



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Harmony Aviles History: Patient presents for regenerative anemia found on screening blood work.

SPECIES

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results:

RBC 3.53, HCT 23.5%, HGB 7.5, MCH 21.2, MCHC 31.9, retics 229, retic HGB 17.4, Nucleated RBC 5, PLTs 518, albumin 2.3, glob. 4.3, Alb./Glob. ratio 0.5, ALT 14

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

BREED

Urinary System

Chihuahua

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. The region of the trigone and visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

SEX

Intact Female

The left kidney is normal in size (3.28 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and 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

10 years

The right kidney is normal in size (3.01 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and 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

5.3 lbs

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.32 cm at cranial pole) (0.32 cm at caudal pole) (1.32 cm in length) 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 (0.27 cm at cranial pole) (1.69 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

Kelly Vazquez

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively prominent in size (1.13 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is subjectively hypoechoic and homogenous in appearance. No focal lesions are observed. Splenic vasculature is normal with no evidence of thrombosis.

HOSPITAL NAME

New Bridge Vet

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is hypoechoic relative to the spleen with minor changes consistent with age-related remodeling. No focal lesions are observed. Hepatic vasculature and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Abina Glennon

The gall bladder is moderately distended. The wall is normal in thickness. A small polypoid-like lesion is arising from the luminal surface. Luminal contents are otherwise anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal.

INVOICE

12234

Gastrointestinal

The stomach and intestine are free of stasis and exhibit normal peristaltic activity. The gastric lumen is mildly distended with ingesta. The gastric wall and pylorus are normal in thickness with a normal layering

DATE

2/16/23

pattern. The pyloric outflow tract is patent. The small intestinal lumen is diffusely dilated with chyme. 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. 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.

Other

The ovaries are subjectively normal in size (left: 0.68 x 0.49 cm) (right: 1.38 x 0.58 cm). No obvious pathology is observed. The uterine body is visible and is normal in size (0.34 cm in width).

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- The splenic changes may be a normal variant for this patient or may represent extramedullary hematopoiesis, lymphoid hyperplasia, splenitis, antigenic stimulation, or less likely, emerging neoplasia.

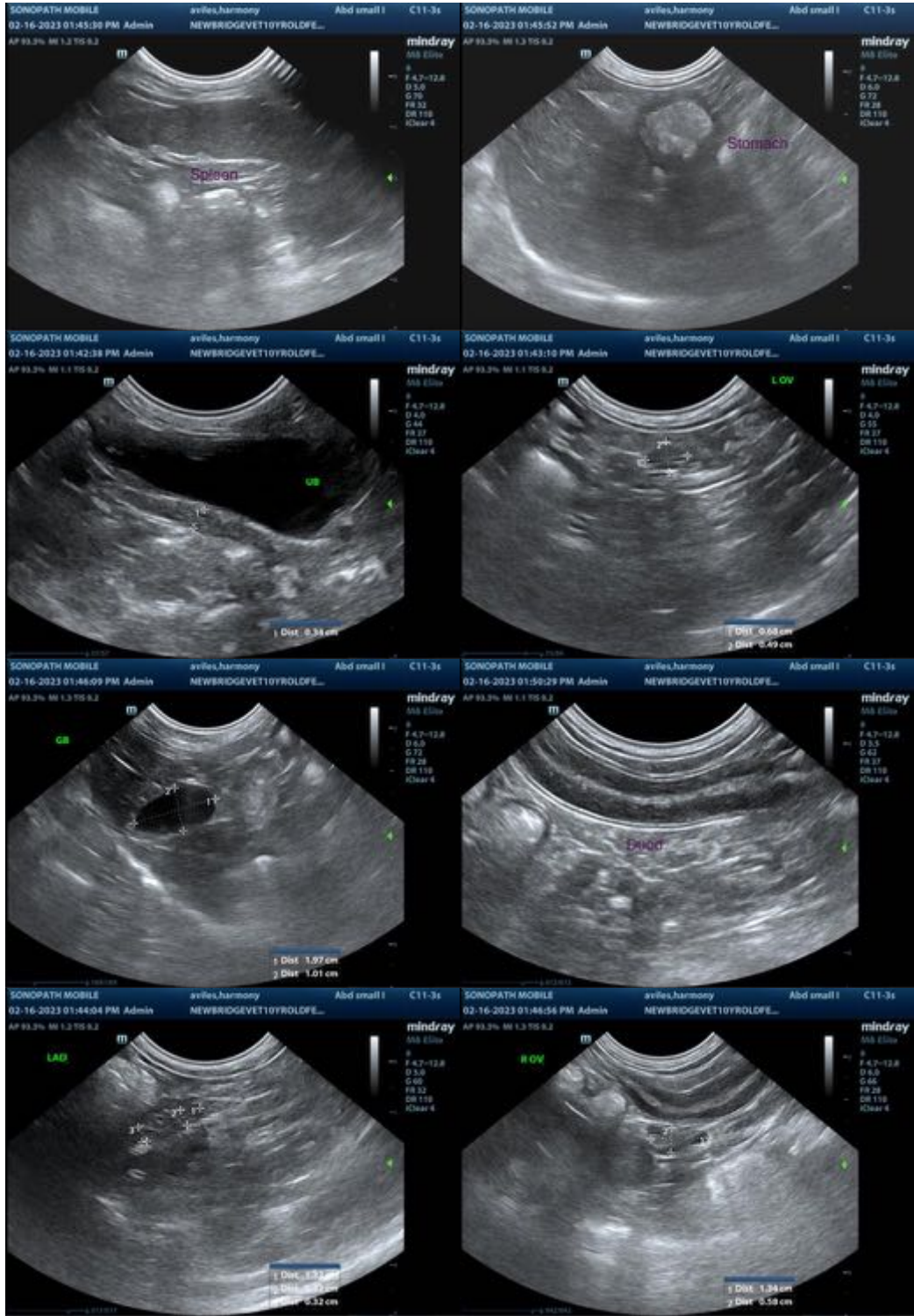
*An obvious cause for the patient's regenerative anemia is not definitively identified in this study. Considerations include immune-mediated hemolytic anemia, blood loss (i.e., GI), other. Given the mildly low albumin, there is concern for occult GI blood loss.

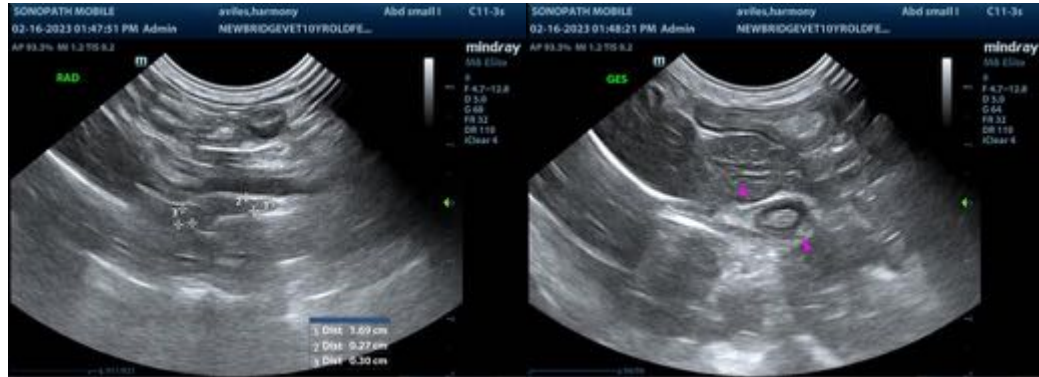
Secondary Findings

- Minor age-related pancreatic remodeling

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Three-view thoracic radiographs are recommended to assess for occult pathology in the chest.
- A slide agglutination test is also recommended to evaluate for hemolysis.
- Comprehensive tick panel
- Given the concern for occult GI blood loss, consider an upper GI endoscopy with biopsies to assess for bleeding ulcers.
- Results from the above diagnostics will dictate treatment options.





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.

Andrea Nicastro, MPH, DVM, Diplomate DACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine)
info@SonoPath.com