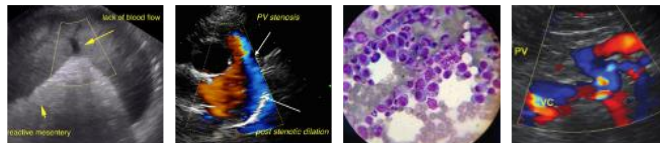




PATIENT	PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS
Gus Gorecki	History: Elevated WBC, and amorphous crystals in urine
SPECIES	Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALB 1.8, GLOB 5.6, WBC 37.2, NEUTROPHILS 34,224, MONO 1488, URINE SG 1.037,
Canine	ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN
BREED	<i>Urinary System</i>
Beagle	The urinary bladder is full with a normal thickness and smooth appearance of the wall. Normal anechoic urine with no sediment or uroliths evident.
SEX	Normal appearance of the trigone area, proximal urethra, and iliac blood vessels.
Neutered Male	Normal appearance and size of the iliac lymph nodes. Ureters not visualized, which can be considered a normal finding.
AGE	
10 years	Normal renal size (left kidney 4.40 cm) (right kidney 5.60 cm), with increased echogenic appearance, some loss of cortico-medullary differentiation, and normal pelvis and capsule. No infarcts, mineralization or renoliths evident. Large, cortical cyst (measuring 1.50 cm) in the left kidney.
WEIGHT	
17.8 lbs	
INTERPRETED BY	<i>Reproductive System</i>
Remo Lobetti, BVSc, MMedVet (Med), PhD, Dipl. ECVIM	Irregular, hypoechogenic prostate (measuring 1.30 x 2.00 cm) with normal appearance of the periprostatic tissue.
IMAGING PERFORMED BY	<i>Adrenal Glands</i>
	Normal shape, echogenic appearance, size (1.96 cm in length x 0.45 cm in width), position, and appearance of the visible peri-renal vasculature of the left adrenal gland. The right adrenal gland is poorly visualized, but appears to be of normal shape, echogenic appearance and size.
HOSPITAL NAME	<i>Spleen</i>
JK	Normal size and echogenic appearance. Smooth homogenous parenchyma and regular curvilinear capsule. Normal volume of the splenic vasculature without any overt congestion or thrombosis evident. Small, hypoechogenic nodule (measuring 1.40 x 1.50 cm) in the parenchyma of the body of the spleen, with slight bulging of the overlying capsule. Large, irregular, mottled echogenic, vascularized mass, originating from the head of the spleen, measuring 5.20 x 5.50 cm. Hyperechogenic appearance of the surrounding mesentery.
REFERRING VET	No inflammatory, neoplastic, infarction, or infiltrative changes evident.
Dr Branning	<i>Liver</i>
	Normal size, echogenic appearance, portal markings, and regular curvilinear capsule. Focal, irregular, hyperechogenic parenchymal nodule (measuring 1.00 x 1.10 cm). No masses evident. Normal appearance of the hepatic and portal vasculature.
INVOICE	
14176	<i>Gallbladder</i>
DATE	The gallbladder is small containing moderate amount of hyperechogenic sediment. Normal thickness and echogenic appearance of the wall. Normal size and appearance of the cystic and common bile duct.
8.18.23	<i>Gastrointestinal</i>
	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*

Gus Gorecki Normal size and echogenic appearance. Regular capsule. Normal echogenic appearance of the mesentery and fat surrounding the pancreas.

SPECIES *Free Abdomen*

Canine Normal mesenteric lymph nodes.

BREED No ascites evident.

Beagle **ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

SEX **Primary Findings**

Neutered Male • Splenic mass

AGE • Splenic nodule

10 years • Enlarged prostate (?)

WEIGHT

17.8 lbs

Secondary Findings

- Age-related renal changes with cortical cyst in the left kidney
- Gallbladder sediment
- Hepatic nodule

INTERPRETED BY

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

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

JK

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The most likely etiology for the splenic mass would be neoplasia, with granuloma a differential diagnosis.

Etiologies for the splenic nodule would be hyperplasia, granuloma, hematoma and neoplasia.

HOSPITAL NAME

Hamburg VC

Although the appearance of the prostate may be an incidental finding, as the patient is a neutered male dog, prostatic neoplasia needs to be considered, with prostatitis a less likely differential diagnosis.

REFERRING VET

Dr Branning

The hepatic nodule is most likely an incidental finding, but a granuloma, organized hematoma, and neoplasia would be differential diagnoses.

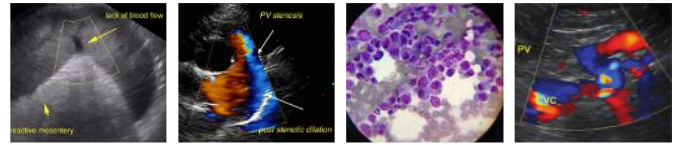
Further assessment would be three-view thoracic radiographs, echocardiography to assess the right auricle and right atrium, prostatic wash cytology, and FNA cytology of the splenic mass and splenic nodule. Splenectomy should be considered as it can be both diagnostic and therapeutic.

INVOICE

14176

DATE

8.18.23



PATIENT

Gus Gorecki

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Beagle

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

10 years

WEIGHT

17.8 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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IMAGING

PERFORMED BY

JK

HOSPITAL NAME

Hamburg VC

REFERRING VET

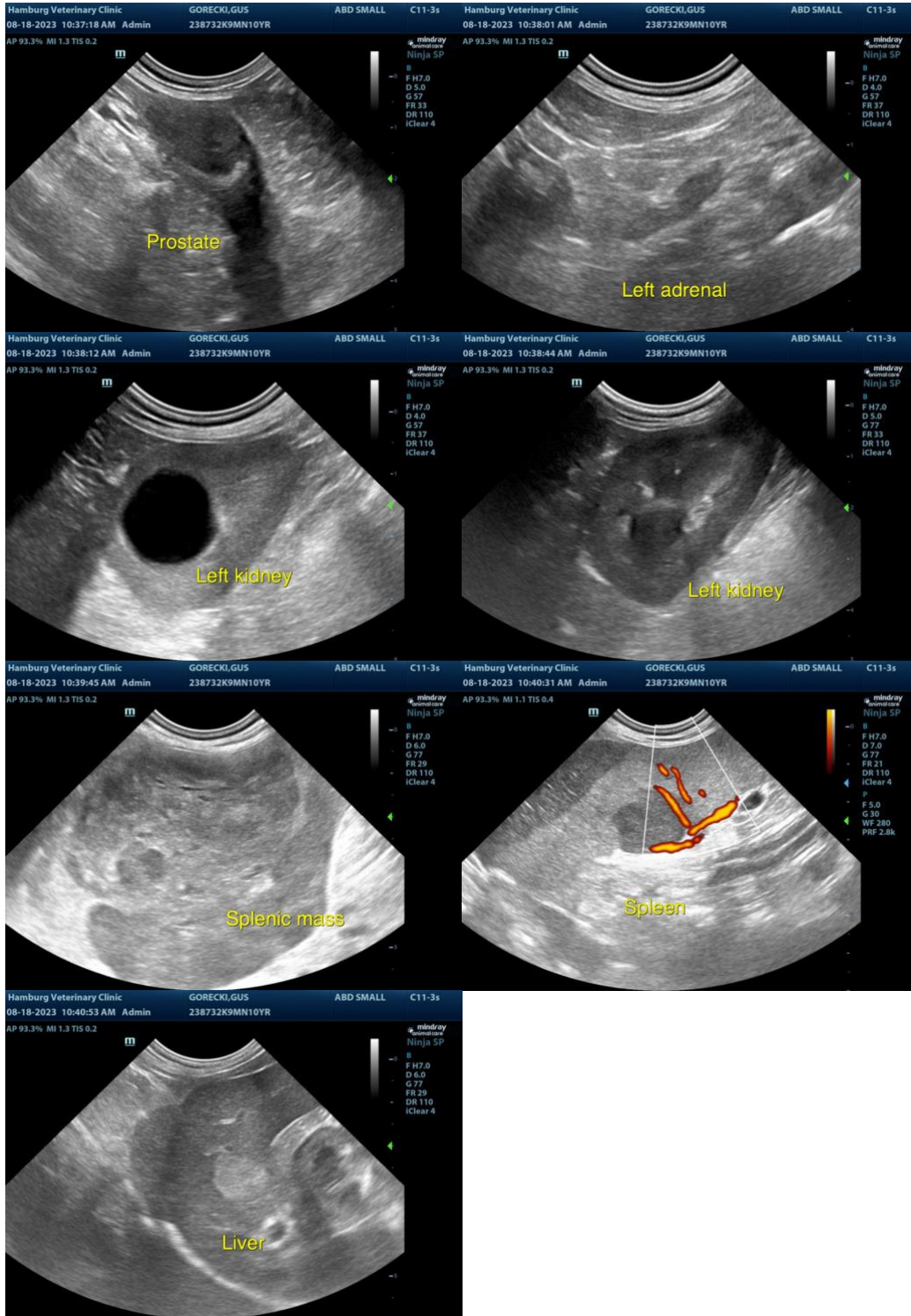
Dr Branning

INVOICE

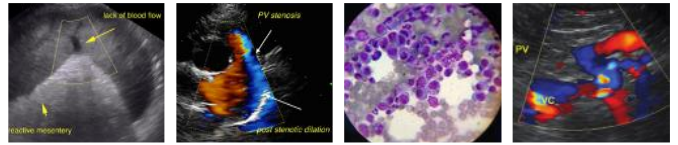
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DATE

8.18.23



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.



PATIENT

Gus Gorecki

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.

SPECIES

Canine

Remo Lobetti, BVSc, MMedVet (Med), PhD, Dipl. ECVIM (Internal Medicine)
info@sonopath.com

BREED

Beagle

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

10 years

WEIGHT

17.8 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

JK

HOSPITAL NAME

Hamburg VC

REFERRING VET

Dr Branning

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