

PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Berry Huff Golf-ball sized mass palpated mid cranial abdomen, new finding p. has lost 3 lbs since prev. visit
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: O has declined blood work for now advanced periodontal disease.

SPECIES

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

BREED

Urinary System

Mixed

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 left kidney has a normal shape and size (3.68 cm) with mild cortical striations and occasional small cortical cysts. Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

AGE

11 Years

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (4.3 cm) with mild cortical striations and occasional small cortical cysts. Overall echogenicity is normal with adequate corticomedullary distinction and a typical 1:3 cortex:medulla ratio. There is no evidence of focal perinephric inflammation or effusion. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

WEIGHT

8 Pounds

Adrenal Glands

INTERPRETED BY

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

The left adrenal gland is normal in size measuring 0.45 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 0.47 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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Loetitia Saint-Jacques,
LVT

Spleen

HOSPITAL NAME

MountainView AH

The spleen is borderline large in size and slightly irregular in shape (it appears folded in some images). Echotexture is homogenous. The blood flow through the hilus and splenic parenchyma appears normal. In some images there is some mottling of the parenchyma. Additionally, there are two hypoechoic nodules, one measures 0.61 cm in diameter, the other measures 0.90 cm.

REFERRING VET

Liver

Dr. Landon

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.

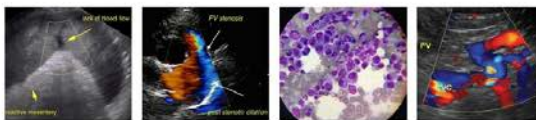
INVOICE

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The gall bladder lumen is significantly distended. Some areas of the wall appear mildly thickened with adherent debris. There is a large amount of primarily non-organized echogenic debris. Some dependent hyperechoic sandy debris is also noted. There is no evidence of bile duct dilation.

DATE

8/17/23



PATIENT *Gastrointestinal*

Berry Huff 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. Duodenum wall measures 0.28 cm. Jejunum wall measures 0.24 cm. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

BREED

Mixed

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

11 Years

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

8 Pounds

Free Abdomen

Evaluation of the peritoneal cavity did not reveal any evidence of effusion. No significant lymphadenopathy. The right sublumbar lymph node is slightly prominent measuring 0.50 cm but appears normal. The omentum is generally of normal echogenicity.

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

Other

The right auricle and pericardium were visualized and were unremarkable. No obvious pathology is visualized. If cardiac function evaluation is desired a full echocardiogram is warranted.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Loetitia Saint-Jacques, LVT

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Slightly irregular borderline large spleen with two hypoechoic nodules – Differentials include lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, infiltrative neoplasia, inflammation, other. Cytology or histopathology would be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis.
- Large, distended gallbladder with a large amount of suspended debris and some dependent echogenic sandy debris – A large amount of debris is evident in the gall bladder with no evidence of a mucocele or associated inflammation at this time. This could represent an early mucocele or cholestasis, with minimal evidence of associated inflammation at this time. Continued monitoring of labwork and ultrasound are warranted for progression of this lesion. Ursodiol therapy could be considered.

HOSPITAL NAME

MountainView AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Landon

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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No focal mass lesion is clearly visualized. The spleen appears somewhat irregular and folded in some areas, which could create a mass effect. The significance of the splenic changes is uncertain, as this could represent benign or neoplastic change. Options moving forward would include a fine needle aspirate, or if there is extreme concern over a mass effect not seen on today's scan, surgical explore and splenectomy could be considered.

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The gallbladder is distended with a large amount of intraluminal debris and sandy debris. Correlate



PATIENT

Berry Huff

these findings with current bloodwork. Consider starting chronic Ursodiol therapy and continued monitoring of lab work and the gallbladder with ultrasound, looking for possible progression of this lesion.

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**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

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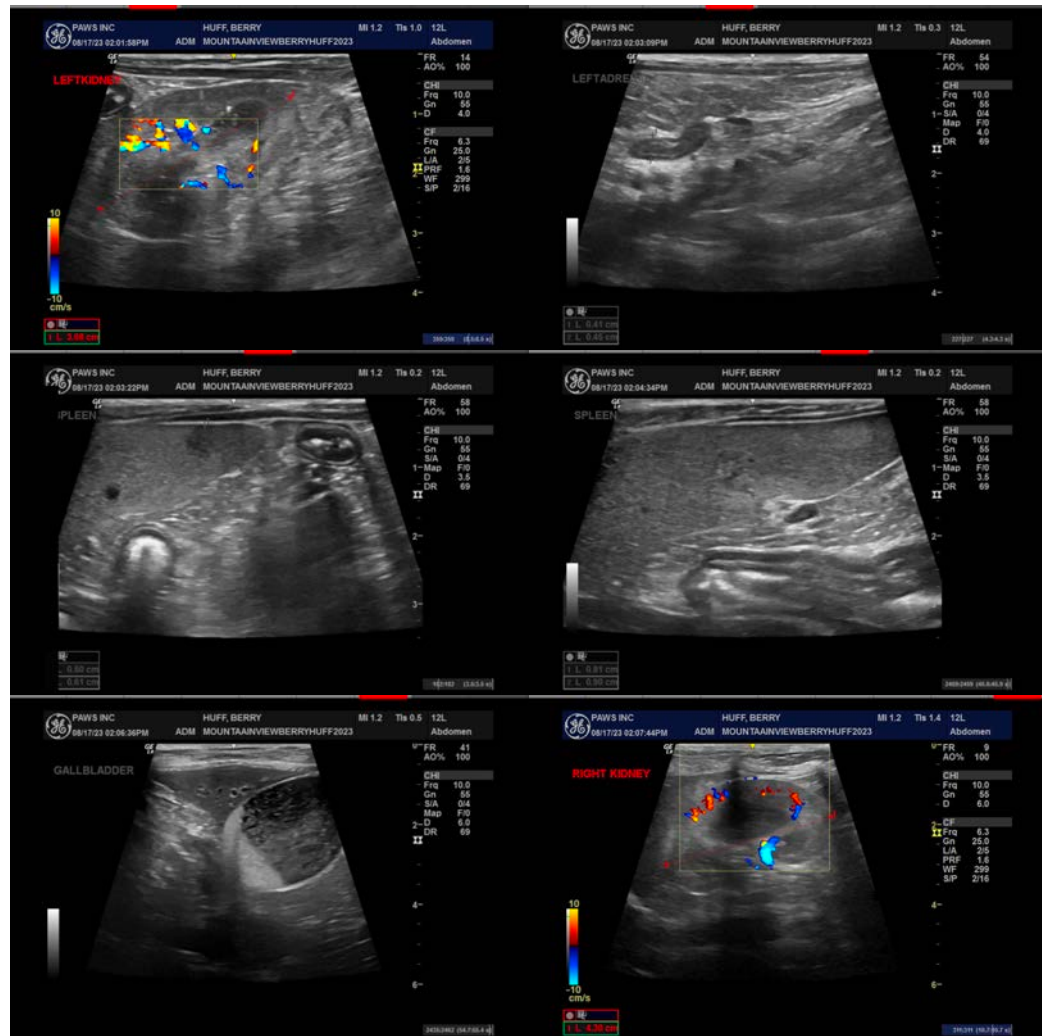
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PATIENT

Berry Huff

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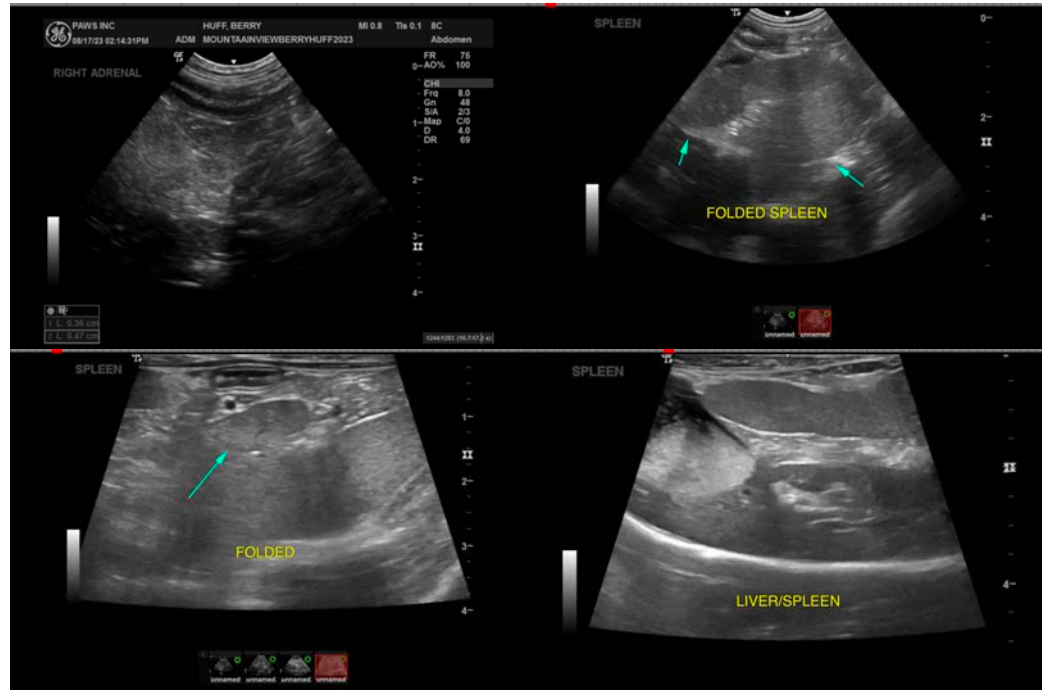
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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