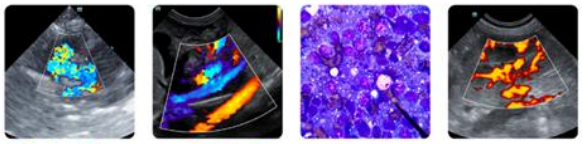


PATIENT

Sadie Houston

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Terrier Mix

SEX

FS

AGE

9

WEIGHT

13.6

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jenn

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr Maniar

INVOICE
24234

DATE
03/17/2026

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

brought in on a stretcher trouble breathing . pale

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: RBC 4.39 HCT 27.2% ALT 166

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 3 cm exhibited normal thickness and tone. Anechoic urine was present in the lumen with no evidence of urine/lumen sediment, mineral, or calculi. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes was noted.

Normal size and margination were present in the kidneys. A normal 1:3 cortex / medulla ratio was maintained. The medulla and cortices were uniform in texture with some increased echogenicity and mild loss of corticomedullary symmetry and definition expected for the age of the patient. No evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 3.9 cm in length. The right kidney measured 3.8 cm in length.

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 0.49 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 0.56 cm width at the caudal pole.

Spleen

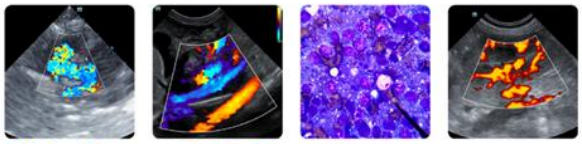
A mass involving the spleen with secondary asymmetrical capsule expansion and disruption was present and measured ~ 5.5 cm. The parenchyma of the mass was heterogeneous to mixed echogenic and nodular with areas of cavitation. The remainder of the spleen exhibited intermittent non-capsule deforming hyperechoic nodules and mild heterogeneous parenchyma. Surrounding perisplenic hyperechoic omentum and minor effusion was present.

Liver/Gallbladder

The liver was subjectively mildly enlarged. The liver parenchyma was mildly nonuniform and hypoechoic to the spleen with a moderate coarse echotexture and subjective mild to benign parenchymal remodeling. Normal vascular volume. 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.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach presented intact wall layering with a normal wall layer ratio. The lumen of the stomach contained mild non-shadowing ingesta with no signs of 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 mechanical/metabolic ileus, obstruction or foreign material.

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

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 was evident.

Free Abdomen

Perisplenic hyperechoic omentum and minor effusion was present.

Rapid view of the heart revealed no evidence of pericardial masses or effusion in the visible window.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary

- Splenic mass
- Mildly enlarged non-homogenous non-congested liver.
- Perisplenic non-uniform hyperechoic omentum and minor effusion
- Age related renal changes

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Although histopathology is required for definitive diagnosis, the splenic mass is most suggestive of neoplasia such as sarcoma or other. Benign pathologies are possible yet considered less likely. Obvious sonographic evidence of major organ or cardiac metastasis was not overtly evident. Non sonographically evident metastasis / micrometastasis cannot be definitively excluded. If no pathology on thoracic radiographs, splenectomy with gross inspection of the perisplenic omentum and abdominal cavity may be considered. An extremely guarded prognosis is indicated even with surgical intervention.

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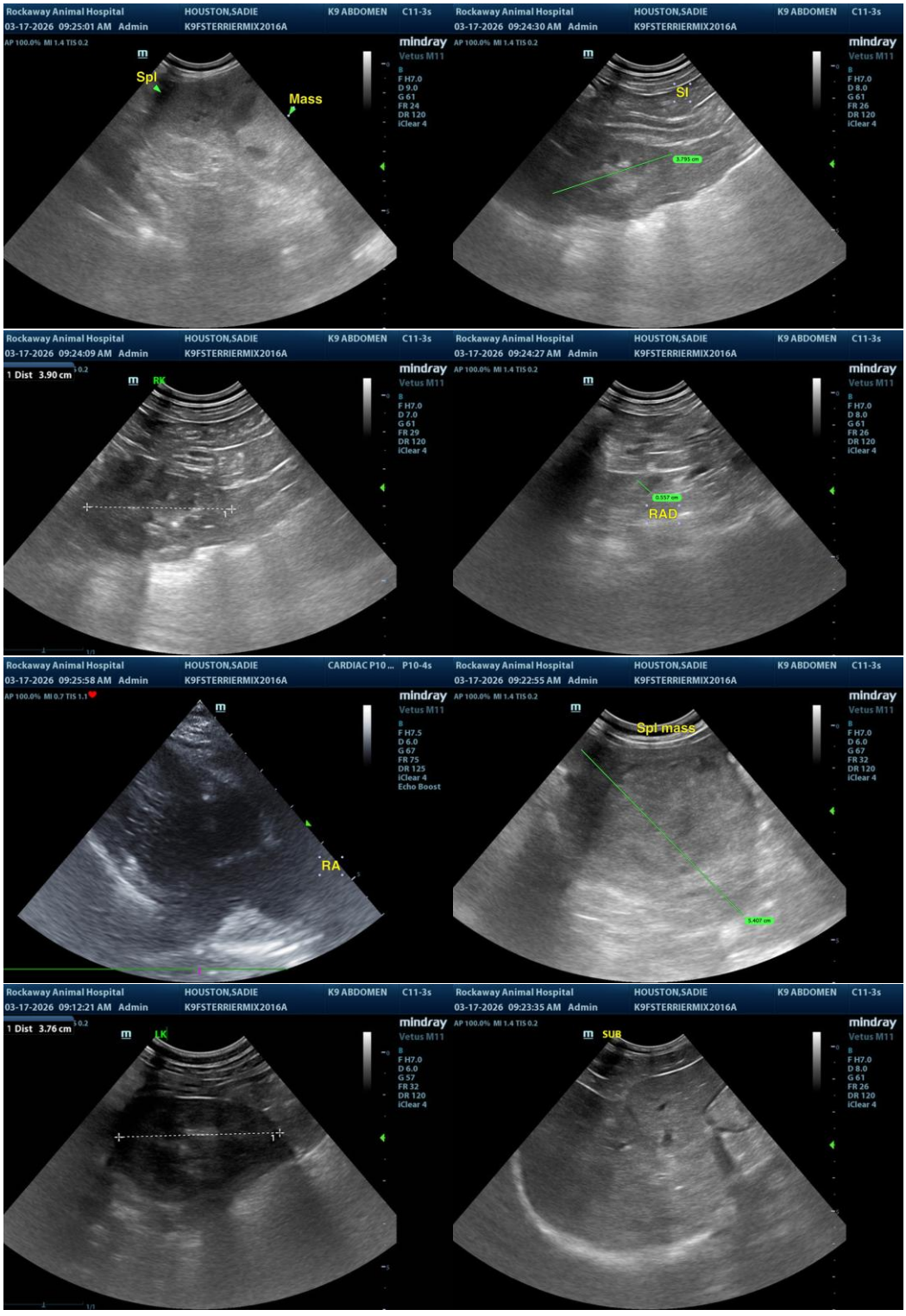

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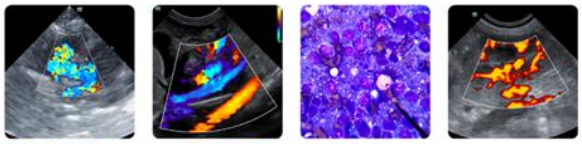

Clinical Sonography & Telecytology
Educational Teleconsultation Services™

SonoPath.com info@sonopath.com 1.800.838.4268

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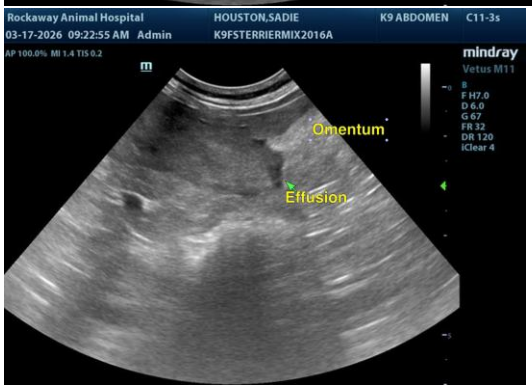

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

R. McKenzie Daniel, DVM, DABVP (Canine/Feline Practice)
info@sonopath.com