

PATIENT

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

SO-EA Routine case-upload-1774897429

SPECIES

Interpretation: ASO-EA

Doctor: Earliest Available Abdominal Specialist

Request type: Routine

BREED

Imaging performed by: Kendall Helbert

Referring Veterinarian: Roosevelt Albert

Hospital Name: South College Veterinary Clinic

Email Address: 821dogs@gmail.com

SEX

Phone Number: (334) 821-3647

Notes to the Specialist: Unable to clearly visualize right adrenal - P bruising with pressure from hand/probe. I took several additional loops around the right kidney to hopefully catch the adrenal gland.

AGE

years

Patient Name: Lily Merritt

Species: Canine

WEIGHT

lbs

Gender: Spayed Female

Age: 8y

Weight: 41.22 lb

INTERPRETED BY

Breed: Mixed Breed

Remo Lobetti, BVSc,
MMedVet (Med),
PhD, Dipl. ECVIM

History:

- P presented to rDVM on 3/23/26 for 'tummy issues' and inappetence.
- Splenic mass noted on palpation and confirmed on AFAST - no measurements provided
- BW showed marked thrombocytopenia and mild elevation in ALT & globulins
- P on doxycycline q12h

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr.

HOSPITAL NAME

AH

REFERRING VET

Dr.

INVOICE

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Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Petechia on mucous membranes Splenic Mass palpated Apparent abdominal discomfort with certain movements 4Dx snap test negative CBC: nonregenerative anemia, leukocytosis w/ neutrophilia, lymphopenia and monocytosis, marked thrombocytopenia. Blood Smear revealed keratocytes, spherocytes and eccentrocytes UA: proteinuria, hematuria, bilirubinuria

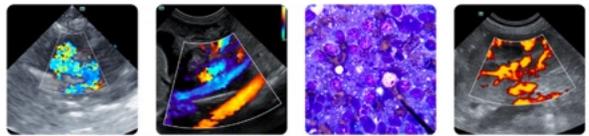
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User Name: SouthCVCSonoreport

DATE

3/30/26

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN



PATIENT

Urinary System

The urinary bladder is small with a normal thickness and smooth appearance of the wall. Normal anechoic urine with no sediment or uroliths evident.

SPECIES

Normal appearance of the trigone area, proximal urethra, and iliac blood vessels.

BREED

Normal appearance and size of the iliac lymph nodes. Ureters not visualized, which can be considered a normal finding.

SEX

Normal renal size (left measured 6.0 cm, right measured 6.2 cm), architecture, echogenic appearance, cortico-medullary differentiation, which maintains a 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio, pelvis, and capsule. No infarcts, mineralization or renoliths evident. Normal color flow pattern is evident in both kidneys.

AGE

years

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in shape, echogenic appearance, size, position, and appearance of the visible peri-adrenal vasculature. Left adrenal gland measured 2.38 cm in length x 0.48 cm in width. The right adrenal gland was not visualized.

WEIGHT

lbs

Spleen

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The spleen revealed a large, irregular, mottled echogenic mass that originated off the tail of the spleen measuring 5.0 x 6.0 cm in size. The rest of the spleen is of normal size, maintaining a normal echogenic appearance, smooth homogenous parenchyma and regular curvilinear capsule. Normal volume of the splenic vasculature without any overt congestion or thrombosis evident. The spleen measures 2.5 cm in width.

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Liver

Normal size, echogenic appearance, portal markings, and regular curvilinear capsule. No nodules or masses evident. Normal appearance of the hepatic and portal vasculature.

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Gallbladder

The gallbladder is full containing normal anechoic bile. Normal thickness and echogenic appearance of the wall. Normal size and appearance of the cystic and common bile duct.

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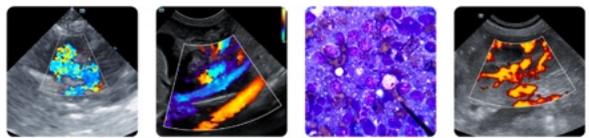
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Gastrointestinal

DATE

3/30/26

Normal appearance of the stomach, duodenum, small intestine, ileo-cecal junction, and colon with no loss of layering, 1:3 muscularis to mucosa ratio, normal wall thickness and peristaltic activity, and no distension of the lumen.



PATIENT

Pancreas

The visible sections of the pancreas are of normal size and echogenic appearance with a regular capsule. Normal echogenic appearance of the mesentery and fat surrounding the pancreas.

SPECIES

Free Abdomen

BREED

Normal mesenteric lymph nodes.

No ascites evident.

SEX

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Splenic mass.

AGE

years

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

WEIGHT

lbs

The most likely etiology for the splenic mass would be neoplasia with hematoma and granuloma unlikely differential diagnosis.

Further assessment would be three view thoracic radiographs and echocardiography to evaluate the right atrium and right auricle.

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The thrombocytopenia with the associated petechial hemorrhages can be ascribed to as immune mediated thrombocytopenia secondary to the splenic mass. Once the thrombocytopenia has resolved, splenectomy should be considered as it would be both diagnostic and therapeutic with further specific therapy dependent on an etiologic diagnosis.

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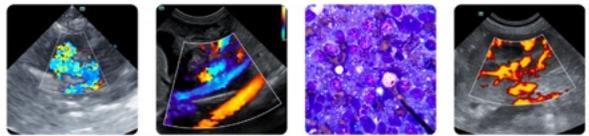
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SPECIES

BREED

SEX

AGE

years

WEIGHT

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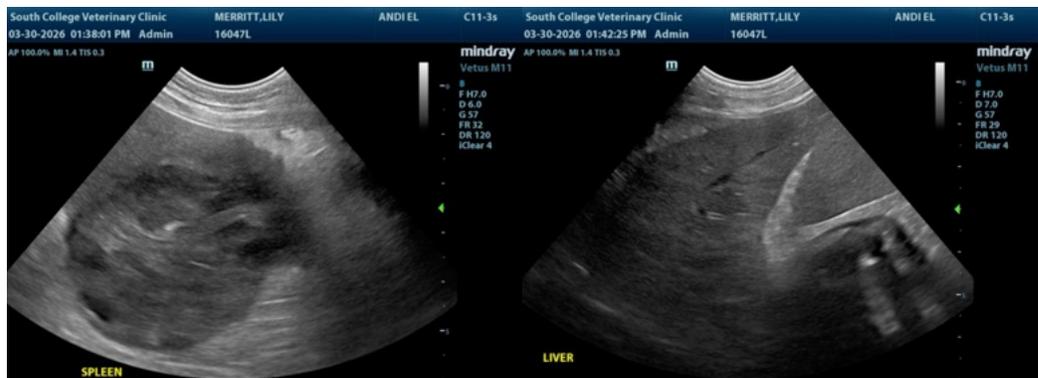
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Remo Lobetti, BVSc, MMedVet (Med), PhD, Dipl. ECVIM (Internal Medicine)

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