



PATIENT

Quyana Russell

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

German Shepherd x
Dachshund

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

8 Years

WEIGHT

55 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Karen Ebersole DVM
DABVP (Canine &
Feline)

HOSPITAL NAME

Scanvet

REFERRING VET

Dr. Barengo

INVOICE

37248

DATE

5/28/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Splenomegaly of 6 months duration. Positive for ANA, Lyme and Ehrlichia in fall with low platelets (since resolved, treated w/Doxycycline). Low thyroid, treated, but continues to gain weight. Recent onset of blindness - suspected SARDS.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE: BCS 7/9, blind. 9/2025 - Ehrlichia + (historic), Lyme + (strong), Anaplasmosis + (mod). 9/2025 -WBC 6.8k, HCT 44%, PLTS 113,000 (MANUAL 90,000, reactive) Smear: RBC marked central pallor, NRBC's noted. CHEM: BUN 46.7, GLOB 4, ALT 136 USG 1.043, Protein 300. T4 = 0.89.

CYTOLOGY SUBMISSION

FNA of the spleen

OBSERVATIONS

Submitted are 8 excellent videos of excellent collections of cells from the spleen in Quyana. The cellularity in the first collection consists of large numbers of round cells. There are very large irregular nuclei in many of the cells. Scattered mitotic figures are identified in multiple fields. Many of the cells have prominent cytoplasm with the potential clear area next to the nucleus. Others are slightly granulated. The other two collections demonstrate more inflammation and mixed cell collections than in the first one that is a massive cellular collection.

Additional splenic videos: These higher magnification images confirm the presence of round cell neoplasia. Many of the cells demonstrate what appears to be a pale area next to the nucleus. They still suggest the possibility of a plasma cell tumor but it could be another type.

INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Spleen - Round cell tumor suggesting plasma cell tumor with multiple areas of chronic suppurative splenitis.
- **Additional splenic videos** - Round cell tumor suggestive of plasma cell neoplasia.

COMMENTS

The extremely cellular videos demonstrate a prominent round cell tumor with characteristics supporting a plasma cell tumor. It could be a B cell lymphoma or other types but more of the cells suggest plasma cells in my opinion. Mitotic figures are readily identified. This same cellularity was not identified in aspirates two or three. Those aspirates suggest splenitis. Due to the round cells in the collection, a round cell tumor is strongly suggested. In my opinion a guarded to unfavorable prognosis is warranted. Splenectomy may be required to treat and to diagnose the specific cell type. The smears with massive numbers of cells could be submitted for PARR testing if desired.

Additional comments: These videos support the diagnosis of a round cell tumor in the likelihood that this is a plasma cell tumor. It is not diagnostic, but it is strongly suggestive. These smears can be sent off for PARR testing or splenectomy may be required to confirm the diagnosis. With this cellularity, an unfavorable prognosis is most likely with this splenic lesion.

CYTOLOGY IMAGE



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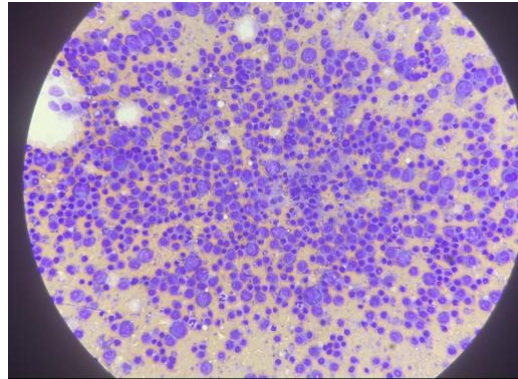
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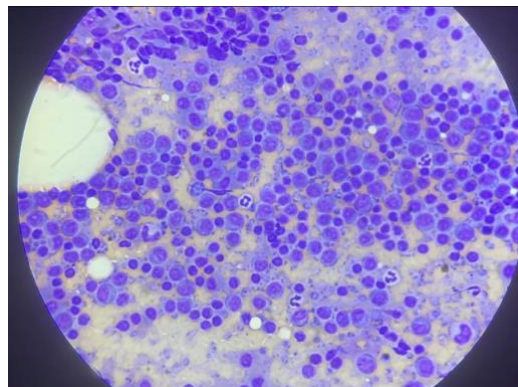
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This is an image of an extremely cellular area collected from the spleen in Quyana. Higher power may have been beneficial in confirming the cell type. This is definitely a round cell neoplastic process.



This is an image of the round cell tumor fields aspirated from cells in the spleen collected from Quyana.



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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