, hepatic, lymphoma, and insulinoma).

Once other causes of hypoglycemia have been ruled out, one may initiate an investigation into the possibility of insulinoma. Insulinoma is a tumor of the pancreas that originates in the beta cells and leads to the unregulated secretion of insulin and hypoglycemic syndrome. The tumor can be a malignant carcinoma or a more benign form of adenoma. There is, however, controversy regarding the exact histopathology associated with insulinoma types.

Insulinoma patients are usually middle-aged dogs. Half of all cases present with metastasis to the lymph nodes, liver, and mesentery at the time of diagnosis. There are 3 stages of insulinoma:

Stage 1: Pancreatic localization

Stage 2: Pancreas and lymph nodes with a median survival time (MST) of 1.5 years

Stage 3: Organ metastasis with an MST of 6 months.



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Clinical Signs: Neuroglycopenia syndrome results in lethargy, ataxia, collapse, and seizures. Catecholamine release from hypoglycemia leads to hunger, behavior changes, and muscle tremors. Postprandial exacerbation of clinical signs can occur.

Diagnostics: When investigating for insulinoma, one should use a fluoride-containing tube (i.e., a grey top tube) to obtain an accurate glucose level. A fasting glucose level below 60 mg/dl is diagnostic for hypoglycemia. Insulinoma is indicated when one observes the Whipple's triad of hypoglycemia, clinical signs consistent are with hypoglycemia, and the latter resolve with the administration of dextrose.

Fasting insulin and glucose ratio: A high normal to elevated insulin level with glucose < 60 mg/dl is diagnostic for insulinoma.

Imaging: Localizing the lesion with staging is best approached by ultrasound. The ability to localize the lesion may be highly operator- and/or machine-dependent given the often small or even microscopic nature of insulinoma, especially early on in the disease. Primary or secondary lesions associated with insulinoma can often be identified with higher resolution sonography. Appropriate ultrasound-guided sampling (FNA or core biopsy) can be performed of any enlarged lymph node or hepatic nodule if a primary pancreatic lesion is not seen.

Computed tomography (CT) with contrast is likely more sensitive than the average sonographer when it comes to assessing insulinoma.

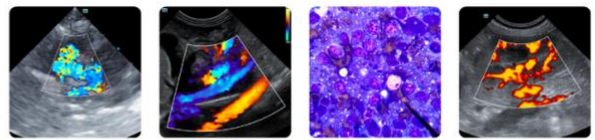
Tumor staging and histopathological characterization in conjunction with the Ki67 biomarker index will yield solid criteria for the prognostic evaluation of insulinoma.

Treatment:

In cases of emergency hypoglycemic crisis, apply corn syrup to the gums. Administer a dextrose bolus (0.5g/kg IV) and maintain 2.5-10% dextrose solution. If cerebral edema occurs, one should administer dexamethasone (2 mg/kg IV) and give mannitol (0.5 mg/kg IV) over a 20-minute period.

One should perform a surgical pancreatectomy if the tumor is localized (i.e., stage 1 insulinoma). Given that the lesion may be difficult to locate with the naked surgical eye or via palpation, the surgical procedure can be enhanced by intraoperative ultrasound.

In cases of stage 2 and 3 insulinoma, administer prednisolone (0.25 mg/kg PO BID). A glucagon IV infusion has also been suggested; it should be infused with saline at 5 mg/kg/min for refractory cases. If prednisone is not adequate, one can supplement with benzothiadiazide diazixide (5 mg/kg PO BID).



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Patients should be fed small, frequent portions of a diet high in fat, complex carbohydrates, and protein.

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Chemotherapy: In some cases, the use of alloxan (65 mg/ kg IV) has been shown to be helpful.

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Conclusion: The largest study of insulinoma patients identified a general MST of 547 days; however, the MST was 785 days for those undergoing pancreatectomy and 1316 days for those that relapsed after surgery and received treatment with prednisone. Other studies have reported an MST of 258 days with pancreatectomy. All of these results indicate that insulinoma is treatable. Using ultrasonography for staging and histopathological characterization is essential in order to determine whether the appropriate treatment should be surgical, medical, or both.

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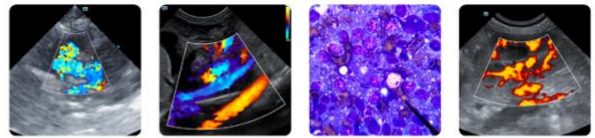
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Short axis of the left pancreatic limb in a cat with an insulinoma seen as a complex heterogenous mass lesion expanding the pancreatic capsule (between calipers). Note the mass effect of the tumor displacing the transverse colon caudally.





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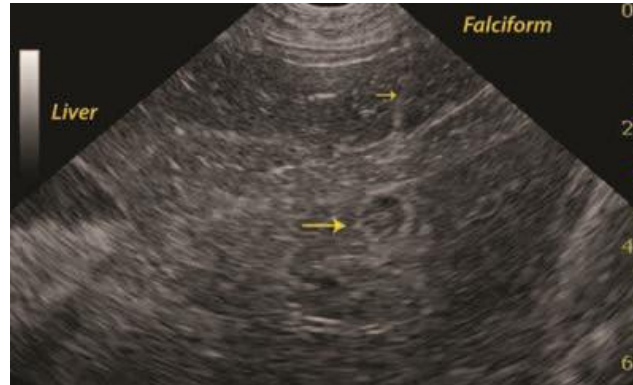
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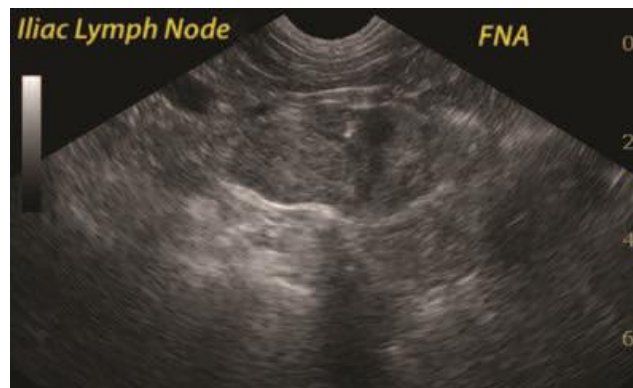
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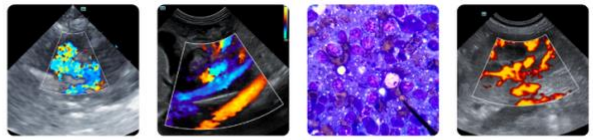


Subxiphoidal short axis of the liver in a dog with an insulinoma during ultrasound guided sampling of a suspected metastatic lesion.

The needle trajectory is seen as a hyperechoic line (small arrow) approaching the hypoechoic nodule (large arrow) within the liver parenchyma.

Long axis of the medial iliac lymph node during needle aspiration in a dog with multifocal metastatic spread of an insulinoma. The echogenic needle tip is seen within the lymph node. The metastatic lymph node is enlarged, rounded, hypoechoic and heterogenous. The primary metastatic loci in insulinoma are the regional lymph nodes (hepatic, pancreaticoduodenal, gastric) and the liver. Hence, metastatic insulinoma lesions in the iliac lymph node in this case was not a typical occurrence.





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Fischer JR, Smith SA, Harkin KR: Glucagon constant-rate infusion: A novel strategy for management of hyperinsulinemic-hypoglycemia crisis in the dog. *J Am Anim Hosp Assoc* 2000;36:27-32.

Polton GA, White RN, Brearley MJ, et al. Improved survival in a retrospective cohort of 28 dogs with insulinoma. *J Small Anim Pract* 2000;48:151-56.

Steiner JM, Bruyette DS: Canine insulinoma. *Compend Contin Educ Pract Vet* 1996;18:31-36.

Tobin RL, Nelson RW, Lucroy MD, et al. Outcome of surgical versus medical treatment of dogs with beta cell neoplasia: 39 cases (1990-1997). *JAVMA* 1999;215:226-30.