

**PATIENT**

Tucker Long 5313C

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Newfoundland

**SEX**

Intact Male

**AGE**

9 Years

**WEIGHT**

60 kg

**INTERPRETED BY**Kathleen Sennello DVM,  
MS, Diplomate ACVIM  
(Small Animal Internal  
Medicine)**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Tom McNeill

**HOSPITAL NAME**

SVS Imaging CT

**REFERRING VET**Madison Vet  
Specialists**INVOICE**

40975

**DATE**

10/5/22

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Evaluated here previously for rectal mass 5 days ago. Since then, the rectal mass has continued to prolapse at least 3 to 4 times a day. Tucker seems very uncomfortable, and more lethargic. Several instances of heavy bleeding for the mass have occurred. Still eating, drinking, and voiding normally.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN****Urinary System**

The urinary bladder is moderately distended with anechoic urine. The bladder wall is diffusely mildly thickened (0.55 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 prostate is large in size (4.52 cm x 4.63 cm) but has a regular shape with smooth external margins. The parenchyma is heterogenous and hyperechoic, but no discrete focal lesions are present. The prostatic urethra appears normal with no evidence of irregularity, invasion, mass effect or calculi.

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (7.65 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 hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (7.56 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 hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.60 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 0.58 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.

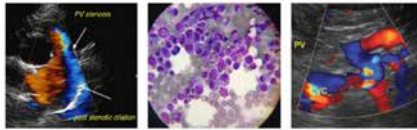
**Spleen**

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 moderately distended. The wall of the gall bladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. Luminal contents are mild and primarily anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible.

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***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.

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. Duodenum wall measures 0.49 cm. Jejunum wall measures 0.29 cm. 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. The medial iliacs are somewhat prominent. The left measures at 0.96 cm in width. The right measures 0.97 cm in width. The omentum is generally of normal echogenicity.

***Other***

Both testicles are visualized and appear normal in size. The left testicle is 3.96 cm in length with an ill-defined hypoechoic region measuring 0.56 cm x 0.83 cm. The right testicle measures 3.7 cm in width and has an ill-defined hypoechoic region measuring 0.26 cm.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Large, hyperechoic, heterogeneous prostate – most consistent with benign prostatic hypertrophy +/- prostatitis.
- Subjectively 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.
- Prominent medial iliac lymph nodes – The prominent abdominal lymph nodes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia. Neoplastic infiltration is considered less likely.
- Ill-defined hypoechoic region/nodules in the testes – This could represent early areas of inflammation or infection, less likely early neoplastic lesions, etc.

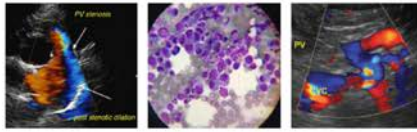
**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

There are no lesions likely associated with the rectal mass described in the history. The medial iliac lymph nodes are prominent and likely reactive, although early metastatic change cannot be excluded as a possibility. Continued monitoring is warranted. Recommend surgical correction of the rectal mass with biopsies taken in combination with neutering in hopes that will reduce tenesmus and straining. (Histopathology +/- culture should be submitted on the testicles)



**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

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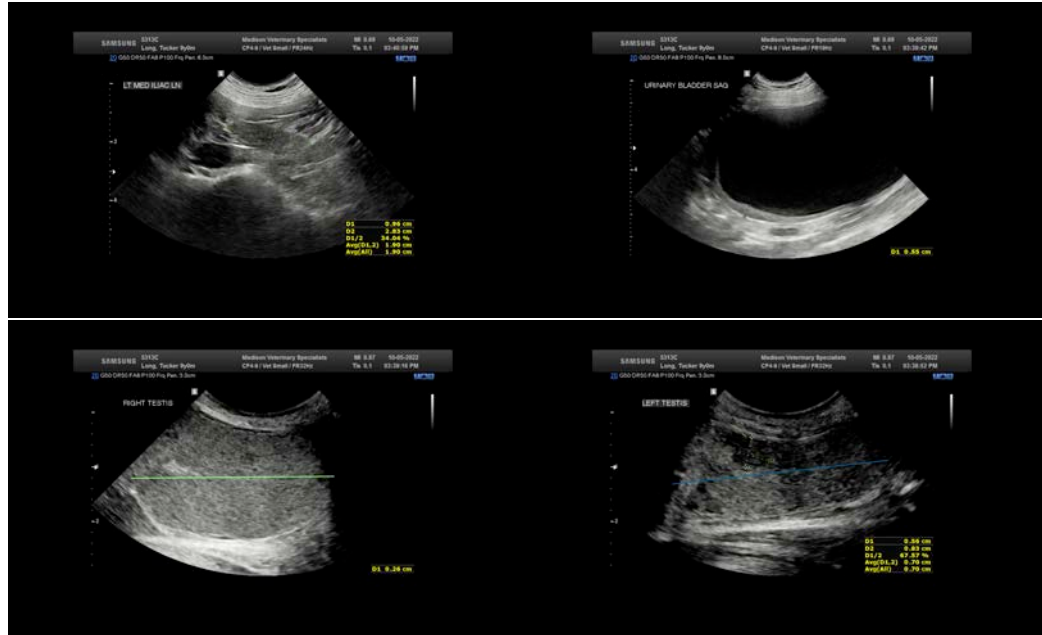
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)

kathleen.sennello@sonopath.com