



**PATIENT**

Athab Leuqman

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Siberian Husky

**SEX**

Male

**AGE**

10 years

**WEIGHT**

26 kg.

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Dave Stasiuk RDMS,  
RDCS

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Resolution Vet  
Ultrasound LTD

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. W. Drohan

**INVOICE**

14128

**DATE**

6/16/22

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Enlarged prostate. Assess for size/pathology.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible 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.

The prostate was enlarged in size with intact, symmetrical capsule contour. The margins of the gland were intact and able to be differentiated from the surrounding tissue. The prostatic parenchyma was mildly echogenic to heteroechoic without parenchymal mineralization. The prostate measured 4.1cm x 3.7 cm.

The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

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 7.4 cm in length. The right kidney measured 6.5 cm in length.

**Adrenal Glands**

No overt pathology was noted in the area of the left or right adrenal gland.

**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.

**Liver/ Gallbladder**

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.

**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.

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.



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

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## Pancreas

## SPECIES

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.

Canine

## BREED

## Free Abdomen

Siberian Husky

No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

## SEX

## ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Male

- Benign prostatic hyperplasia

## AGE

- Mild age-related kidneys

10 years

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

## WEIGHT

Largely sonographically unremarkable abdomen for age and neuter status.

26 kg.

The appearance of the prostate is most consistent with benign prostatic hyperplasia with prostatitis considered a less likely differential diagnosis. No overt evidence of prostatic neoplastic criteria is noted.

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If clinical signs consistent with abnormal urination are noted, i.e., dysuria, stranguria, or other prostatic diseases, neutering could be considered. Prostatic sampling either via ultrasound-guided FNA or prostatic ash for cytology is required for further assessment. However, no evidence of prostatic neoplastic criteria is evident.

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

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## REFERRING VET

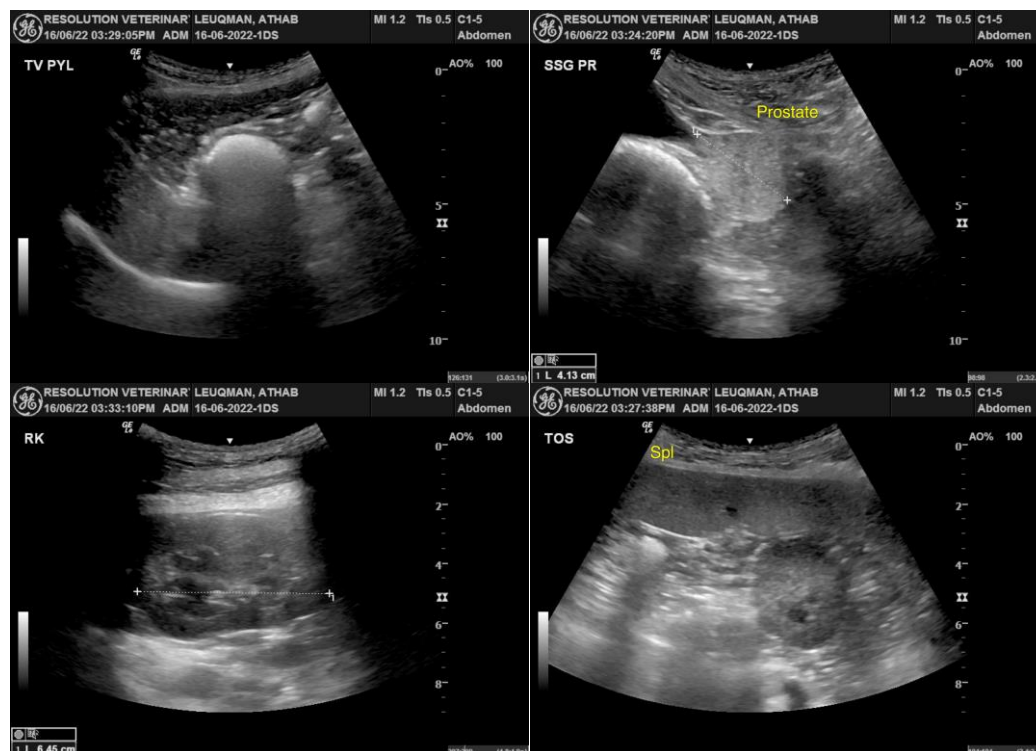
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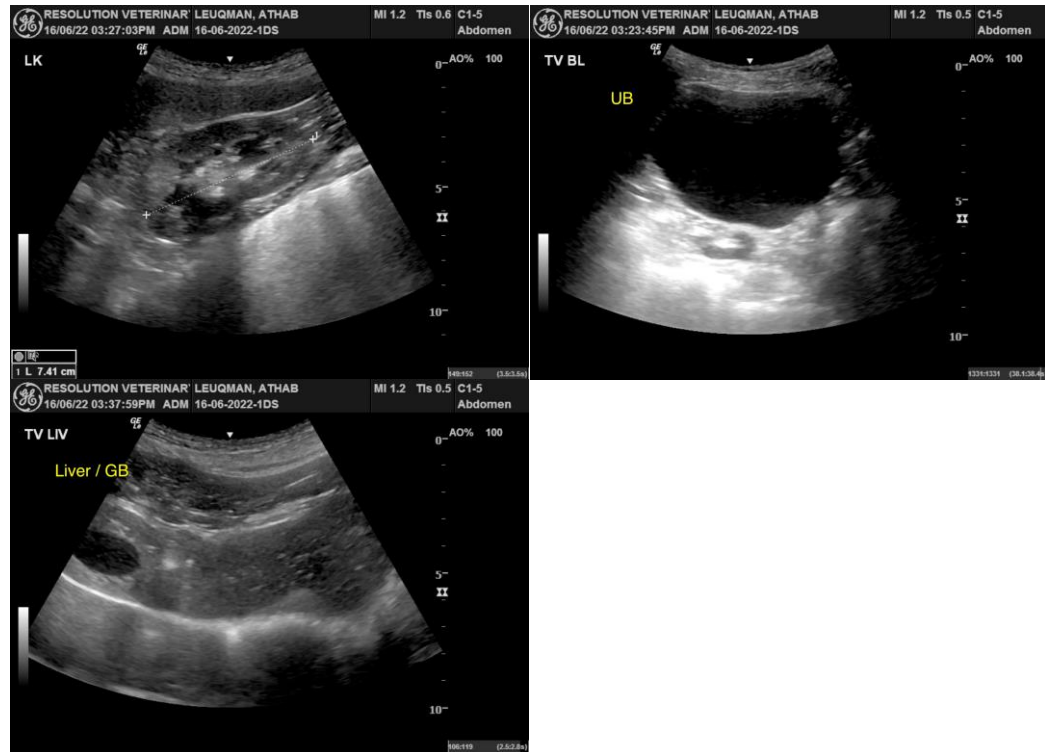
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**The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.**

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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