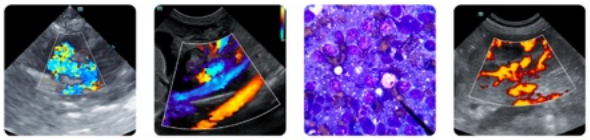

PATIENT

Benny Espe

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Lab Mix

SEX

Neutered male

AGE

10 years

WEIGHT

84 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Karen Ebersole, DVM, DABVP (Canine/Feline Practice)

HOSPITAL NAME

Scanvet

REFERRING VET

Dr. Giroux

INVOICE

74209

DATE

4/6/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- PU/PD, Increasing ALP and ALT. Proteinuria. FNA of liver mass
- AUS - Apx 8 cm diameter, irregular, hyperechoic mass in right lobar liver lobe. Indistinct borders. Disrupting normal lobe shape and margins. Rest of liver suspect age related changes. GB normal. Subnormal size adrenals. ALP - 1,894 (inc from 566 in 8/25). ALT - 372, Chol 542. USG 1.023, Prot 3+, 20-30/HPF WBC in sediment

CYTOLOGY SUBMISSION

FNA of the liver was submitted

OBSERVATIONS

Liver: Submitted are 9 excellent videos of cells collected from the liver in Benny. The hepatocytes demonstrate vacuolization in some areas with more severe vacuolization in some fields. The surrounding red blood cells include a mixture of inflammatory cells but they are few in numbers. They include neutrophils and lymphocytes. The hepatocytes are unusual in that they are aggregated in irregular patterns. There is mild anisokaryosis but there is no suggestion of cording of the hepatocytes. This suggests some type of disorganized proliferation of hepatocytes.

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIOINS

Liver - Hepatocellular proliferation suggesting nodular hyperplasia or possible hepatoma with secondary hepatocellular vacuolization.

COMMENTS

The cellular collection supports irregular proliferation of the hepatocytes with minimal organization of those cells. This can occur in nodular hyperplasia but it can also occur in a hepatoma. The hepatoma or nodular hyperplasia, in either instance, can have vacuolar changes occurring in the hepatocytes. This is due to irregular metabolic changes in the disorganization of the hepatocytes. I am unable to confirm malignancy and there certainly is no suggestion of infiltrative disease. A follow-up biopsy to confirm a hepatoma or nodular hyperplasia is encouraged. This is particularly necessary if further therapy is contemplated. A guarded prognosis is warranted until the cellular process in this liver nodule can be confirmed.

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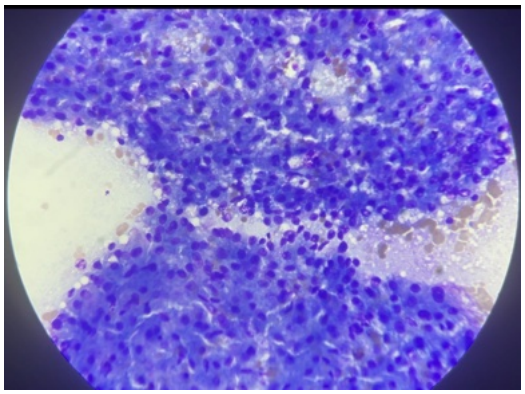
CYTOLOGY IMAGE



This is an image of hepatocytes collected from the liver in Benny. Note the vacuolization of many of the hepatocytes and the irregular disorganized proliferation of the hepatocytes present.

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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