



**PATIENT**

Hooch Lawes

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Brittany

**SEX**

Intact Male

**AGE**

12 Years

**WEIGHT**

52.6

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Adrienne Waffle

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Torch Lake VC

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Adrienne Waffle

**INVOICE**

25123

**DATE**

9/1/21

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Presented for dental prophy. However owner complained that Hooch hasn't been eating well and has lost 2 lbs in the last couple weeks

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Non-regenerative anemia Abdominal rads - Suspect mass of L cranial abdomen

**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 prostate is large in size (1.7 cm) but has a regular shape with smooth external margins. The parenchyma is heterogenous but no discrete focal lesions are present. The prostatic urethra appears normal with no evidence of irregularity, invasion, mass effect or calculi.

The left kidney has a normal shape and size (6.2 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.

The right kidney has a normal shape and size (6.7 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.

**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland is not clearly visualized.

The region of the right adrenal (between right cranial kidney and vena cava) is unremarkable, but the adrenal is not distinctly visualized. No evidence of a mass effect.

**Spleen**

The spleen is subjectively normal in size. The spleen echotexture is heterogenous and mottled, the splenic capsule is smooth with no irregularities. The blood flow through the hilus and splenic parenchyma appears normal. There is a heterogeneous mass effect located medial to the spleen, measuring 4.3 cm x 6.2 cm. This appears to be in contact with the spleen, but origin of the mass cannot be confirmed as splenic.

**Liver**

The liver is subjectively normal in size, and 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. No focal nodules or cystic lesions are observed.

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***

Hooch Lawes

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.)

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Brittany

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

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Intact 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.

***Pancreas***

**AGE**

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The pancreas is not clearly visualized (see other).

***Free Abdomen***

**WEIGHT**

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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.

***Other***

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Medicine)

There is a large, solid, mixed echogenic mass in the cranial abdomen, craniomedial to the left kidney and somewhat caudomedial to the spleen, measuring 4.3 cm x 6.2 cm. This could be of splenic origin, arising from the head of the spleen. Additionally, there is the possibility of a pancreatic mass or a left adrenal mass (but this seems to cranial of a location).

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Adrienne Waffle

- Large, heterogenous cranial abdominal mass – organ of origin is unclear. Consider spleen, pancreas, or left adrenal.
- 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.
- Mildly mottled spleen – The diffuse splenic changes are non-specific and could be consistent with lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, infiltrative neoplasia, inflammation, other. Cytology or histopathology would be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis.

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

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A large cranial abdominal mass is visualized. The organ of origin is uncertain, as I cannot observe a direct connection with the spleen, and I do not definitively see normal left adrenal or pancreas anywhere. Options moving forward include fine needle aspirate. This may or may not help you in determining where it originates from. Alternately, you could consider a CT scan of the abdomen or exploratory surgery by a board certified veterinary surgeon who can address any of these types of tumors. Recommend 3-view thoracic radiographs.

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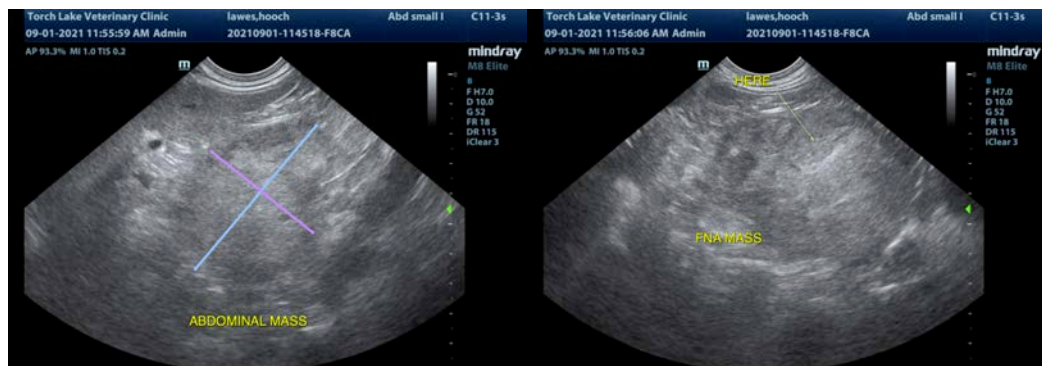
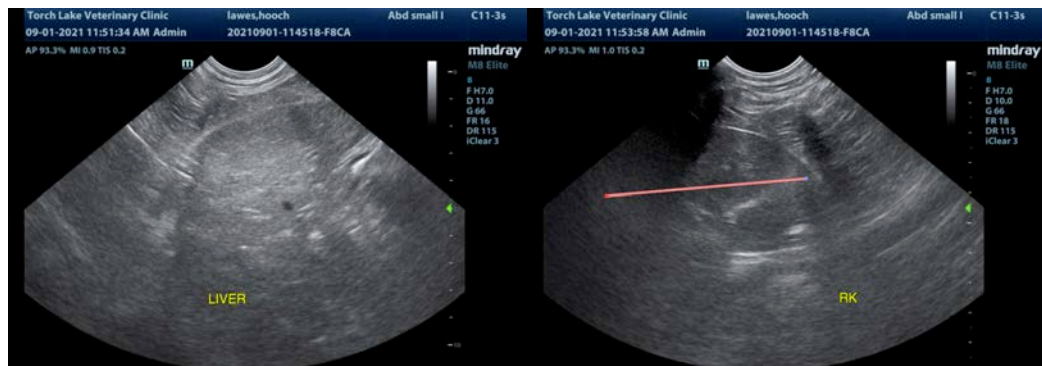
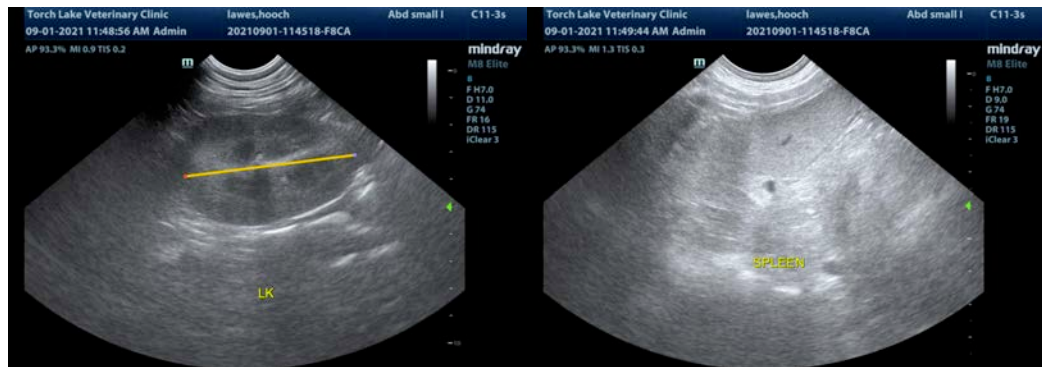
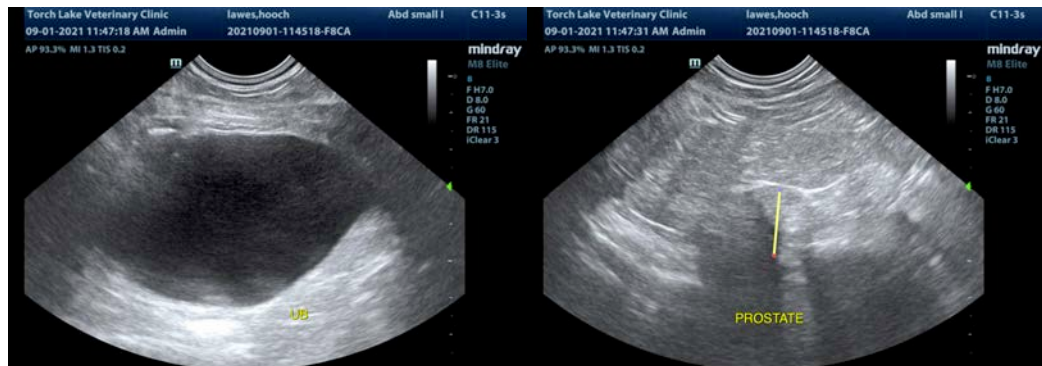
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

**AGE**

12 Years

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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