



PATIENT

Bear Ladderbush

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

English Cream
Retriever

SEX

Neutered male

AGE

12 years

WEIGHT

87 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Karen Ebersole,
DVM, DABVP (canine
and feline)

HOSPITAL NAME

Scanvet

REFERRING VET

Dr. McGarvey

INVOICE

71611

DATE

2/16/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Weight loss, increased panting and discomfort.
- Significant OA and front paw interdigital cysts/mass on LF paw pad
- On Gabapentin and Amantadine for pain
- Cyclosporine for skin
- Previous MCT removed
- PE: BCS 4/9, moves carefully on front paws, esp LF. Has lost an additional 4lbs as of today. BW - 1/7/2026 - Hct 41%, WBC 5.2k, Glob 4.7. ALP 355. CXR: no visible mets. Abd Rads: NSF aside from severe spondylosis. AUS: Vacuolar hepatopathy pattern with variably sized hypoechoic, non-disruptive nodular pattern. ddx benign nodular hyperplasia vs other. RAD nodule, hyperechoic.

CYTOLOGY SUBMISSION

FNA of the liver was submitted

OBSERVATIONS

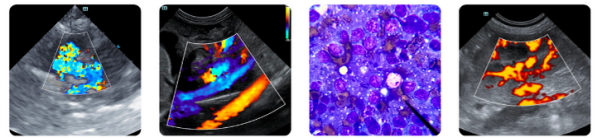
Liver: Submitted are 6 excellent videos of excellent to very good collections of hepatocytes with a background of red blood cells and inflammatory cells collected from the liver in Bear. The hepatocytes demonstrate relatively normal cytoplasm with scattered vacuolization of some of the hepatocytes. This is minimal with no other primary change. The surrounding red blood cells contain scattered inflammatory cells that are neutrophils and rare lymphocytes. There are no changes that support malignancy.

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Liver - Mild hepatocellular vacuolization and possible nodular hyperplasia with no suggestion of neoplasia.

COMMENTS

The cellularity in this collection is supporting relatively normal hepatocytes with mild vacuolization of those cells. There could be mild nodular hyperplasia but it is certainly minimal in these cells. There is no suggestion of neoplasia or sepsis. There is a suggestion of mild inflammation in the liver which could be secondary to inflammation in other organs including the potential of pancreatitis. All of these changes are secondary and not primary. A guarded prognosis is warranted since the underlying process which is causing inflammation has not been confirmed.



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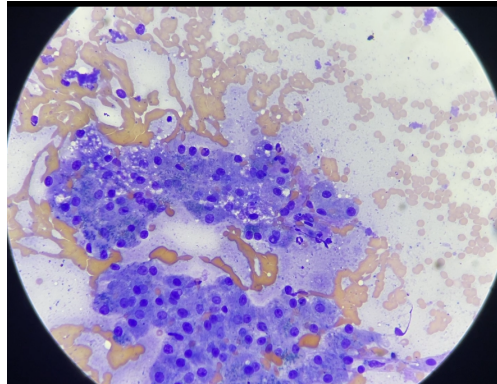
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CYTOLOGY IMAGE



This image demonstrates a few hepatocytes with vacuolization with relatively normal associated hepatocytes and scattered neutrophils and lymphocytes in the surrounding fluid and red blood cells collected from the liver in Bear.

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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