**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

11.27.22

Presenting Complaint: Vomiting. Diarrhea. Lethargic / Tired. Appetite decreased. Dehydrated.
 History: Date: 11-25-2022 Notes: History of "sensitive stomach" where he will vomit from certain treats but usually resolves quickly on its own. 2 days ago, started with vomiting and diarrhea; has not been interested in eating since that started.

PATIENT

Gunner Crook

Assessment: Vomiting. Diarrhea. Inappetence. Lethargy.

SPECIES

Canine

Current Medications: Buprenorphine, Metronidazole, Ondanestron, Protonix

Lab Results: Attached.

Fecal negative for ova and Giardia. 4dx negative.

BREED

Great Dane

Radiographs: Xray Abdomen 2 View: gas throughout small intestines; does not appear obstructive

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.

Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.

Stat Report: Not requested.

SEX

Neutered Male

Imaging Performed By: Rachel Brillhart, RDMS.

AGE

2015

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**Urinary System**

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder is distended. A moderate amount of echogenic to mineralized debris is observed within the lumen. No masses, inflammatory changes or calculi are observed. Ureteral papillae and visualized portion of the proximal urethra, visible to a depth of 2 cm, are normal.

WEIGHT

93 lbs

The prostate is prominent in size (2.01 cm in width) with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is mottled in appearance. No distinct focal lesions are observed. The prostatic urethra is not overtly dilated.

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro, DMV,
 Diplomate DACVIM
 (Small Animal
 Internal Medicine)

The left kidney is normal size (9.05 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. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal EH

The right kidney is normal size (8.30 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. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Martinoli

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.75 cm at cranial pole) (0.84 cm at caudal pole) (2.92 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.

INVOICE

11917

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.92 cm at cranial pole) (0.79 cm at caudal pole) (3.03 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.

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (2.21 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 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.

The gall bladder is of normal contours and contains some dependent echogenic debris. The wall is normal in thickness. No choleliths are observed. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

Gastrointestinal

The gastric lumen is mildly to moderately distended with gas and fluid. The gastric wall is normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. A hyperechoic linear structure is observed in the pyloric outflow tract and extends into the proximal duodenum. The proximal duodenal wall is plicated. The mesentery effacing the serosal surface in this region is mildly hyperechoic. In the remaining small intestinal segments, the lumen is mildly fluid-distended. The wall is normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern and appropriate mural detail. Discreet masses are not identified. The colonic wall is normal.

Pancreas

The right limb is visible with minimal deviation from the normal peripheral contours. The parenchyma is largely isoechoic relative to surrounding omental fat and slightly mottled in appearance. No distinct focal lesions are observed. The pancreatic duct is not overtly dilated.

Free Abdomen

There is no evidence of free fluid. A few prominent mesenteric lymph nodes are visualized, the largest measuring 2.89 cm in length. A few prominent lymph nodes are also observed at the aortic trifurcation, the largest measuring 1.11 cm.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

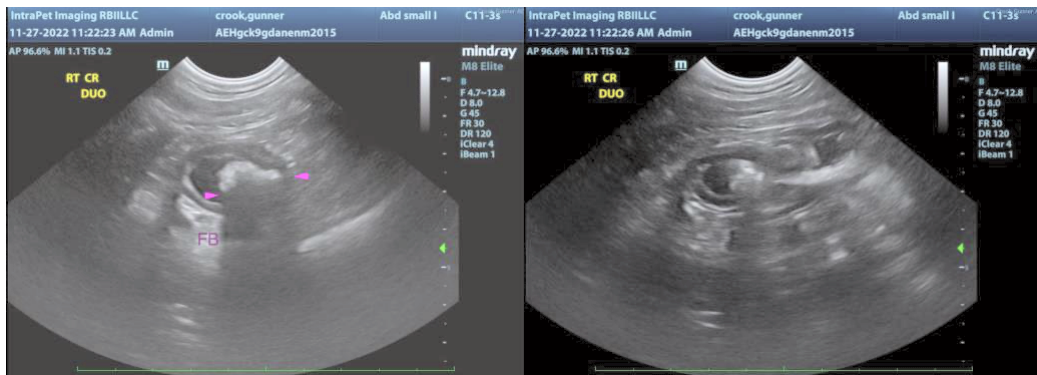
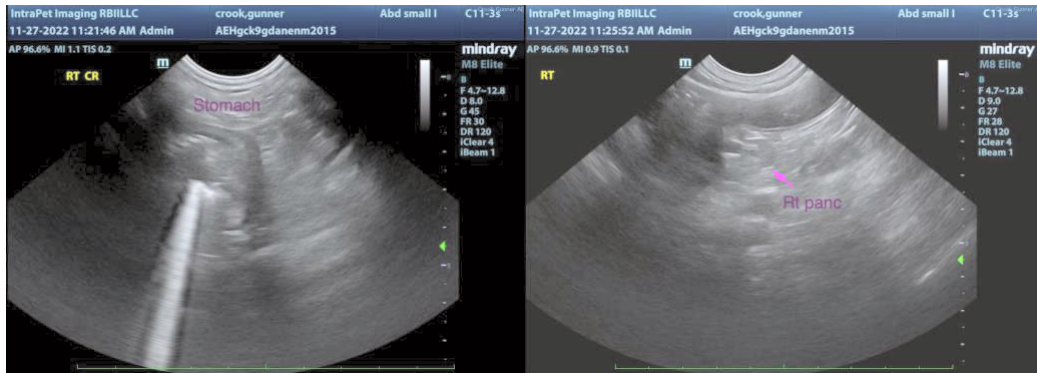
- Suspected pyloric/duodenal linear foreign body/obstruction. Mild adjacent peritonitis is present.

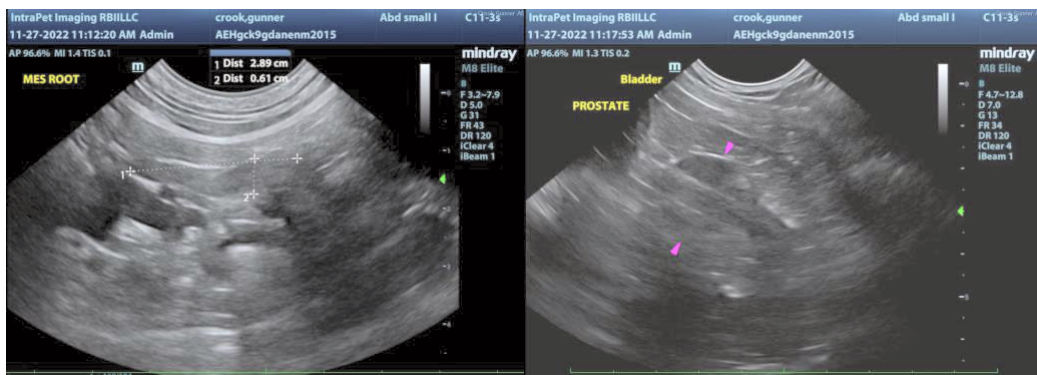
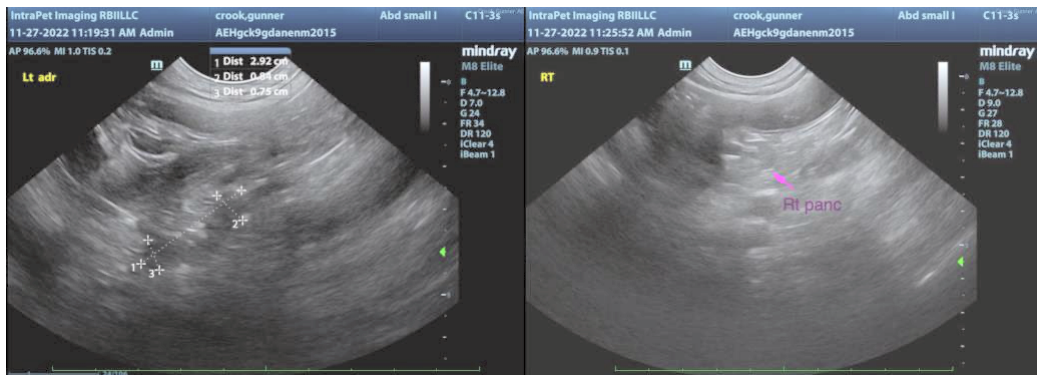
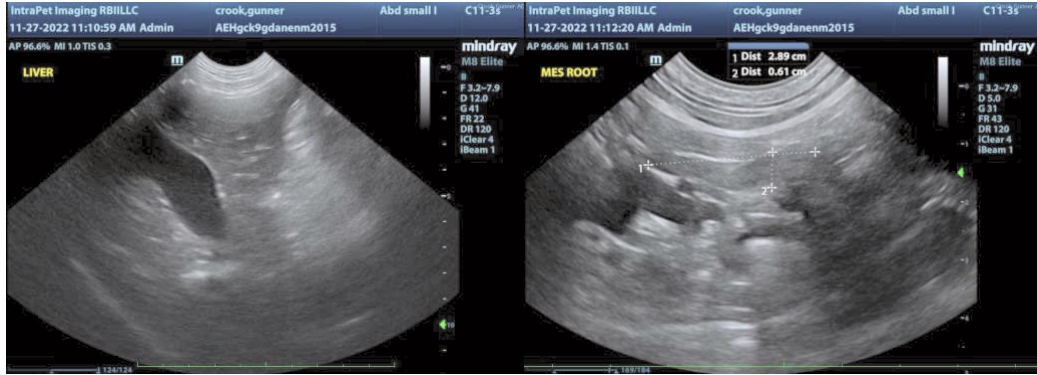
Secondary Findings

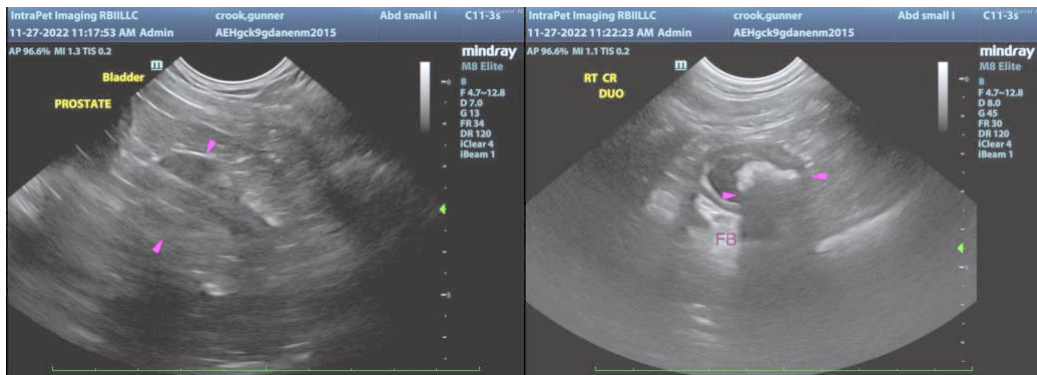
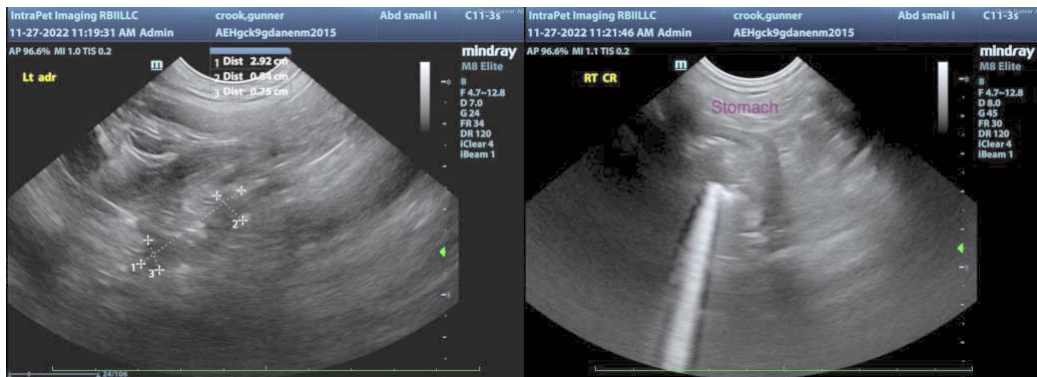
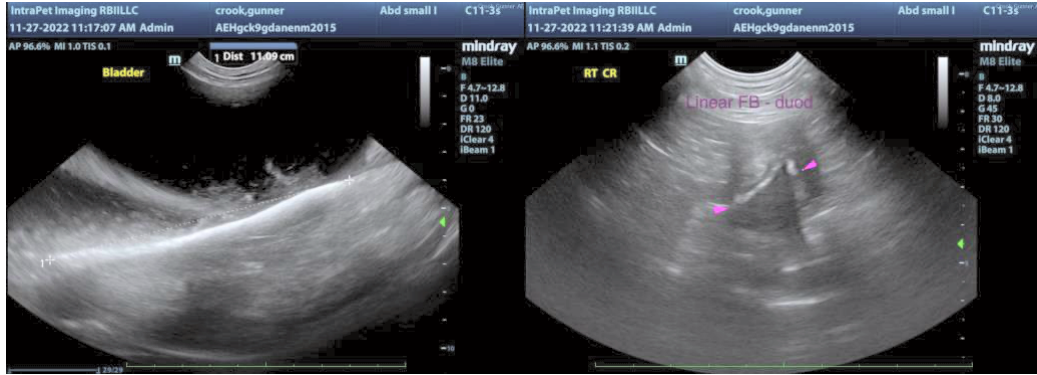
- Urinary bladder debris
- Bilateral mild, chronic, age-related renal changes
- The pancreatic changes are most consistent with age-related parenchymal remodeling, potentially secondary to a prior inflammatory episode, early fibrosis or chronic pancreatitis.
- The lymph node changes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia.
- The prostate changes are most consistent with age-related remodeling/late-in-life neutering. However, an emerging tumor cannot be completely excluded.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- An abdominal exploratory with foreign body removal is recommended. Three-view thoracic radiographs should be considered prior to any anesthesia to assess for occult aspiration pneumonia.







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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