



## PATIENT

SpiderPig Marshall

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

**SPECIES** Referred by South Auburn Vet for Abd U/S here today. Rads suspect mass on liver and/or spleen. RDVM started on Metacam yesterday. Rescued at about 10 years of age, but I suspect she is younger based on my PE. Per rescue she is spayed but, per owner, she still goes into heat.

Canine

## BREED

Terrier X

## 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.

## SEX

Female

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (4.5 cm) with rare cortical cysts. 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.

## AGE

12 Years

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (5.26 cm) with occasional small cortical cysts. 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.

## WEIGHT

27.6 Pounds

### Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.74 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,  
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(Small Animal Internal  
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The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.68 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.

## IMAGING BY

Loetitia Saint-Jacques,  
LVT

### Liver

The liver is large and irregular. The parenchyma is homogenous echotexture. The visible portions of the vasculature and biliary tract appear normal. There is a large mass effect on the left side of the liver measuring 6.08 cm x 7.49 cm, which is comprised of numerous small cystic lesions. Additionally, on the right side of the liver there is an isoechoic mass effect measuring 5.61 cm x 5.57 cm.

## HOSPITAL NAME

Grass Valley VH

## 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.

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### Gastrointestinal

## DATE

5/4/22



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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.

## SPECIES

Canine

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.

## BREED

Terrier X

## SEX

Female

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.

## AGE

12 Years

### **Pancreas**

The pancreas is prominent and mildly mottled compared to the surrounding isoechoic mesentery. There is no evidence of nodules or cystic lesions. There is no evidence of regional mesenteric inflammation or fluid.

## WEIGHT

27.6 Pounds

### **Free Abdomen**

Evaluation of the peritoneal cavity did not reveal any evidence of effusion. There is a moderate/severe sublumbar lymphadenopathy with mottled, irregular lymph nodes. The right sublumbar lymph node measures at 2.2 cm in diameter. The left measures 1.97 cm x 4.1 cm. There is a prominent mesenteric lymph node additionally measuring 0.62 cm in width. The omentum is generally of normal echogenicity.

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### **Other**

Both uterine horns and ovaries are visualized and appear normal. The left ovary measures 1.61 cm in diameter. The right ovary measures 1.4 cm in diameter. Findings are consistent with an intact female dog.

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## PRIMARY FINDINGS

- Large, irregular liver with a left-sided cystic mass and right-sided isoechoic mass – These mass lesions could represent benign or cancerous lesions. Consider fine needle aspirate or biopsy.
- Large, irregular sublumbar lymph nodes – The severe mesenteric lymphadenopathy is most concerning for a neoplastic process, although you can see significant lymphadenopathy in some cases of autoimmune/inflammatory disease, infectious disease (tick born disease-such as bartonella, fungal infections, FIP (cats)) etc. A fine needle aspirate with cytology is recommended for further evaluation.

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## SECONDARY FINDINGS

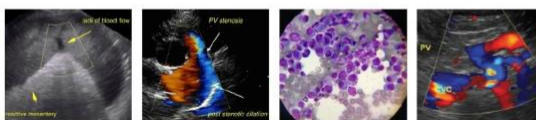
- Decreased corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys with small cortical cysts – Mild

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loss of corticomedullary distinction in both kidneys could be consistent with chronic degenerative disease or interstitial nephrosis.

## SPECIES

Canine

- Prominent, mottled pancreas – The pancreatic changes are most consistent with age-related parenchymal remodeling, potentially secondary to a prior inflammatory episode, early fibrosis or chronic pancreatitis.

## BREED

Terrier X

- Normal uterus and ovaries visualized – consistent with an intact female dog.

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

### SEX

Female

The sublumbar lymph nodes are large and irregular. This is very concerning for possible metastatic nodes. Recommend a careful digital rectal exam to look for anal gland lesions or any lesions on the distal extremities. A fine needle aspirate of these lymph nodes is possible, but care should be taken to avoid the major vessels in that region.

### AGE

12 Years

There are two mass lesions visualized on the liver. On the left side is the cystic mass lesion. On the right is a more solid, isoechoic mass. These lesions could represent larger benign lesions or slower growing cancerous lesions. Consider fine needle aspirate of these. Options moving forward would include either continued monitoring or advanced imaging (contrast CT scan) to evaluate the liver for possible surgical removal. Even some primary cancerous hepatic masses can have a very positive prognosis with surgical removal.

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

Both ovaries and the uterus were observed on today's scan, indicated that this is an intact female.

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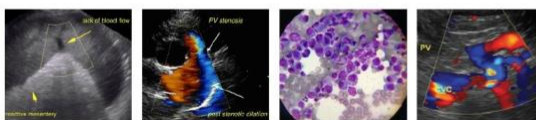
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**SEX**

Female

**AGE**

12 Years

**WEIGHT**

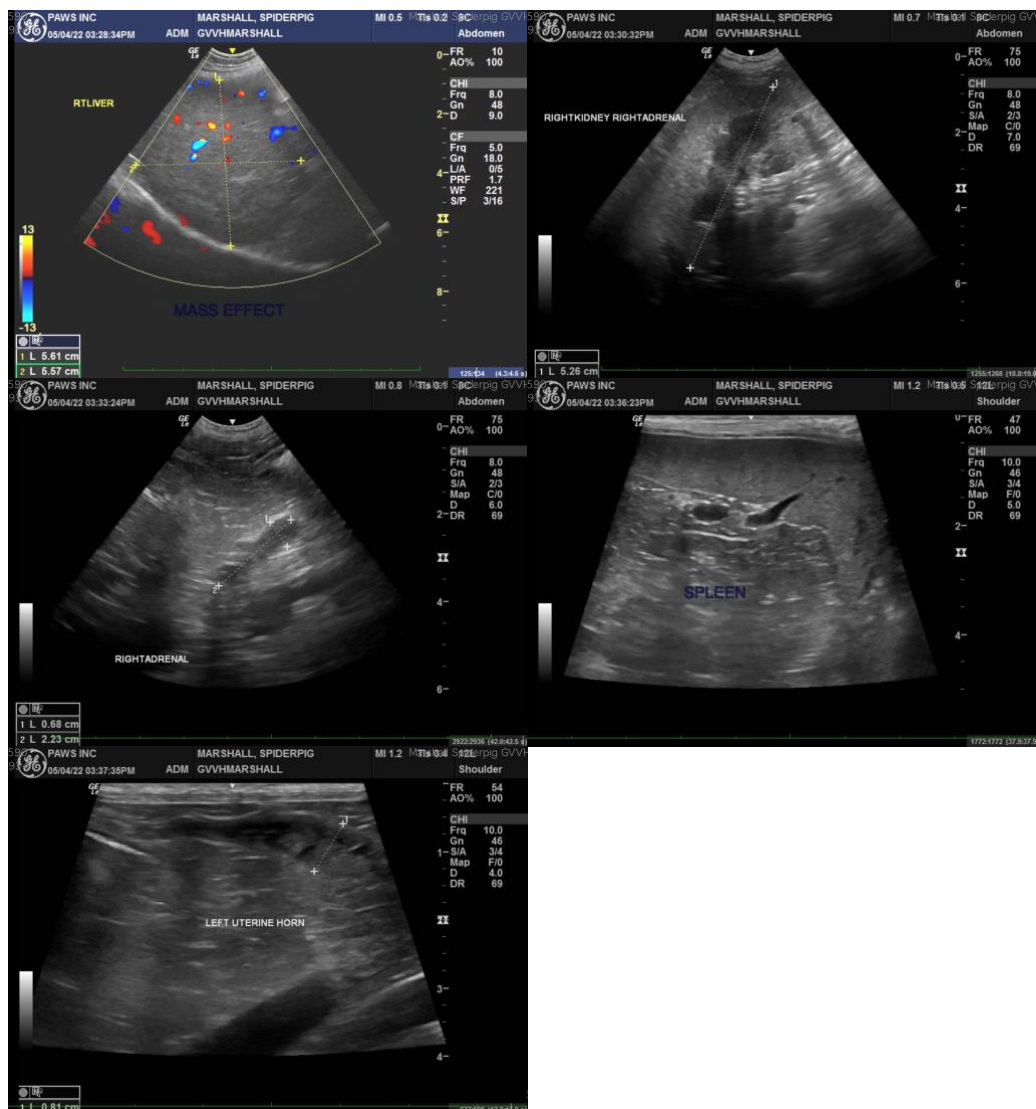
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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