



**PATIENT**

MacBeth Spencer

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Great Pyrenees

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

6 Years

**WEIGHT**

87

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Adrienne Waffle

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Torch Lake VC

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Adrienne Waffle

**INVOICE**

26402

**DATE**

10/20/21

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Referred from ER clinic for ultrasound. Hyperexia of 4 week duration that has progressed to anorexia. Occasionally holds down food, decreased water intake. Radiographs unremarkable per ER clinic. Fast scan was suspicious for abnormalities of spleen per ER clinic. Has lost 20 pounds. Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Blood work unremarkable per ER clinic

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder is moderately distended with anechoic urine. The Bladder wall, trigone, ureteral papillae and visible urethra (to a depth of 2cm) appear normal with no evidence of wall thickening, mucosal irregularities, masses or cystic calculi.

The prostate is normal in size (1.3 cm) and shape for this neutered male dog. The parenchyma is homogenous and the external margins are smooth. The prostatic urethra appears normal with no evidence of irregularity, invasion, mass effect or calculi.

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (6.3 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of 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 (6.02 cm). Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

**Adrenal Glands**

The region of left adrenal (Cranial to left renal artery) is unremarkable but the adrenal is not distinctly visualized. No evidence of a mass effect.

The region of the right adrenal (between right cranial kidney and vena cava) is unremarkable, but the adrenal is not distinctly visualized. No evidence of a mass effect.

**Spleen**

The spleen is subjectively normal in size. The spleen echotexture is heterogenous and mildly mottled, 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 moderately distended. The wall of the gall bladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. Luminal contents are primarily anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.

**Gastrointestinal**



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The stomach contains minimal luminal contents. It measures at an apparent increased thickness of 1.9, 1.1 cm with some variability due to the presence of rugal folds. The distinction of gastric wall layering in these areas appears diminished, suspicious for diffuse gastric wall thickening.

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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. Jejunum wall measured 0.31 cm. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

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Great Pyrenees

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.

**SEX**

Neutered Male

***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.

**AGE**

6 Years

***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.

**WEIGHT**

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**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Suspect thickened gastric wall with reduced detail of layering – The stomach wall thickening could be consistent with inflammation, edema, infiltrative neoplasia, imaging artifact due to rugal folds, other.
- Mildly mottled spleen – The diffuse splenic changes are non-specific and could be consistent with lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, infiltrative neoplasia, inflammation, other. Cytology or histopathology would be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis.

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Visualization of the stomach is difficult in this large, deep chested dog. There is the suspicion of significantly thickened gastric wall with reduced detail of layering, but this can be subjective based on the amount of gastric distention and ingesta present. Options moving forward include further metabolic evaluation with current blood work, screening for Addison's disease, etc., in addition to abdominal and thoracic radiographs. If these are normal, you could consider further evaluation of the GI tract with either exploratory surgery (obtain biopsies of small intestine, stomach, etc. regardless of gross findings), advanced imaging (CT scan), which can potentially provide better detail of all of the area of the abdomen in this large dog, or endoscopy, which can be helpful if there are mucosal lesions, but does not always provide full information and is unlikely to go beyond the stomach in a giant breed dog. Additionally, a fine needle aspirate of the spleen could be considered or gastric wall, but I suspect this would be difficult to reach with a need.

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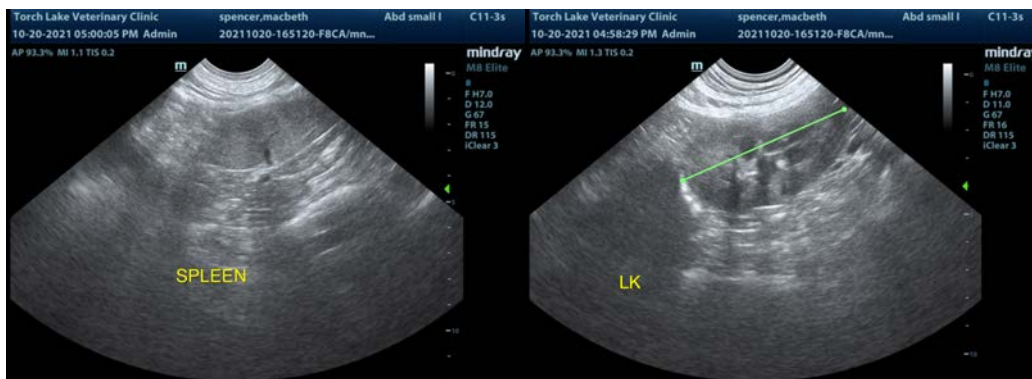
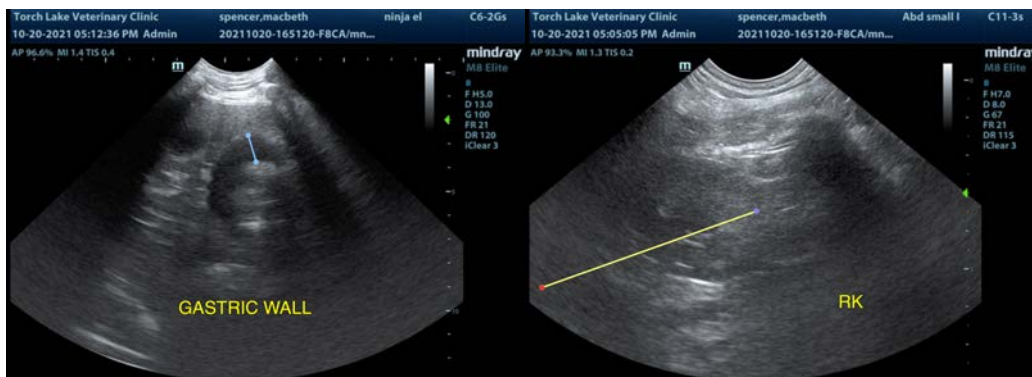
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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Canine

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.

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Great Pyrenees

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kathleen.sennello@sonopath.com

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