

**DATE**

12/6/21

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: ALP was elevated last year on bloodwork, has elevated more this year. PE is otherwise WNL but looking for possible causes of elevated ALP.

PATIENT

Reese Benson

Current Medications: hepato support supplement, otherwise no meds.

Lab Results: 10/9/2020 - ALP 614 (5-131). 12/3/2021 - ALP 801 (5-131). 4DX negative, CBC WNL.

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous IntraPet scans.

Sedation: Not required for a full diagnostic ultrasound.

Stat Report: Not requested.

SPECIES

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**BREED**

Boston Terrier mix

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 mostly 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.

SEX

Female, spayed

The left kidney is normal size (5.81 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 hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

AGE

11/19/2008

The right kidney is normal size (5.41 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 hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

WEIGHT

38.7 lbs.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is borderline enlarged (0.59 cm at cranial pole) (0.68 cm at caudal pole) (2.11 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.

The right adrenal gland is borderline enlarged (0.71 cm at cranial pole) (0.71 cm at caudal pole) (2.02 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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 Diplomate ACVIM
 (Small Animal Internal
 Medicine)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Stephanie Pearce
 RDCS, RVT

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size (2.16 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is subtly mottled in appearance. A 1.71 x 1.13 cm ill-defined hypoechoic to heterogeneous area is observed at the medial aspect. In addition, a few pinpoint hyperechoic foci are observed throughout the organ. Splenic vasculature is normal with no evidence of thrombosis.

HOSPITAL NAME

Healing Paws
 Veterinary Wellness
 Center

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 gallbladder is mildly distended and contains some

REFERRING VET

Dr. Preston

INVOICE

dependent echogenic debris. The wall is normal in thickness. No choleliths are observed. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach and intestine are free of stasis and exhibit normal peristaltic activity. The gastric lumen is minimally fluid distended. 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. Discreet masses are not identified. The colonic wall is normal. No obstructive disease is noted.

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. A 0.65 x 0.55 cm medial iliac lymph node is visualized.

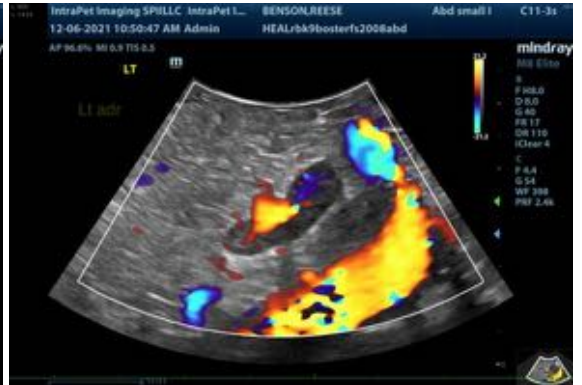
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Borderline bilateral adrenomegaly.
- The splenic parenchymal changes, including the ill-defined hypoechoic area, could be consistent with benign pathology (i.e., extramedullary hematopoiesis or lymphoid hyperplasia). Alternatively, emerging neoplasia is possible. Cytology or histopathology would be necessary to differentiate these possibilities.

*An obvious cause for the patient's elevated ALP is not identified in this study. There is no gross evidence of hepatic pathology. Considerations include age-related remodeling, vacuolar hepatopathy, regenerative nodular hyperplasia or other benign process.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Consider testing for hyperadrenocorticism with a low-dose dexamethasone suppression test or ACTH stimulation test if clinical signs (i.e., PU/PD) develop in the future.
- Serial monitoring (i.e., every 3-4 months) of the patient's liver values is recommended. If values continue to increase, repeat abdominal ultrasound +/- pre and post prandial serum bile acids and hepatic tissue sampling may be warranted.





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.

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