**PATIENT**

Stitch Petrilli

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Papillon

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

10 Years

**WEIGHT**

14 Pounds

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

Amy Mayhew, LVT

**HOSPITAL NAME**

SVS Imaging Michigan

**REFERRING VET**

Milford Vet Clinic

**INVOICE**

35840

**DATE**

2/23/22

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Patient came in limping -left hind-anterior drawer sign lungs -possible infection-PE muffled noise/congestion. Radiograph revealed possible mass.  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: BW pending.

**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 (0.74 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 (3.95 cm) with a small 0.39 cm cortical cyst. Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with poor 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 (3.97 cm). Overall echogenicity is slightly hyperechoic with poor 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 left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.47 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 0.51 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.

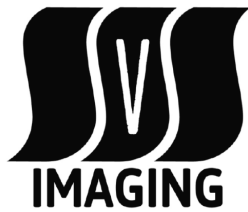
**Spleen**

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. There is an irregular, hypoechoic nodule visualized in the parenchyma measuring 0.49 cm x 0.70 cm.

**Liver**

The liver is large in size, and echogenicity with smooth peripheral margins. The parenchyma is homogenous echotexture. The visible portions of the vasculature and biliary tract appear normal. There is a focal hyperechoic nodule visualized, measuring 0.70 cm within the hepatic parenchyma.

The gallbladder lumen is moderately distended. The gallbladder wall appears normal with no evidence of thickening or inflammation. There is a moderate to large amount of intraluminal debris with a focal hyperechoic area of partially mineralized debris measuring 1.18 cm x 1.56 cm. The bile duct appears normal.

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***Gastrointestinal***

The stomach is moderately dilated with fluid and irregular shadowing material most consistent with normal ingesta and gas. 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 layering 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. 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.

**PRIMARY FINDINGS**

- Hypoechoic splenic nodule visualized within the parenchyma – There is a non-cavitated, hypoechoic splenic nodule visualized. Differentials include lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, infiltrative neoplasia, inflammation, other. Cytology or histopathology would be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis.
- Large liver size and hyperechoic hepatic nodule – This is a small, non-expansile nodule that trends towards benign appearance. Recommend continued monitoring.
- Large gallbladder sludge – The significance of the aggregated gallbladder sludge is unclear. This could represent an early mucocele, cholestasis, or may be secondary to fasting.
- Large amount of intraluminal shadowing material within the gastric lumen – The appearance of this material prevents full evaluation of the gastric wall and pylorus. Correlate with feeding history and radiographs. If the patient was adequately fasted, consider such differentials as delayed gastric emptying or partial gastric obstruction (none observed).

**SECONDARY FINDINGS**

- Decreased corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys with small cortical cysts – The bilateral renal findings are consistent with age-related change.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

No large focal mass effect is visualized within the abdomen. There are small lesions visualized within the spleen and liver, as well as distended stomach and moderate gallbladder debris. Correlate these findings with chest radiographs and blood work. Consider a fine needle aspirate of the splenic lesion and

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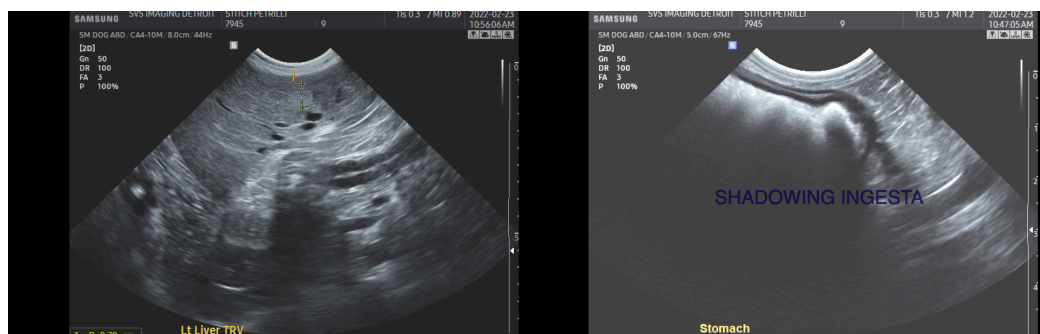
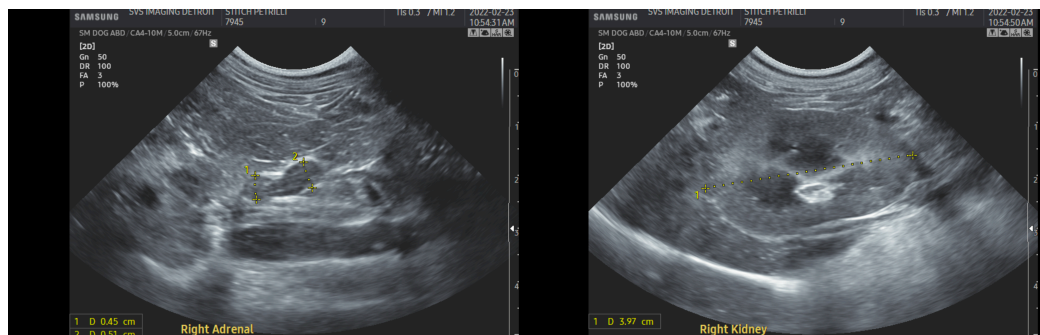
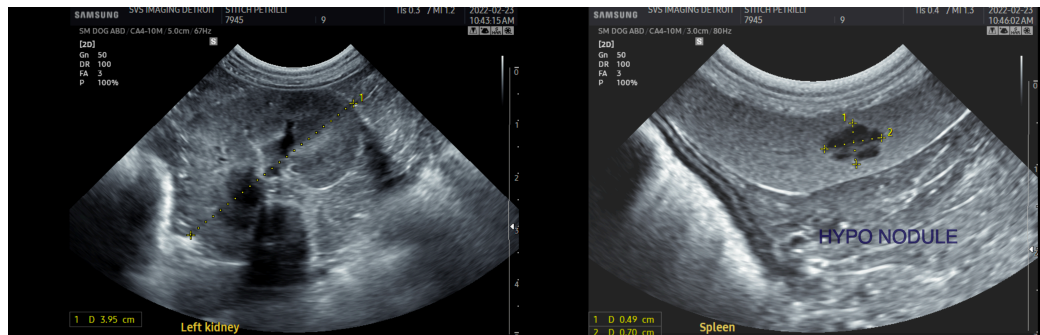
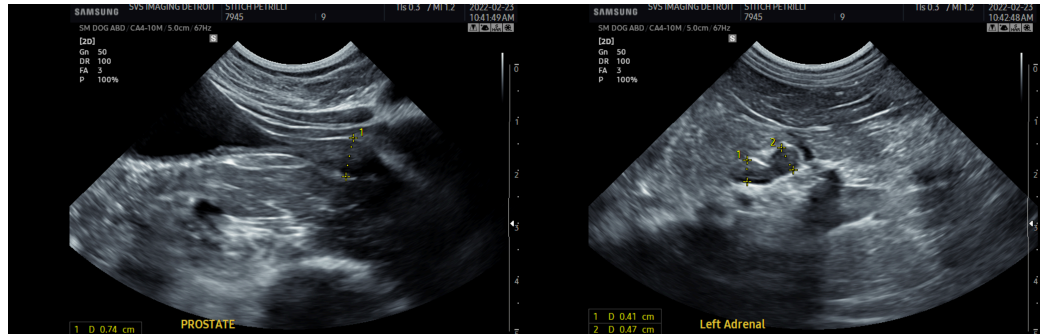
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consider close monitoring of the gallbladder for progression. If significant liver enzyme elevation is present, you could consider treatment for cholecystitis.



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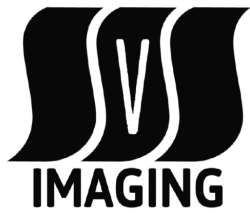
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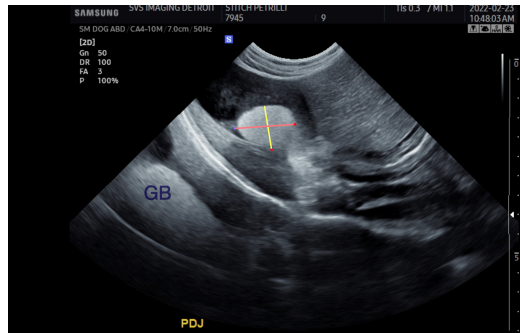
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)

kathleen.sennello@sonopath.com