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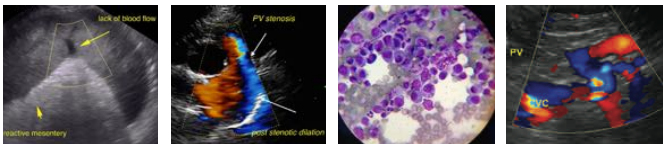

PATIENT

Chami Ongsitco Oms

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Bichon Frise

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

15 years

WEIGHT

8.8 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Cassel-Conways

HOSPITAL NAME

Central Broward AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Oms

INVOICE

92821

DATE

11/2/21

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Hx elevated Alt, No symptoms. Previous ultrasound 8/17/21. Follow Up lived Gb ultrasound. P on Denamarin, Ursodiol, And Rc low fat.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Last u/s- Liver - heterogenous w/ numerous, hypoechoic nodules, and larger hypoechoic lesions GB Mod Sludge Last Chem ALT 136

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Liver

The liver is subjectively large in size, and echogenicity with smooth peripheral margins. The parenchyma is heterogenous in echotexture with subtle, indistinct focal mottling. The visible portions of the vasculature and biliary tract appear normal. The liver parenchyma is diffusely scattered with small, hypoechoic nodules varying in size from 0.35-0.75 cm. Additionally there is a large, hypoechoic, irregular mass effect on the right side of the liver and measured 3.33 x 0.45 cm. This mass does not appear to deviate the hepatic margin (previous measurement was 4.39 x 3.04 cm). This appears stable in size/slightly larger. The gallbladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall of the gallbladder is not thickened and has a smooth mucosal surface. There is a moderate amount of non-organized echogenic debris. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not visible. This appears relatively stable from the previous scan.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Large heterogenous liver with numerous, hypoechoic nodules and a larger, right-sided hypoechoic mass/nodule. These lesions appear relatively similar. The large, hypoechoic lesion on the right side of the liver is slightly larger. The diffuse hepatic changes are non-specific and could be consistent with vacuolar hepatopathy, nodular hyperplasia, inflammatory/immune-mediated disease, fibrosis, extramedullary hematopoiesis, toxic hepatopathy (e.g., copper), infiltrative neoplasia (less likely) or other hepatopathy.

Moderate gallbladder sludge. The significance of the aggregated gallbladder debris is unclear. This could represent an early mucocele, cholestasis, or may be secondary to fasting. The gallbladder appears stable with no evidence of progression.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Today's scan does not identify any dramatic progression of the previously visualized lesions. I am hoping that the Ursodiol therapy is slowing or preventing progression of the gallbladder disease. The hypoechoic lesion in the liver is slightly larger, but has not changed dramatically. Options moving forward include a recheck lab work, recheck liver function test and a FNA of the hypoechoic lesion in the liver. I recommend to continue monitoring the gallbladder (3-4 months).

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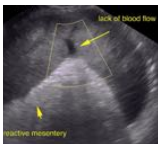
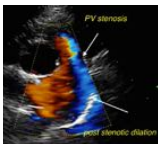
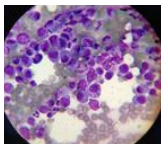
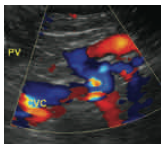

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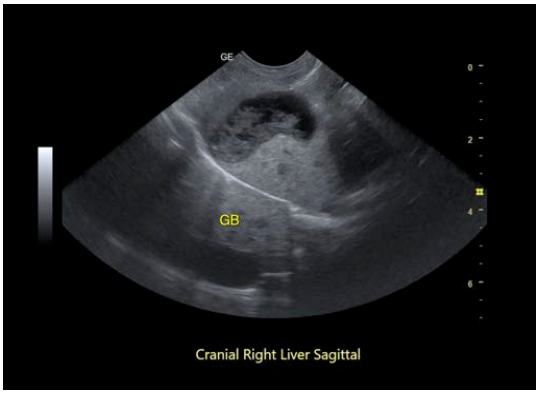

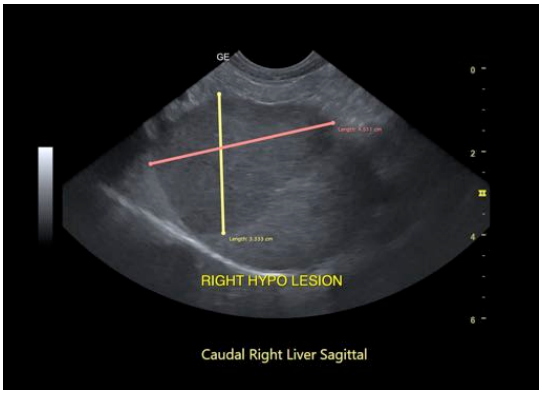

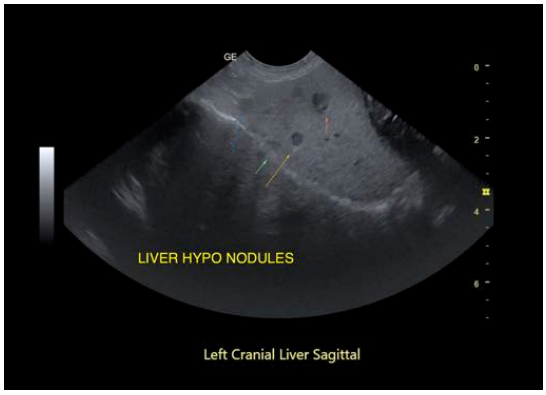

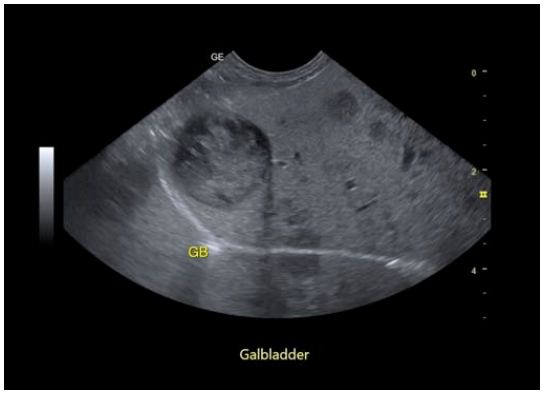

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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