



PATIENT

Leo Kolstad

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

SPECIES

Canine

SEDATION: medetomidine/butrophanol IV- ~Requested senior blood panel to screen for possible diseases, CBC came back with anemia and decreased hematocrit and hemoglobin~
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ~decreased RBC's, hematocrit and hemoglobin.
Increased MPV and plateletcrit.~

BREED

Pit Bull 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

Neutered Male

The prostate is normal in size (1.04 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.

AGE

8 Years 1 Month

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (8.37 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.

WEIGHT

92 Pounds

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (7.59 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.

INTERPRETED BY

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

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.56 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.

IMAGING BY

Loetitia Saint-Jacques,
LVT

The right adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.71 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.

HOSPITAL NAME

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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 a very small hypoechoic nodule visualized within the parenchyma measuring 0.69 cm.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Sara Kalivoda

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size, and echogenicity with smooth peripheral margins. The parenchyma is mildly heterogenous in echotexture with subtle, indistinct focal mottling. The visible portions of the vasculature and biliary tract appear normal. No focal nodules or cystic lesions are observed.

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39307

DATE

7/7/22



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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.

SPECIES

Canine

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.

BREED

Pit Bull X

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

SEX

Neutered Male

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

8 Years 1 Month

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.

WEIGHT

92 Pounds

Free Abdomen

Evaluation of the peritoneal cavity did not reveal any evidence of effusion. One mildly prominent mesenteric lymph node is visualized at 0.61 cm. The omentum is of normal echogenicity.

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Medicine)

Other

A brief view of the heart was submitted. No significant pericardial effusion was seen.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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LVT

- Small, hypoechoic nodule visualized within the splenic 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.

HOSPITAL NAME

MountainView AH

- Mildly heterogeneous liver – 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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Sara Kalivoda

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Today's scan is relatively normal for an 8 year old large breed dog. There is a small hypoechoic nodule visualized in the spleen. This could represent a benign or an early neoplastic lesion. Options moving forward include continued monitoring or a fine needle aspirate of the spleen. Additionally, the liver appears slightly mottled. This is a non-specific finding and can be associated

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39307

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with age related remodeling. If liver enzymes are not present, then the significance of this is uncertain.

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A cause for the reported anemia is not readily apparent. Consider a pathologist review of the CBC to determine if it is a regenerative anemia, and to look for any atypical cells/blood parasites. Consider an infectious disease panel to NC State to look for possible tick borne diseases such as babesia, ehrlichia, etc., and consider a fine needle aspirate of the spleen if the anemia persists.

BREED

Pit Bull X

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

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HOSPITAL NAME

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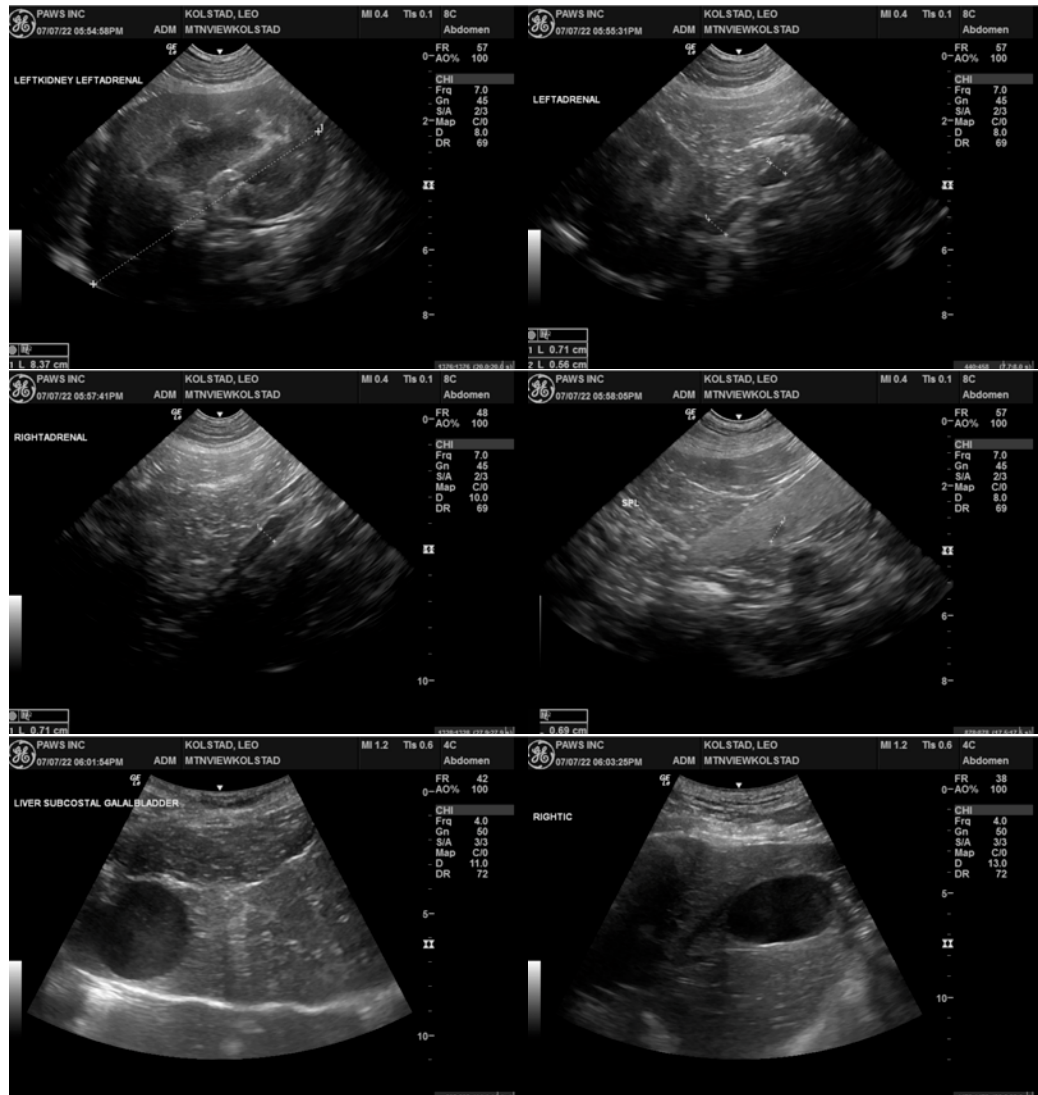
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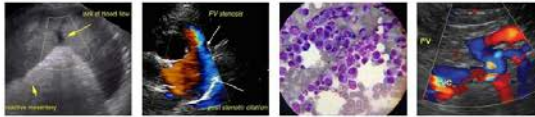
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39307

DATE

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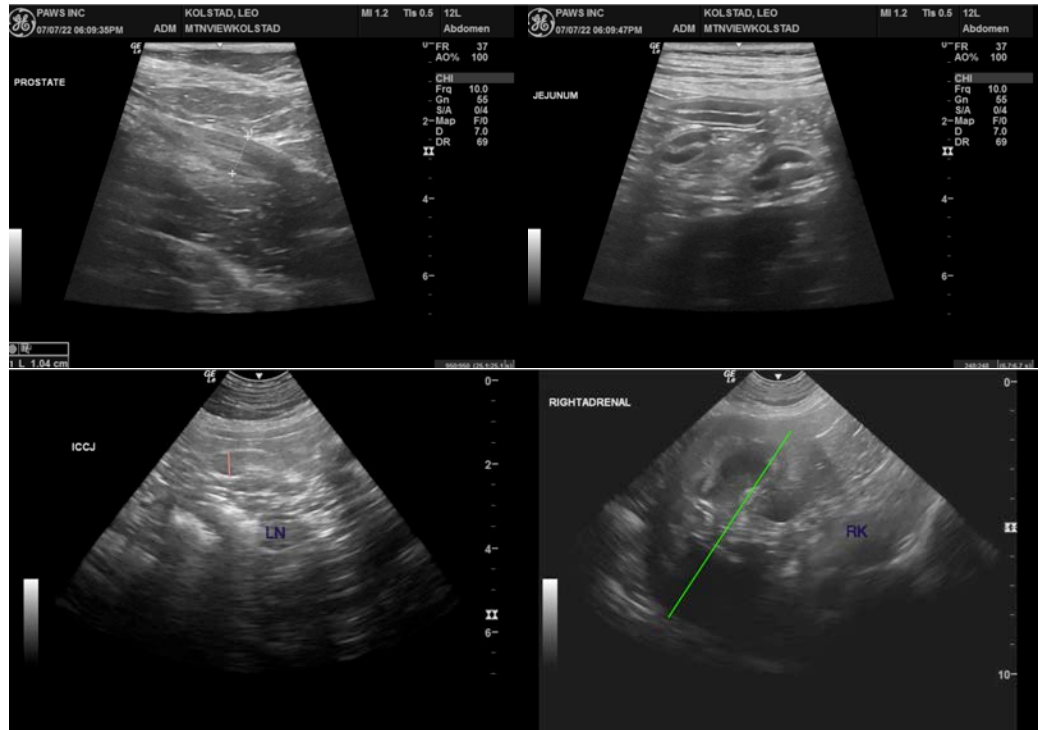
Neutered Male

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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.

IMAGING BY

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39307

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