



PATIENT

Nika Gelenius

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

German Shepherd

SEX

Female

AGE

10 Years

WEIGHT

73 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Kathleen Sennello DVM,
MS, Diplomate ACVIM
(Small Animal Internal
Medicine)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jessica Mmiller

HOSPITAL NAME

Bergen Passaic AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Talik

INVOICE

44483

DATE

1/25/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Mass in mammary gland Current meds: Posatex 15g and Simplicef 200mg

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is moderately distended with anechoic urine. The Bladder wall is diffusely mildly thickened (0.82 cm), and the mucosa is mildly irregular. The trigone, ureteral papillae, and visible urethra (to a depth of 2cm) appear normal with no evidence of severe mucosal irregularities, masses or cystic calculi. Findings are most consistent with bacterial cystitis or lack of urine distension. Recommend urinalysis and culture.

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (8.53 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (7.8 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.94 cm at the caudal pole. It is observed in its normal position cranial to the left renal artery. It is normal in appearance (uniformly hypoechoic) and shape with no evidence of a mass effect.

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.74 cm at the caudal pole. It is observed in its normal position between the cranial aspect of the right kidney and the caudal vena cava. It is normal in appearance (uniformly hypoechoic) and shape with no evidence of a mass effect.

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size, echotexture is homogenous, and the splenic capsule is smooth with no irregularities. The blood flow through the hilus and splenic parenchyma appears normal. No focal parenchymal abnormalities are visualized.

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size, and echogenicity with smooth peripheral margins. The parenchyma is homogenous echotexture. The visible portions of the vasculature and biliary tract appear normal. No focal nodules or cystic lesions are observed.

The gallbladder lumen is significantly distended. The wall of the gall bladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. In the dependent portion of the gallbladder, there is a large pile of hyperechoic, slightly echogenic debris, most consistent with mineralized debris or small stones. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach contains minimal luminal contents. It measures at a normal thickness of <0.7cm with some variability due to the presence of rugal folds. The distinction of the gastric wall layers is adequate and there is no impression of reduced peristaltic activity. No masses or focal lesions were observed.



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The visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a relatively uniform diameter with mild to moderate 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. The duodenum measured as normal (between 0.3-0.5cm in wall thickness) and the jejunum measured as normal (between 0.2-0.47cm.) Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

The ileocecal junction was visualized and exhibited normal intact wall layering and is subjectively of normal thickness. 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 pancreas is normal and isoechoic to surrounding mesentery. There is no evidence of nodules or cystic lesions. There is no evidence of regional mesenteric inflammation or fluid.

Free Abdomen

Evaluation of the peritoneal cavity did not reveal any evidence of effusion, or subjective lymphadenomegaly. The Medial iliac nodes appear normal and there was no evidence of a caudal aortic thrombus at the bifurcation. The omentum is of normal uniform echogenicity.

Other

Both ovaries are visualized and appear relatively normal. The left measures at 3.0 cm x 1.4 cm. The right measures 3.58 cm x 1.12 cm with some cystic regions.

The uterine body is visualized and appears mildly distended with material and has a mildly thickened wall.

A large subcutaneous cavitated/cystic thick walled mass effect is visualized, most consistent with the mammary mass described. This mass is surrounded by hyperechoic inflamed tissue.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Mildly thickened urinary bladder wall – The bladder mucosal changes could be consistent with cystitis or artifactual due to lack of adequate luminal distension. Bladder neoplasia cannot be ruled out but is considered unlikely in this patient.
- Hyperechoic/echogenic debris in the gallbladder – Findings are most consistent with mineralized debris or small stones.
- Stomach and small bowel distended with echogenic fluid – Findings are most consistent with a non-fasted patient.
- Visible ovaries and a uterine body with some intraluminal material – Findings are consistent with an intact female patient.
- Large, cystic, inflamed mammary mass

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There is no obvious evidence of metastatic lesions secondary to the mammary mass described. Correlate with abdominal radiographs and 3-view thoracic radiographs.

The mass lesion is fluid filled with a thick wall. This is likely sterile inflammatory fluid, but an abscess



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cannot be definitively ruled out. Ideally, surgical resection of this mass lesions should be performed, as it is likely very painful. An ovariectomy should be considered at the same time, as there is some echogenic material within the uterus.

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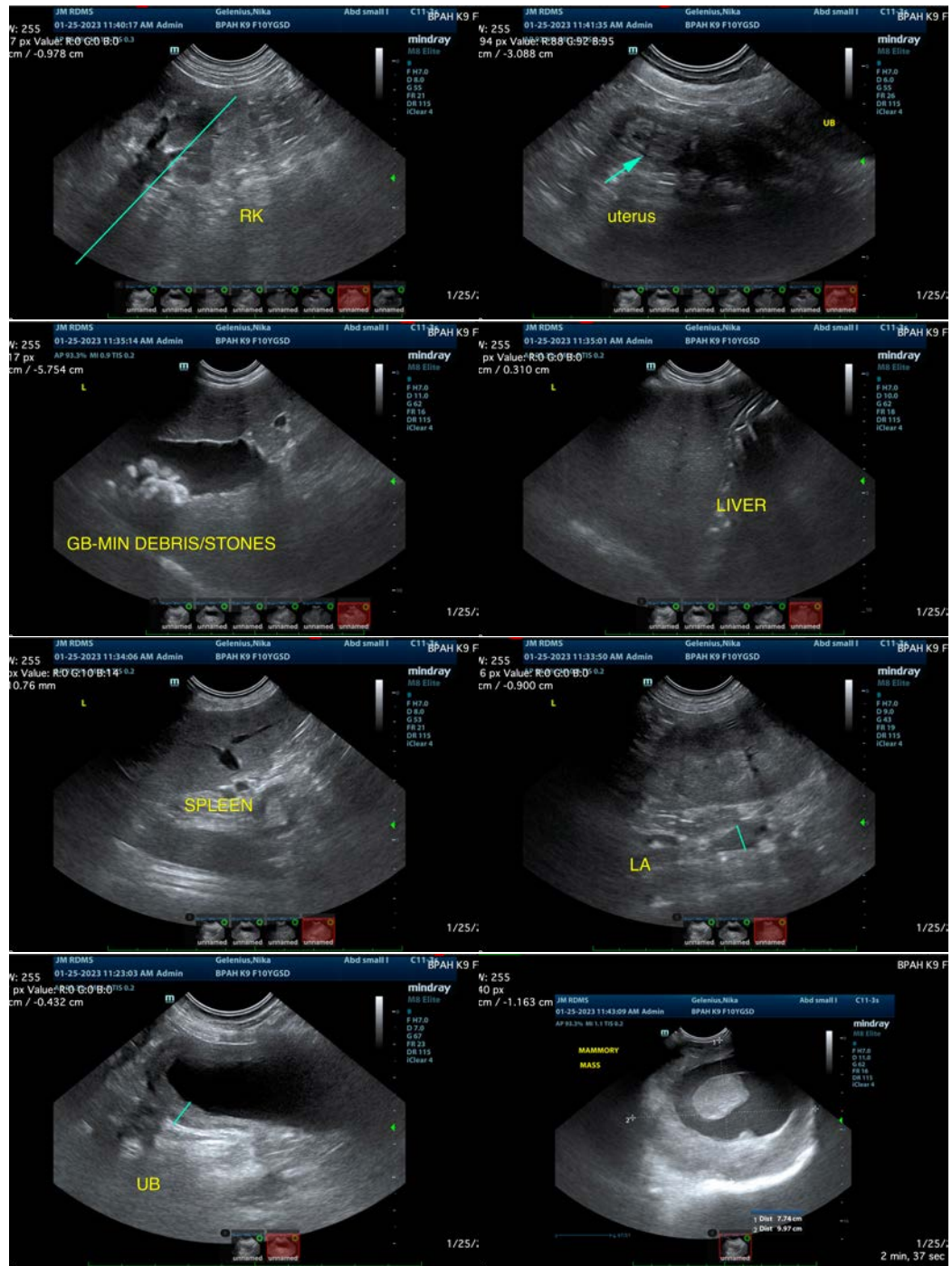
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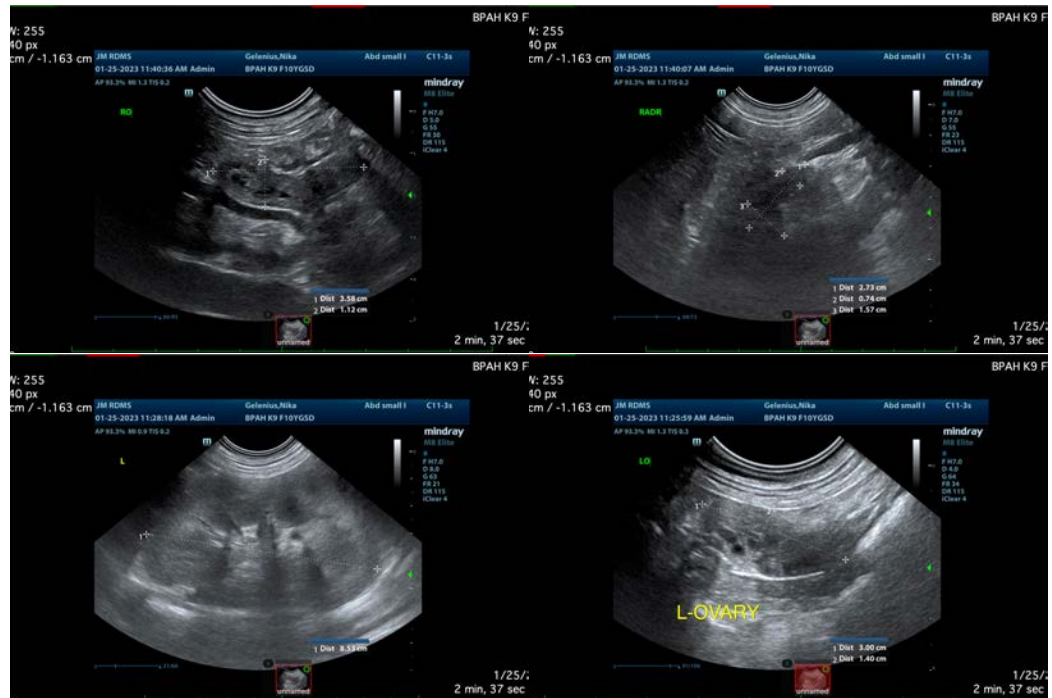
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Kathleen Sennello DVM,MS, Diplomate ACVIM (Small animal Internal Medicine)

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