



PATIENT

Sami Chionchio

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Acute onset vomiting, anorexia, abdominal pain

SPECIES

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder is moderately distended. A small amount of echogenic 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 1-2 cm, are normal.

BREED

Yorkshire Terrier

The left kidney is normal in size (3.40 cm in length) with a normal shape, smooth peripheral margins, and normal internal architecture. There is mild loss of corticomedullary distinction. Several hyperechoic shadowing diverticular foci are observed. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

SEX

Spayed Female

The right kidney is normal in size (3.67 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and 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 hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

AGE

12.5.2015

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.39 cm at cranial pole) (0.41 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.

WEIGHT

3.72 kg

The right adrenal gland is in normal size (0.58 cm at cranial pole) (0.46 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*)

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.37 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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

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

Liver

The liver is normal to prominent in size with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is isoechoic relative to the spleen and diffusely homogeneous in appearance. No distinct focal lesions are observed. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. The portal vein to caudal vena cava ratio is approximately 1: 1.

HOSPITAL NAME

Sun Dog Cat Moon

REFERRING VET

Dr. Pruitt

The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. A small amount of aggregated, echogenic, partially dependent debris/sludge is observed within the lumen. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

INVOICE

12255

Gastrointestinal

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 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.

DATE

2.20.23

Pancreas

The right limb is enlarged with irregular peripheral contours. The parenchyma is hypoechoic relative to surrounding omental fat and slightly mottled in appearance. No distinct focal lesions are observed. The pancreatic duct is not overtly dilated. Surrounding mesentery is hyperechoic. There is trace peripancreatic effusion.

Free Abdomen

A small amount of free fluid is visualized. The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

Other

A brief echocardiogram reveals no evidence of pericardial effusion or obvious right atrial/auricular mass.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

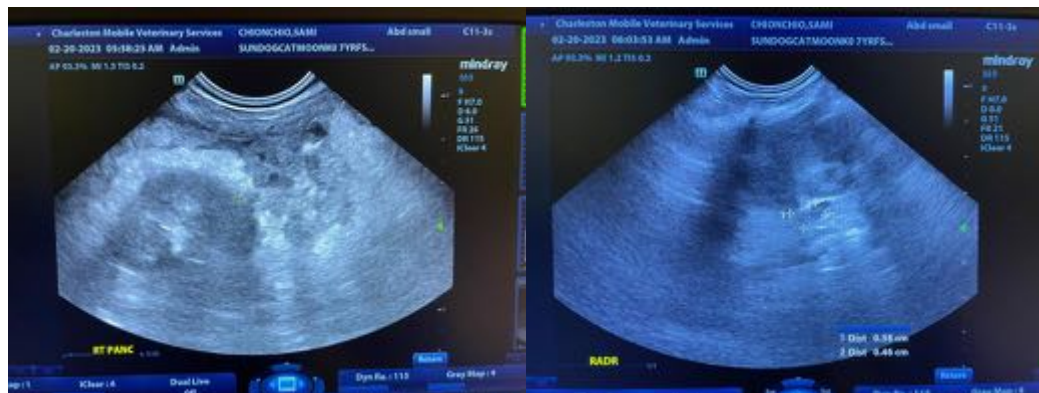
- The pancreatic changes are most consistent with moderate, acute or acute-on-chronic pancreatitis, with adjacent peritonitis.

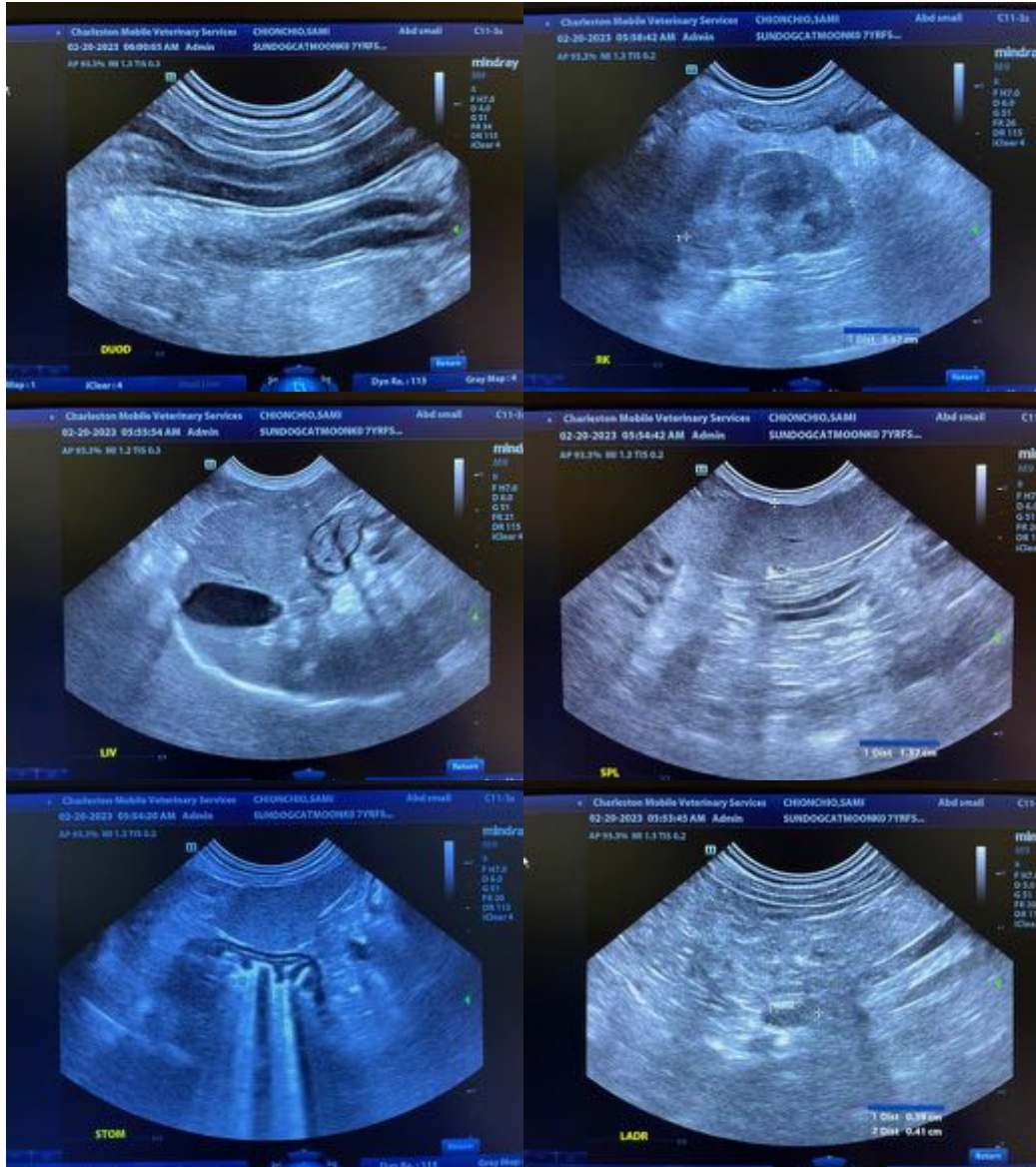
Secondary Findings

- The hepatic parenchymal changes may be a normal variant for this patient or may represent early benign hepatopathy (i.e., vacuolar).
- Minor bilateral age-related renal changes

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Supportive care for pancreatitis is recommended including IV fluid therapy, gastric protectants, antiemetics, pain medication as needed, +/- fresh frozen plasma.
- Serial sonographic monitoring (i.e., daily) of the patient's pancreas is recommended to assess for progression and possible development of a pancreatic abscess, which can occur in moderate to severe cases of pancreatitis.
- Also consider three-view thoracic radiographs to assess for pulmonary/pleural effects of pancreatitis.





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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