



PATIENT

Xander Fuller

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Labrador Retriever

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

11 Years 9 Months

WEIGHT

50 pounds

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. Barengo

INVOICE

14203

DATE

03/10/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Weight loss (10 lbs) and polydipsia
- Hyporexia, esp. in past month
- Longstanding history of constant urinary dribbling - previous work-up couldn't rule out possible ectopic ureter (2016)
- Sleeping more, seems lethargic.

CBC/Chem: Mildly elevated ALT; the previously elevated ALP is now normal. USG 1.011, inactive sediment. AUS: Chronic cystitis pattern with possible small intramural ectopic ureter (suspect R). Renal aging changes, no pelvic dilation. Solid, heterogeneous small splenic mass - apx 5 cm by 2.5 cm. Hyperechoic splenic nodules. Liver - isoechoic solid hepatic nodule - 3 cm x 2 cm.

CYTOLOGY SUBMISSION

FNA of the spleen was submitted.

OBSERVATIONS

Spleen: Submitted are 7 excellent videos of excellent collections of cells from the nodule in the spleen in Xander. The cellularity is mainly round cells that appear to be lymphoid cells the most of which are small lymphoid cells. These appear to be mature lymphoid cells. There are scattered large irregular atypical lymphoid cells, some of which have nuclei that are 2 to 4 times the size of red blood cells. Many of these cells have prominent nucleoli. The large lymphoid cellularity is approximately 30% of the round cells. There are scattered plasma cells and neutrophils throughout the collection with rare macrophages and megakaryocytes. The major cellularity consists of lymphoid cells.

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Spleen - Large numbers of lymphoid cells suggestive of lymphoid nodular hyperplasia with secondary suppurative splenitis.

COMMENTS

With a high percentage of the lymphoid cells being small mature lymphocytes, lymphoid nodular hyperplasia appears to be the most likely cause for this cellular collection. Due to the prominent large irregular lymphoid cells, I am concerned about the possibility of an early lymphoma in Xander. It is not diagnostic with this collection cytologically. There is a possibility that PARR testing may be beneficial in ruling out or ruling in lymphoma. If this is lymphoma, then the collection is showing a very early stage. A guarded prognosis is warranted until further testing can confirm or rule out the possibility of lymphoma. With the cells that we have, lymphoid nodular hyperplasia appears to be the most likely diagnosis.

CYTOLOGY IMAGE



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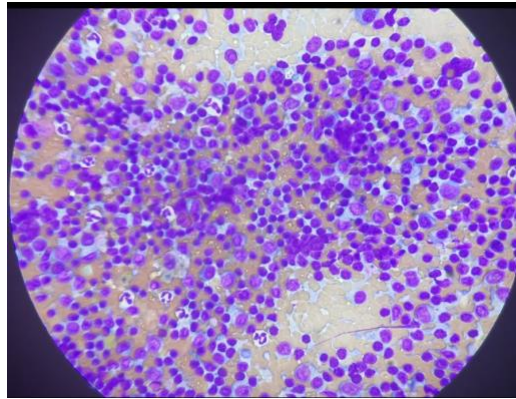
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This is an image of a representative field of mainly lymphoid cells collected from the spleen in Xander. There are scattered neutrophils and plasma cells but the majority of the cells are small mature lymphocytes with scattered reactive lymphoid cells.

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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