



PATIENT

Suzie Mileto

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: 5 day hx of decreased appetite and mild lethargy. Does get into things per O.

SPECIES

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, and pelvic urethra are normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder lumen is moderately distended with anechoic urine. 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.

BREED

Pomsky

SEX

Female, spayed

The left kidney is normal size (3.95 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with normal corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

AGE

1 Yrs. 2 months

The right kidney is normal size (3.89 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with normal corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

WEIGHT

24.2 lbs.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.42 cm at cranial pole) (0.45 cm at caudal pole) (1.91 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

Andrea Nicastro, DVM,
Diplomate ACVIM
(Small Animal Internal
Medicine)

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.99 cm at cranial pole) (0.51 cm at caudal pole) (1.99 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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Shari Reffi CVT

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.68 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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Long Valley AH

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

REFERRING VET

Dr. Welch

Gastrointestinal

The gastric lumen is mildly distended with ingesta and small amounts of shadowing material. The gastric wall and pylorus are normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The pyloric outflow tract appears patent. The small intestinal lumen is not dilated. The small intestinal wall thickness is normal.

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PATIENT

with a normal layering pattern and appropriate mural detail. Discreet masses are not identified. The colonic wall is normal. No obstructive disease is noted.

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Pancreas

SPECIES

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.

Canine

Free Abdomen

BREED

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

Pomsky

SEX

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Female, spayed

- The shadowing material within the gastric lumen may represent kibble and/or foreign material.
- An obvious cause for the patient's clinical signs is not identified in this study.

AGE

1 Yrs. 2 months

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

WEIGHT

- Consider abdominal radiographs to further determine if foreign material is present within the gastric lumen.
- Three-view thoracic radiographs are also recommended to assess for occult disease in the chest.
- Baseline labwork including a CBC chemistry panel, urinalysis and T4 is recommended to assess overall metabolic function.
- A fecal evaluation for ova and Giardia should also be considered.
- While awaiting test results, supportive care (i.e., gastric protectants, appetite stimulants) is recommended.
- If the above diagnostics are inconclusive, further workup (i.e., tick panel, pre- and post-prandial serum bile acids, resting cortisol level, GI panel) may be warranted.

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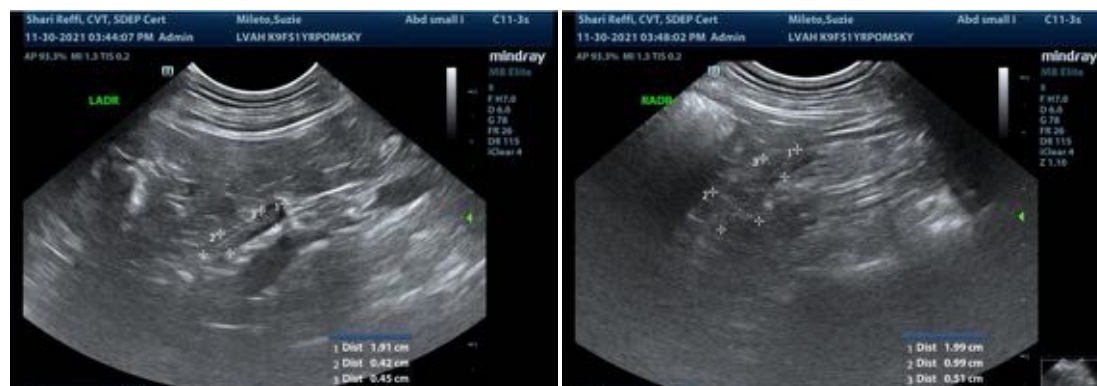
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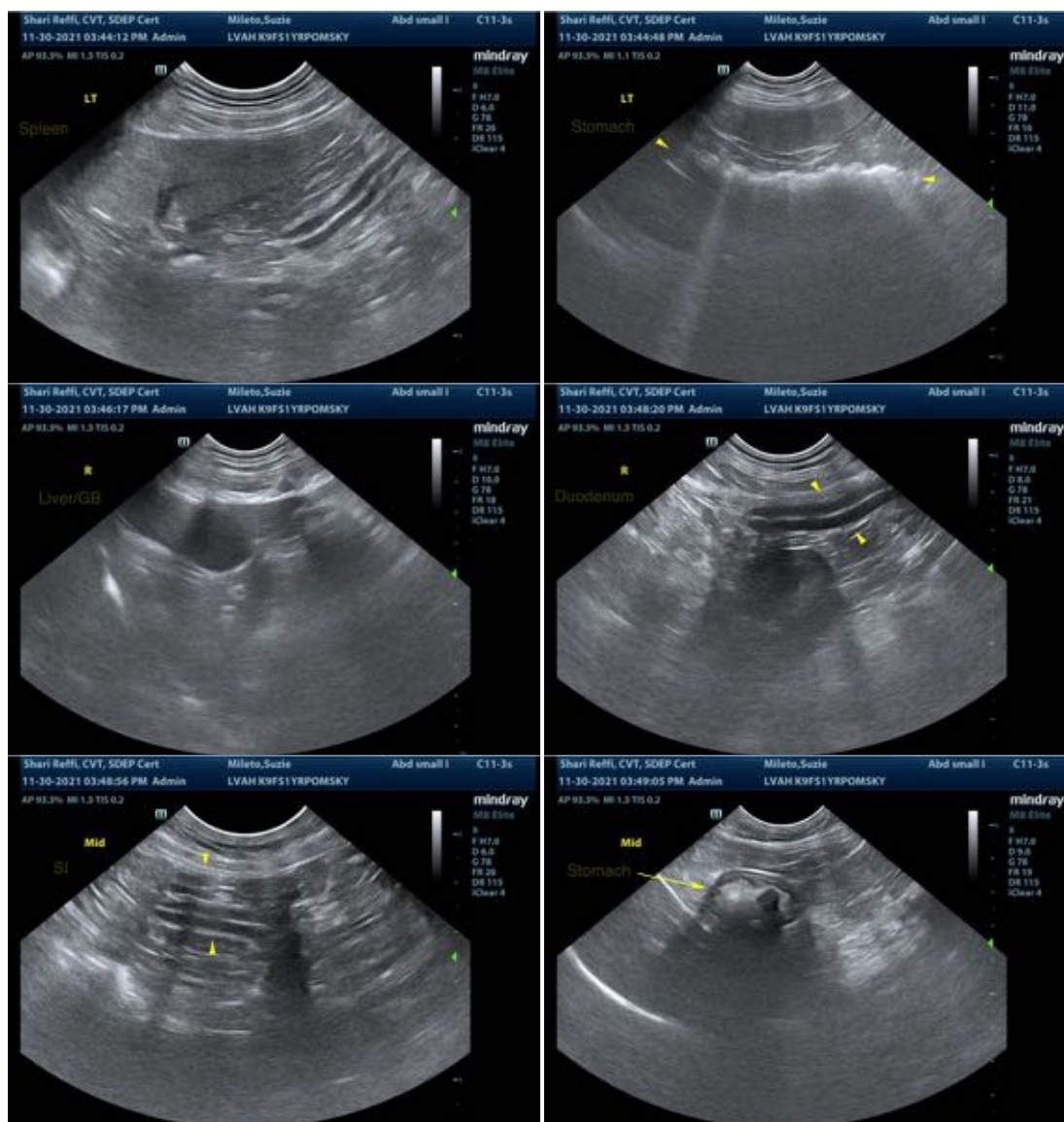
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Andrea Nicastro, DVM, Diplomate ACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine)

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