



## PATIENT

Meesha Cortright

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

**SPECIES** Just skinnier than usual despite less exercise/slightly more food. No other c/s. b/w all wnl. chest rads tomorrow

Canine

## ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

### BREED *Urinary System*

Boxer/Husky

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.

### SEX

Spayed Female

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (6.8 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.

### AGE

6.5 Years

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (5.7 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.

### WEIGHT

60 Pounds

#### *Adrenal Glands*

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.57 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.

## INTERPRETED BY

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

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.63 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 are several areas of mottled, moth-eaten tissue surrounded by a small amount of hyperechoic tissue, creating moth-eaten regions/nodules. The most focal lesion is visualized measuring 1.5 cm x 1.8 cm. Additionally, there is a very small, hypoechoic region measuring 1.48 cm x 1.24 cm.

## IMAGING BY

Loetitia Saint-Jacques,  
LVT

## HOSPITAL NAME

Grass Valley VH

#### *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.

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Kristi Cortright

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.

## INVOICE

37047

## DATE

4/20/22



## PATIENT

Meesha Cortright

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Boxer/Husky

## SEX

Spayed Female

## AGE

6.5 Years

## WEIGHT

60 Pounds

## INTERPRETED BY

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

## IMAGING BY

Loetitia Saint-Jacques,  
LVT

## HOSPITAL NAME

Grass Valley VH

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Kristi Cortright

## INVOICE

37047

## DATE

4/20/22

### **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. 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. There are some prominent, but relatively normal sized mesenteric lymph nodes visualized. The pancreaticoduodenal lymph node is 0.72 cm. A mesenteric lymph node is measured at 0.61 cm. The omentum is of normal echogenicity.

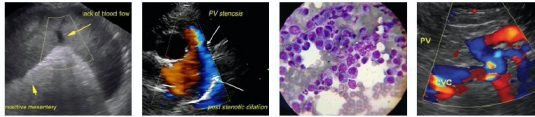
## ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Motheaten splenic lesions – The significance of these lesions is unknown. This could represent a benign or neoplastic process.
- Prominent mesenteric lymph nodes – The prominent abdominal lymph nodes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia. Neoplastic infiltration is considered less likely.

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There are numerous motheaten appearing/cystic splenic lesions visualized within the parenchyma. They do not seem to deform the splenic capsule. You could consider a fine needle aspirate of these areas, continued monitoring, or splenectomy. Additionally, there are some prominent mesenteric lymph nodes, but they are not overtly enlarged, and are of normal echogenicity, so I suspect they are mildly reactive.

An obvious cause for the reported weight loss is not identified. There is a small chance it could be associated with the splenic lesions. Continue to monitor appetite and stool. If chest radiographs are normal, bloodwork is normal, and the spleen is not a source of weight loss, then typically the most common cause, providing normal bloodwork and normal ultrasound, would be primary GI disease.



**PATIENT**

Meesha Cortright

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Boxer/Husky

**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

6.5 Years

**WEIGHT**

60 Pounds

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING BY**

Loetitia Saint-Jacques,  
LVT

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Grass Valley VH

**REFERRING VET**

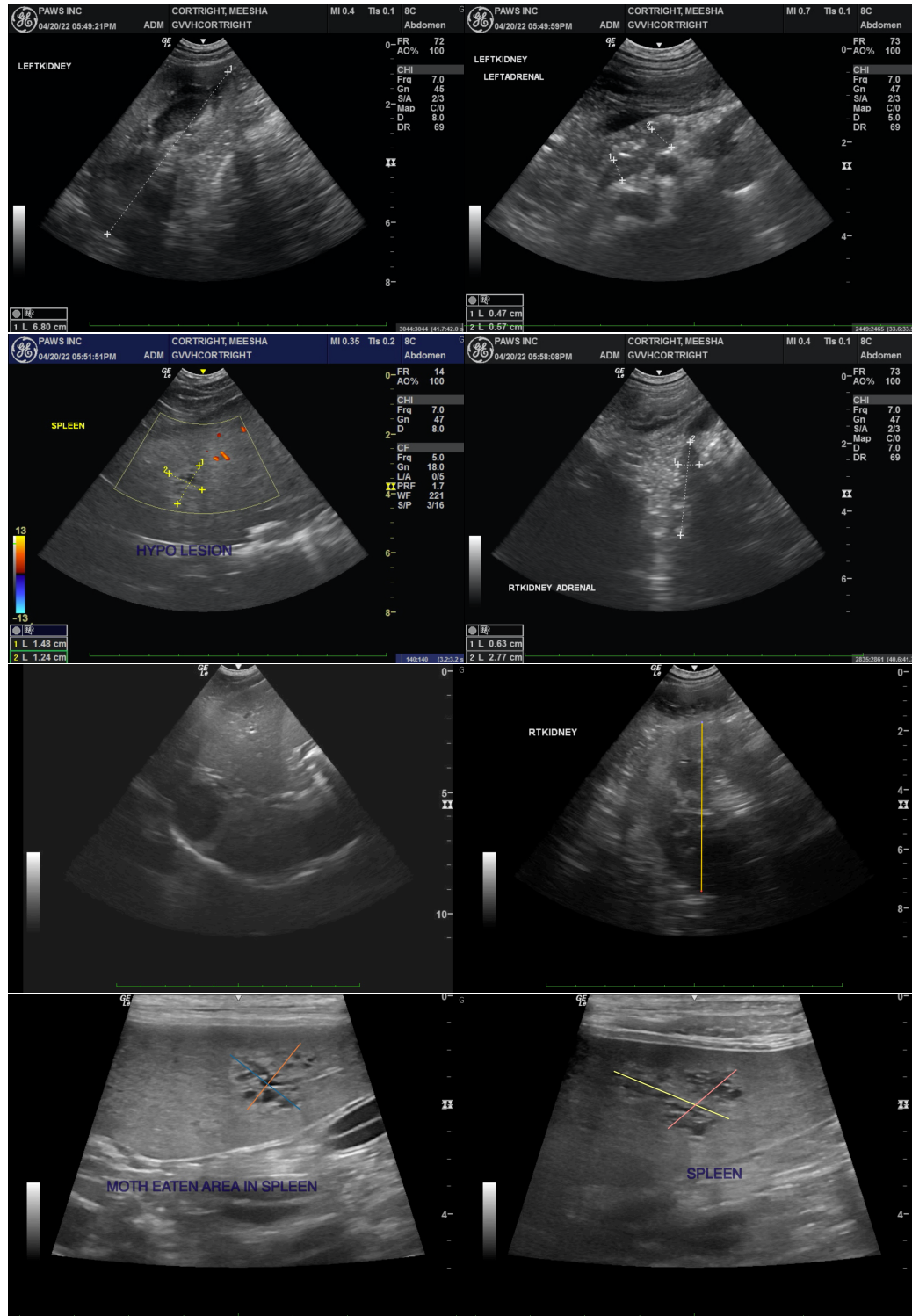
Dr. Kristi Cortright

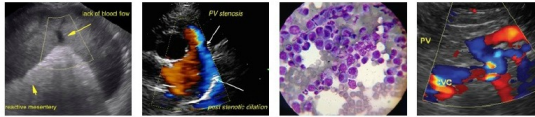
**INVOICE**

37047

**DATE**

4/20/22





Portable Animal Western Sonography, Inc.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY  
pawsonography@gmail.com 530-786-8340

## PATIENT

Meesha Cortright

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Boxer/Husky

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

## SEX

Spayed Female

## AGE

6.5 Years

## WEIGHT

60 Pounds

## INTERPRETED BY

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

## IMAGING BY

Loetitia Saint-Jacques,  
LVT

## HOSPITAL NAME

Grass Valley VH

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Kristi Cortright

## INVOICE

37047

## DATE

4/20/22