



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Patches Goulet New patient to us. Banfield records and radiographs suggested a possible mass in the abdomen.

**SPECIES ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Canine 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 uroliths or sediment. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes were noted.

**BREED**

Shih Tzu Normal size and margination was 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 corticomodullary symmetry and definition expected for the age of the patient. Scant bilateral pyelectasia was present

**SEX**

FS The left kidney measured 5.0 cm in length. The right kidney measured 5.9 cm in length.

**AGE**

8yr The area of the aortic trifurcation was free of pathology.

**WEIGHT**

15lb The bilateral adrenal glands were mildly prominent in size with maintained symmetrical capsule contour and homogeneous to heterogeneous non-mineralized parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 0.78 cm width at the caudal pole and 0.68 cm width at the cranial pole. The right adrenal gland measured 0.73 cm width at the caudal pole and 0.49 cm width at the cranial pole.

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

**Spleen**

The spleen exhibited a finely textured and homogenous parenchyma which was hyperechoic to the liver and renal cortical parenchyma. Well demarcated mildly hyperechoic nodules were present in the medial parenchyma. A moderately expansive non-homogeneous nodule was present in the caudolateral spleen measuring 1.4 cm in diameter. 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.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Pamela Harrigan, RDMS

**Liver**

The liver presented increased in size. The parenchyma of the liver was mildly increased in echogenicity compared to the spleen and renal cortices. Intermittent discrete intraparenchymal nodules consistent with areas of hyperplasia or hematopoiesis were present. A solitary intraparenchymal cyst was present in the ventrocaudal liver. The capsule of the liver was symmetrical in margination. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion.

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**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Ware

The gallbladder appeared to be mildly displaced caudally with primarily anechoic luminal content and mild non-dependent particulate to echogenic non-organized debris. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal.

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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.



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

Patches Goulet

**Pancreas**

The pancreas was normal in size and contour with isoechoic to heterogeneous parenchyma compared to adjacent omentum. No signs of active inflammation or neoplasia.

**SPECIES**

Canine

**Free Abdomen**

No omental masses, lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

**BREED**

Shih Tzu

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**SEX**

FS

- Hepatomegaly with generalized parenchyma hyperechogenicity
- Mild gallbladder debris (non-mucocele)
- Mildly expansive non-homogeneous splenic nodule with concurrent medial splenic myelolipoma
- Mild age-related renal changes with scant bilateral pyelectasia and cortical cysts
- Mildly prominent bilateral adrenal glands-nonspecific
- Minor pancreatic remodeling

**AGE**

8yr

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

No evidence of intra-abdominal mass was present in this study. Potential mass effect on radiographs owing to hepatomegaly is possible. The overall liver was non-specific with considerations including vacuolar hepatopathy, hepatitis/cholangiohepatitis, lipidosis or fibrosis with neoplasia considered less likely.

**WEIGHT**

15lb

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 DABVP (Canine and Feline)

Potential etiologies for the splenic nodules may include benign processes such as nodular hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, hematoma, infarction, or neoplasia.

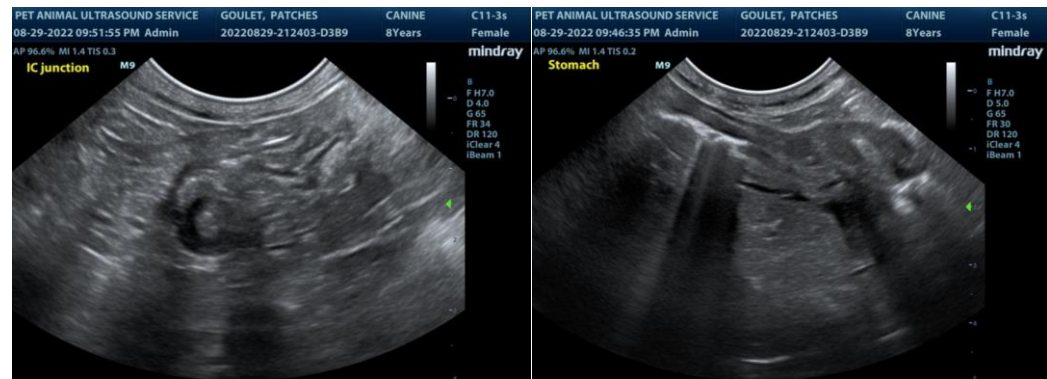
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Ultrasound guided hepatic parenchyma and splenic nodule FNA of the nodule using 25-gauge needle and assuming normal coagulation parameters may be considered. Otherwise, sonographic monitoring of the splenic nodule for any changes in size or appearance with initial recheck in 3-4 weeks would be a more conservative approach.

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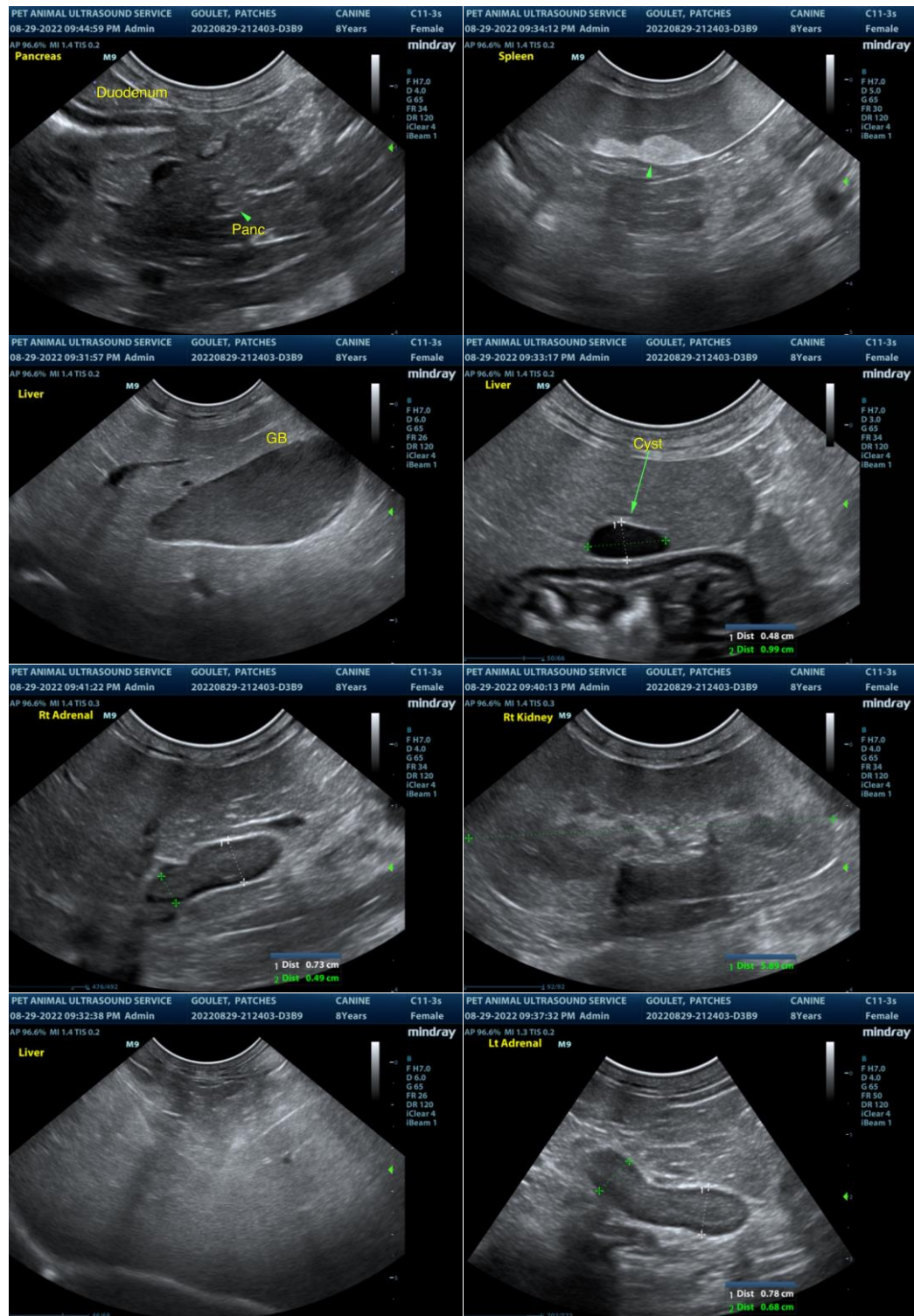
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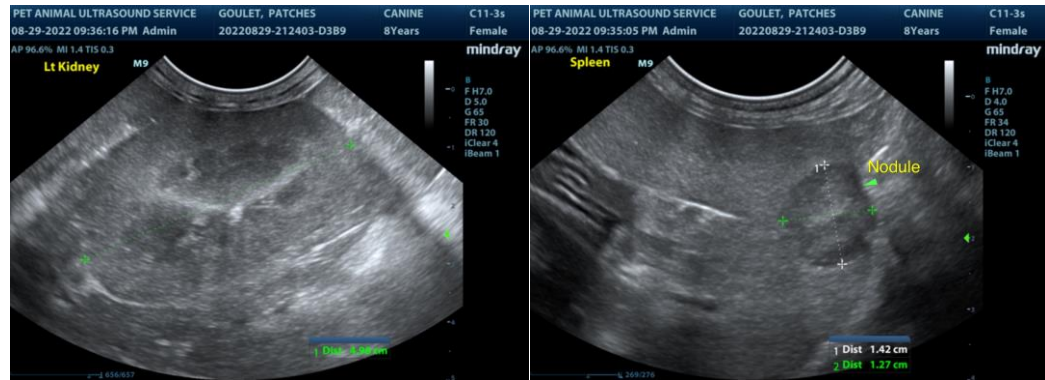
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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