



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Journey Bussey History: not eating well for last 8 days, on metronidazole, omeprazole, mirtazapine, sulcrate, probiotics, cerenia, B12 will eat for one day, then not again for 3, bloodwork with cpLI 10/22/22- normal, imld ALT radiographs 10/22/22- normal barium series done 10/25/22- normal, parvo negative recheck bloodwork 10/25/22- ALT normal, Amyl 2017 (N:0-1500) Stim test to the lab today,

SPECIES

Canine Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALT mild elevated resolved, Amyl mild elevated

BREED

Pug *Urinary System*

The **urinary bladder** is moderately distended. The wall is normal in thickness with a smooth mucosal surface. One to two tiny cystic calculi are visualized. The remaining luminal contents are anechoic. The region of the trigone is normal.

SEX

Spayed Female The **left kidney** is normal size (3.98 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with minimal loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

AGE

14 mos The **right kidney** is normal size (4.36 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with minimal loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

WEIGHT

8.4 lbs **Adrenal Glands**

The **right adrenal gland** is normal size (0.61 cm at cranial pole) (0.49 cm at caudal pole) (1.73 cm in length); normal shape; homogenous parenchyma. The glandular echogenicity and detail are unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition are normal. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

INTERPRETED BY

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IMAGING PERFORMED BY

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HOSPITAL NAME

Oxford Co VC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Bowcott

Liver

The **liver** is subjectively normal in size with normal contours and structure. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative, or regenerative pathology is evident. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. No pathological hepatic lymphadenopathy observed.

Gastrointestinal

The **stomach and intestine** are free of stasis and exhibit normal peristaltic activity. The gastric lumen is mildly distended with liquid-appearing 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

INVOICE

11921

DATE

10.27.22

detail. Discreet masses are not identified. The colonic wall is normal. There is no evidence of an obstructive pattern.

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

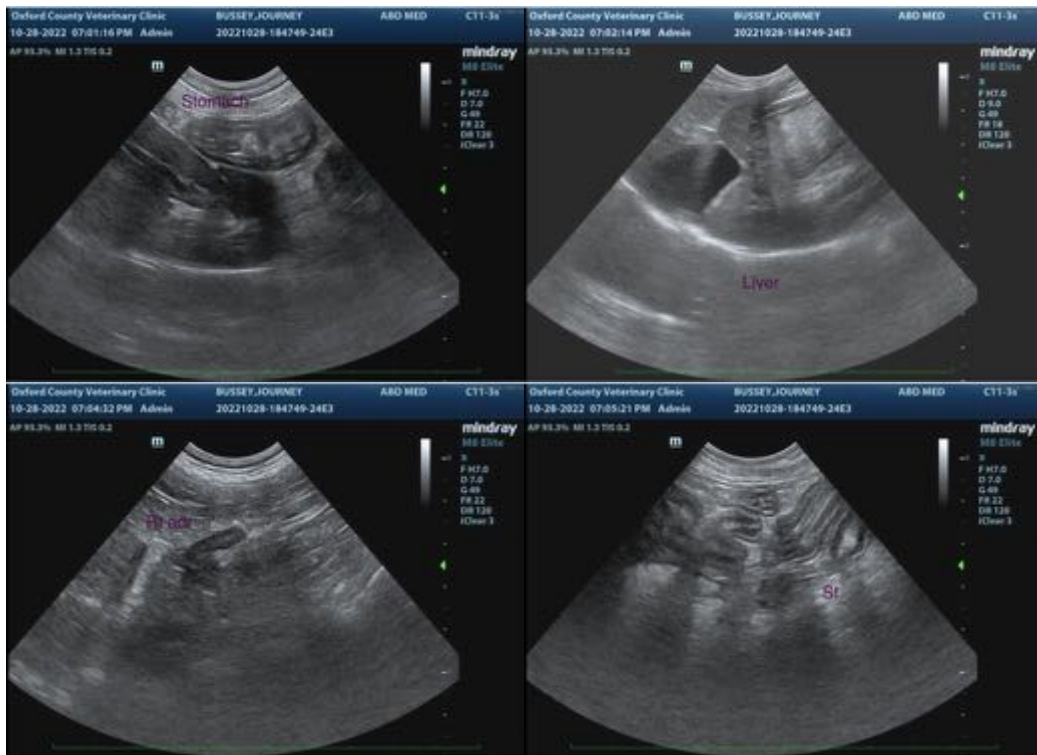
- One to two tiny cystic calculi. The remainder of the abdomen is unremarkable.

*An obvious cause for the patient's clinical signs is not identified in this study. Considerations include microscopic gastrointestinal disease (i.e., food allergy/intolerance, infectious/parasitic disease, inflammatory bowel disease), underlying metabolic issue, occult neoplasia, other.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Three-view thoracic radiographs are recommended to assess for occult neoplasia in the chest, if not already performed.
- Also consider thorough orthopedic and neurologic examination to assess for nonmetabolic causes for inappetence.
- Given the previously elevated ALT, pre-and postprandial serum bile acids are recommended to assess for occult hepatic dysfunction.
- Also consider a fecal evaluation for ova and Giardia and a malabsorption panel, including serum cobalamin and folate, TLI and PLI.
- T4/free T4 by equilibrium dialysis is also recommended, if not already performed.
- Regarding the cystic calculi, a urinalysis +/- urine culture and sensitivity should be considered, along with an increase in the patient's water consumption. Consider a recheck ultrasound in 1-2 months to reassess the bladder for the presence of stones.





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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