



**PATIENT**

Rem Quesnel

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

German Shorthair  
Pointer

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

14 Years

**WEIGHT**

70.5 Pounds

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Jessica Bailes

**HOSPITAL NAME**

All Creatures Great &  
Small Corvallis

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Justin Vaughn

**INVOICE**

37796

**DATE**

5/19/22

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Hx of suspect delayed gastric emptying and intermittent vomiting. Also hx of chronic colitis. Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: grade 3/6 systolic murmur, otherwise NSF on PE Bloodwork last done 12/21: Mildly elevated liver values ( ALT = 198), AST ( 58), ALP ( 365)

**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 visualized areas of prostate and surrounding tissue appear normal. Unfortunately, the prostate is not fully visualized likely due to its intrapelvic location. Correlate with rectal exam findings.

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (7.88 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 hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (7.35 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 hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.85 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 0.60 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 large in size, and normal in 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. There is a moderately sized hyperechoic solid mass effect measuring 4.33 cm x 4.54 cm visualized.

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.



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**Gastrointestinal**

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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.

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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 0.41 cm. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

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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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Large, heterogeneous liver with hyperechoic mass effect – findings are concerning for a primary hepatic mass.

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Jessica Bailes

There is a large, hyperechoic mass effect on the liver. This is most consistent with a primary hepatic mass, and this may be the reason for the liver enzyme elevation reported. Consider a contrast CT scan to evaluate for any evidence of additional mass lesions and to evaluate for possible surgical removal. Many of these mass lesions are primary hepatic masses and can be either slow growing tumors or benign lesions, and can have a favorable prognosis with removal.

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The cause of the vomiting and other symptoms described is not clear. No obvious gastrointestinal lesions were observed nor colonic lesions.

**REFERRING VET**

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- Consider a GI panel for a qualitative PLI, TLI, cobalamin and folate to further evaluate the pancreas, small intestine, and for exocrine pancreatic insufficiency.
- Consider a novel protein/hydrolyzed protein prescription diet.
- Consider chronic probiotic therapy.
- If GI symptoms persist, consider obtaining GI biopsies at the time of surgery for the hepatic mass.

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Consider three view thoracic radiographs to rule out concurrent thoracic disease/involvement.

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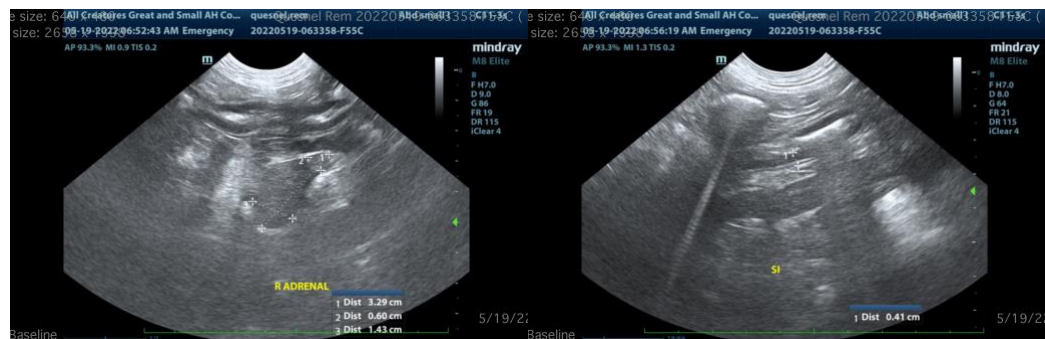
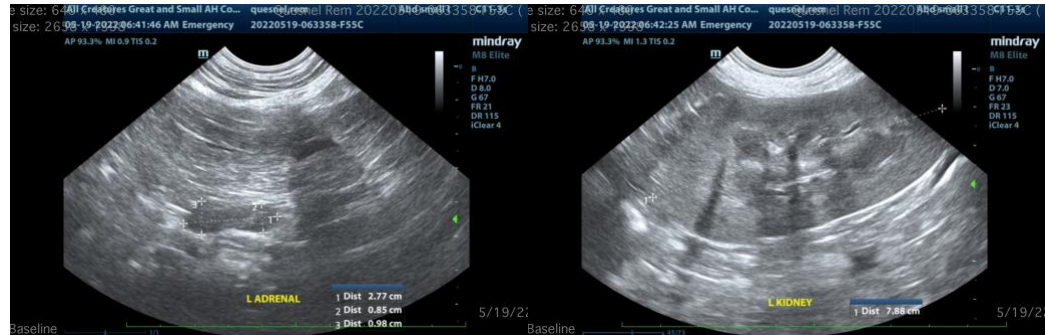
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.



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