



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Charley Marcel History: Diarrhea. Eosinophilia. Fecal negative.

SPECIES

24 still images and 2 video clips are available for interpretation.

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

BREED

Urinary System

The urinary bladder wall is 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.

Austr Shepherd

SEX

The prostate is normal in size (1.23 cm in width) and shape. Parenchyma is homogenous. The prostatic urethra appears normal without evidence of dilation or obstruction.

Neutered Male

AGE

The left kidney is normal in size (5.52 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and 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.

3 years

The right kidney is normal in size (5.58 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and 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.

WEIGHT

50 lbs

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.33 cm at cranial pole) (0.43 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.

INTERPRETED BY

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

The right adrenal gland is in normal size (0.45 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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sonya Myers DVM

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.96 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

Oviedo VC &
Emergency

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Rivera

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.

INVOICE

Gastrointestinal

12233

The stomach and intestine are free of stasis and exhibit normal peristaltic activity. The gastric lumen is not 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

DATE

2.16.23

normal with a normal layering pattern and appropriate mural 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. A few prominent mesenteric lymph nodes are visualized (the largest measuring 3.26 cm in length). In addition, a 1.40 cm medial iliac lymph node is seen.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- The prominent abdominal lymph nodes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia. Neoplastic infiltration is considered less likely.

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

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Despite the negative fecal evaluation, consider prophylactic deworming with Fenbendazole.
- Malabsorption panel, including serum cobalamin and folate, TLI and PLI and a resting cortisol level is recommended (send to Texas A&M).
- Consider initiation of limited antigen or hydrolyzed protein diet.
- Also consider initiation of a probiotic as well as a fiber supplement.
- Ultimately, endoscopic, or surgical GI biopsies may be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis.







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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