



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Chata Singer History: Was seen 1/2 for vomiting, lethargy, and anorexia. Went to the clinic. Supportive therapy was done and sent home. Was doing somewhat better but, still lethargic and inappetent. No further vomiting. Most all of the body weight looks good including snap chest. Still suspect pancreatitis.

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Chihuahua

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

9 years

WEIGHT

8.7 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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Diplomate ACVIM (*Small Animal Internal Medicine*)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Charlie Rodriguez

HOSPITAL NAME

Bethany Family PC

REFERRING VET

George Norman

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder and visible portion of the pelvic urethra are normal for the degree of luminal distension. The urine is anechoic with no evidence of debris. Cystic calculi and discrete masses are not observed. The region of the trigone is normal.

The left kidney is normal size (3.83 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with minimal to mild loss of corticomedullary distinction. A hyperechoic medullary band is observed adjacent to the corticomedullary junction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney is normal in size (4.15 cm in length) normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with minimal to mild loss of corticomedullary distinction. A hyperechoic medullary band is observed adjacent to the corticomedullary junction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.43 cm at cranial pole) (0.45 cm at caudal pole) with a normal shape and homogenous parenchyma. The glandular echogenicity and detail are unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition are normal. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

The right adrenal gland is in normal size (0.46 cm at cranial pole) (0.41 cm at caudal pole) with a normal shape and homogenous parenchyma. The glandular echogenicity and detail are unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition are normal. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (0.92 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No focal lesions are observed. Splenic vasculature is normal.

Liver

The liver is normal to slightly prominent in size with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is isoechoic relative to the spleen and diffusely homogeneous in appearance. No distinct focal lesions are observed. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. The portal vein to caudal vena cava ratio is approximately 1: 1.

The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. Luminal contents are anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach and intestine are free of stasis and exhibit normal peristaltic activity. The gastric lumen is mildly distended with ingesta. The gastric wall and pylorus are normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The pyloric outflow tract is patent. The small intestinal lumen is not dilated. The small intestinal wall thickness is normal with a normal layering pattern and appropriate mural detail. Discrete masses are not identified. The colonic wall is normal. There is no evidence of an obstructive pattern.

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DATE

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Pancreas

The region of the pancreas is isoechoic relative to surrounding omental fat. No obvious parenchymal abnormalities are observed. There is no evidence of regional inflammation or effusion.

Free Abdomen

The peritoneal cavity is normal. There is no evidence of inflammation or effusion. The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- If the patient was fasted for this study, the presence of ingesta within the gastric lumen could suggest delayed gastric emptying.

Secondary Findings

- Suspected benign hepatopathy. Vacuolar hepatopathy (i.e., idiopathic/endocrine) is the top differential. Correlation with the patient's liver values is recommended.
- Minor bilateral chronic renal changes

*An obvious cause for the patient's clinical signs is not identified in this study. Considerations include underlying metabolic issue, microscopic gastrointestinal disease, mild pancreatitis, other.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Baseline lab work, including a CBC, chemistry panel, urinalysis and T4 is recommended (if not already performed).
- Consider three-view thoracic radiographs to assess for occult esophageal disease.
- Fecal evaluation for ova and Giardia (if not already performed)
- Malabsorption panel, including serum cobalamin and folate, TLI and PLI
- A resting cortisol level to screen for hypoadrenocorticism. If resting cortisol level is < 2.0 mcg/dL, an ACTH stimulation test is recommended.
- Depending on the results of the above diagnostics, GI biopsies (i.e., endoscopic or surgical) may be warranted.
- While awaiting test results, symptomatic care (i.e., appetite stimulant, a probiotic, +/- empirical treatment for esophagitis (i.e., proton pump inhibitor, sucralfate)) should be considered.



2.7

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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