



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Mason Ulrich Tumor on rear in September, now other masses appearing, check for metastasis.
Medication: Benadryl, Pred, Clindamycin

SPECIES

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE HEART & ABDOMEN

BREED

Great Dane

SEX

MN

AGE

2015

WEIGHT

175

CANINE	MR	TR	LA/AO	LA/AO	FS	EF	EPSS
CARDIAC PARAMETERS	VMAX (m/s)	VMAX (m/s)	(Boon method)	(Heart Base; Swe)	(%)	(%)	(cm)
NORMAL PARAMETER	4.5-5.5	<2.7	1.3	<1.3	28-40	40-100	<0.6
PATIENT			NM	1.2	43	77	0.25
CANINE	HR	AV	PV	BODY WEIGHT	LA	LVIDd	LVIDs
CARDIAC PARAMETERS	(BPM)	VMAX (m/s)	MAX (m/s)	(kg)	2D short axis Base view (cm)	Avg; 2D and m-mode short axis (cm)	Avg; 2D and m-mode short axis (cm)
NORMAL PARAMETER	50-100	0.7-1.7	0.7-1.6				
PATIENT	NM				5.8	5.4	

INTERPRETED BY

R. McKenzie Daniel,
DVM, DABVP
(Canine and Feline)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Rebekah Jakum, CVT
ARDMS/RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Lehighton AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Mriss

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Cardiac Presentation

The echocardiogram in this patient demonstrated normal **left atrial** size based on 3 separate methods of LA evaluation. The cranial and caudal **mitral** valve leaflets presented normal linear structure, extension in systole, and union in diastole with normal kinesis. The **left ventricle** presented thicknesses with linear contour and was not dilated nor restricted. The **myocardium** presented normal echogenicity without subjective evidence of significant fibrotic or ischemic disease. **Contractility** of the ventricular walls was adequate and in normal range for this patient evidenced by the fractional shortening measurement and subjective evaluation of the different regions of the myocardium. The **left ventricular outflow** tract demonstrated subjective structural integrity. The **right atrium** and auricle revealed normal size, structure and content. No evidence of masses was noted. **Tricuspid** valvular assessment demonstrated adequate linear morphology and kinesis. The **right ventricle** was of normal size (1/3 diameter of LV), chordae structure, myocardial echogenicity and thickness. **Pulmonary outflow** tract assessment revealed normal diameter (approx. 1:1 pa/ao ratio) and normal structure. No visible **pericardial** or free pleura fluid was noted. The cranial **mediastinum and pericardial and extra-cardiac regions** were free of masses in the visible window.

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible proximal pelvic urethra to a depth of 5.0 cm exhibited normal thickness and tone. Anechoic urine was present in the lumen with no uroliths or sediment. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes was noted.



PATIENT The area of the residual prostate was free of overt pathology.

Mason Ulrich No evidence of medial Iliac or sublumbar lymphadenopathy/masses.

SPECIES Normal size and margination were present in the kidneys. A normal 1:3 cortex / medulla ratio and normal corticomedullary definition were maintained. The echogenicity of the cortex was similar to or slightly less than normal liver parenchyma while the medulla echogenicity was hypoechoic to the cortex with no evidence of pelvic dilation. The left kidney measured 9.8 cm in length. The right kidney measured 9.0 cm in length.

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Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 2.5 cm length x 0.59 cm width at the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The right adrenal gland measured 0.97 cm width at the caudal pole.

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Spleen

The spleen exhibited a finely textured and homogenous parenchyma which was hyperechoic to the liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth and regular without apparent expansion. The splenic vasculature at the hilus was normal in volume with no evidence of congestion or thrombosis. Acute to chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or benign parenchyma changes were not noted.

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Liver/ Gallbladder

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The liver was subjectively normal in size, structure, and contour. The liver parenchyma was uniform and hypoechoic to the spleen with a mild coarse echotexture. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion. The gallbladder was non-distended in size with thin walls and primarily anechoic luminal content. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal.

IMAGING

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Gastrointestinal

The stomach presented intact wall layering with a normal wall layer ratio. The lumen of the stomach was empty with no signs of ileus, obstruction, or foreign material.

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The small intestine presented intact wall layering with 1:3 muscularis/mucosa ratio. The lumen of the small intestine was empty with no signs of ileus, obstruction, or foreign material.

Normal visible colon wall layers were present with apparent formed feces in lumen.

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Pancreas

The parenchyma of the left limb, body, and right limb of the pancreas presented isoechoic to the adjacent omental fat. A normal curvilinear capsule contour of the pancreas was present. The visible pancreatic duct was normal. No signs of active inflammation or neoplastic disease were evident.

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Free Abdomen

No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present. Sonographic assessment of suspected larger subcutaneous mass revealed mixed echogenic, potentially edematous parenchyma exhibiting ill-defined areas of possible intra-mass mineralization. The larger subcutaneous mass measured

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approximately 6.0-7.0 cm in diameter. Smaller subcutaneous masses exhibiting more homogeneous parenchyma appearing to be separate from the larger subcutaneous mass were also present.

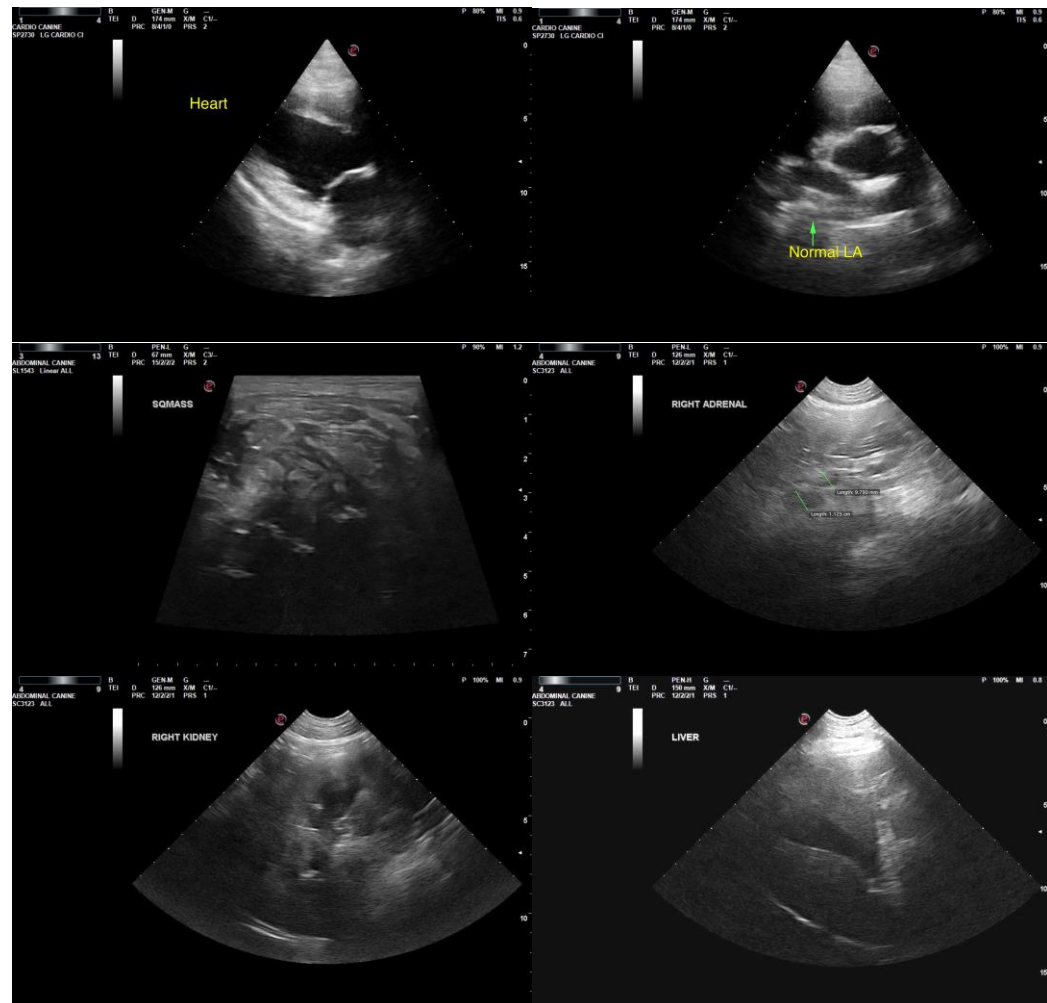
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Normal echocardiogram
- Sonographically unremarkable abdomen
- Unspecified large nonhomogeneous, potentially edematous subcutaneous mass exhibiting potential for intra-mass mineralization

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No overt evidence of structural or functional cardiomyopathy, intrabdominal visceral pathology, or cardiac/ abdominal primary vs. metastatic neoplastic criteria.

FNA or biopsy of the subcutaneous masses, if not done, may be considered for further assessment. Three-view chest radiographs are suggested, if not already done.





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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.

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