



## PATIENT

Robbie Janice Williams

## SPECIES

Canine

## BREED

Labrador

## SEX

Neutered male

## AGE

9 years

## WEIGHT

11.1 kg

## INTERPRETED BY

Dr. Lawrence McGill,  
DVM,Ph.D.,Diplomate,  
ACVP

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Rizwan

## HOSPITAL NAME

Kings VC LLC Dubai

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Rizwan

## INVOICE

69444

## DATE

12/19/25

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: A dog presented with a mass in the right axillary region, first noticed by the owner approximately one week prior to presentation. At the time of initial observation, the mass measured approximately 1 cm in diameter and has since shown rapid progression, enlarging to approximately 3 cm within one week. The mass is painful on palpation and immobile/fixed to underlying tissues. The dog exhibits localized discomfort when the area is manipulated. Due to the rapid enlargement, pain, and lack of mobility, a fine needle aspiration (FNA) was performed to further characterize the lesion and to differentiate between inflammatory, infectious, or neoplastic causes.

## CYTOLOGY SUBMISSION

FNA of the right axillary mass was submitted

## OBSERVATIONS

Right axillary mass: Submitted are 16 good images of red blood cells with minimal numbers of nucleated cells. The nucleated cells are scattered inflammatory cells including neutrophils, eosinophils, a scattered lymphocyte and macrophage. Tissue cells were not identified. No suggestion of malignancy was included in this cellular collection.

## INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Right axillary mass - Hemorrhagic collection with scattered inflammatory cells.

## COMMENTS

The cellularity is not specific for any process. There is hemorrhage. The hemorrhage could be secondary to collection from many different lesions. It could also be secondary to a hematoma, hemangioma, or possibly even hemangiosarcoma. None of those types of cells were identified. This is essentially a whole blood collection which could be secondary or primary. A repeat collection with the goal of collecting more tissue cells or a follow-up biopsy may be necessary to confirm the process. A guarded prognosis is warranted since there is a prominent clinical process and there is definitely hemorrhage in this region.



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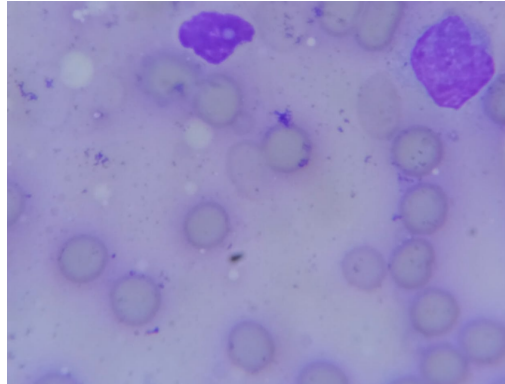
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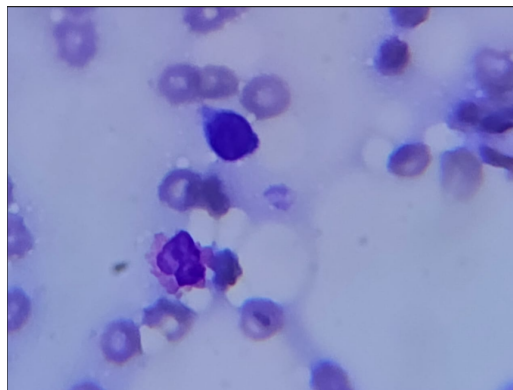
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## CYTOLOGY IMAGE



This is an image demonstrating large numbers of red blood cells with a macrophage and possible lymphocyte in the upper part of the image collected from Robbie.



This is an image of cells collected from the right axillary mass on Robbie. There is a lymphocyte present in the and the possible neutrophil or eosinophil. The rest of the cells are red blood cells.

**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.

**L.D. McGill**, DVM, Ph.D., DACVP

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