



## PATIENT

Sammie 2 Conrad

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Annual examination. Hematocrit 18 %. Nucleated reds 16/100. Wbc estimated platelet count 36,000. ALT 2962. ALP 172. tBili 2.7. Globulin 4.9. Autoagglutination.

## SPECIES

Canine

## ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

### Urinary System

## BREED

Labrador Retr

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder lumen is 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.

## SEX

The prostate is normal in size (1.17 cm in width) and shape. Parenchyma is homogenous. The prostatic urethra appears normal without evidence of dilation or obstruction.

Neutered Male

The left kidney is normal in size (6.96 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. Renal vasculature is normal.

## AGE

9 years

The right kidney is normal in size (7.73 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. Renal vasculature is normal.

## WEIGHT

NP

### Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.71 cm at cranial pole) (0.74 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 (1.30 cm at cranial pole) (0.58 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

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Diplomate ACVIM (*Small  
Animal Internal Medicine*)

### Spleen

The spleen is subjectively prominent in size with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No focal lesions are observed. Splenic vasculature is normal.

## HOSPITAL NAME

West Ashley Vet

### Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is hypoechoic relative to the spleen and homogenous in appearance. No focal lesions are observed. Hepatic vasculature and intrahepatic biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. The portal vein to caudal vena cava ratio is approximately 1: 1.

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Lauren Tierney

The gall bladder is of normal contours and contains some dependent echogenic debris. The wall is normal in thickness. No choleliths are observed. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

### Gastrointestinal

## INVOICE

12264

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

2.23.23

### ***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***

Trace free fluid is observed. The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

### ***Other***

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

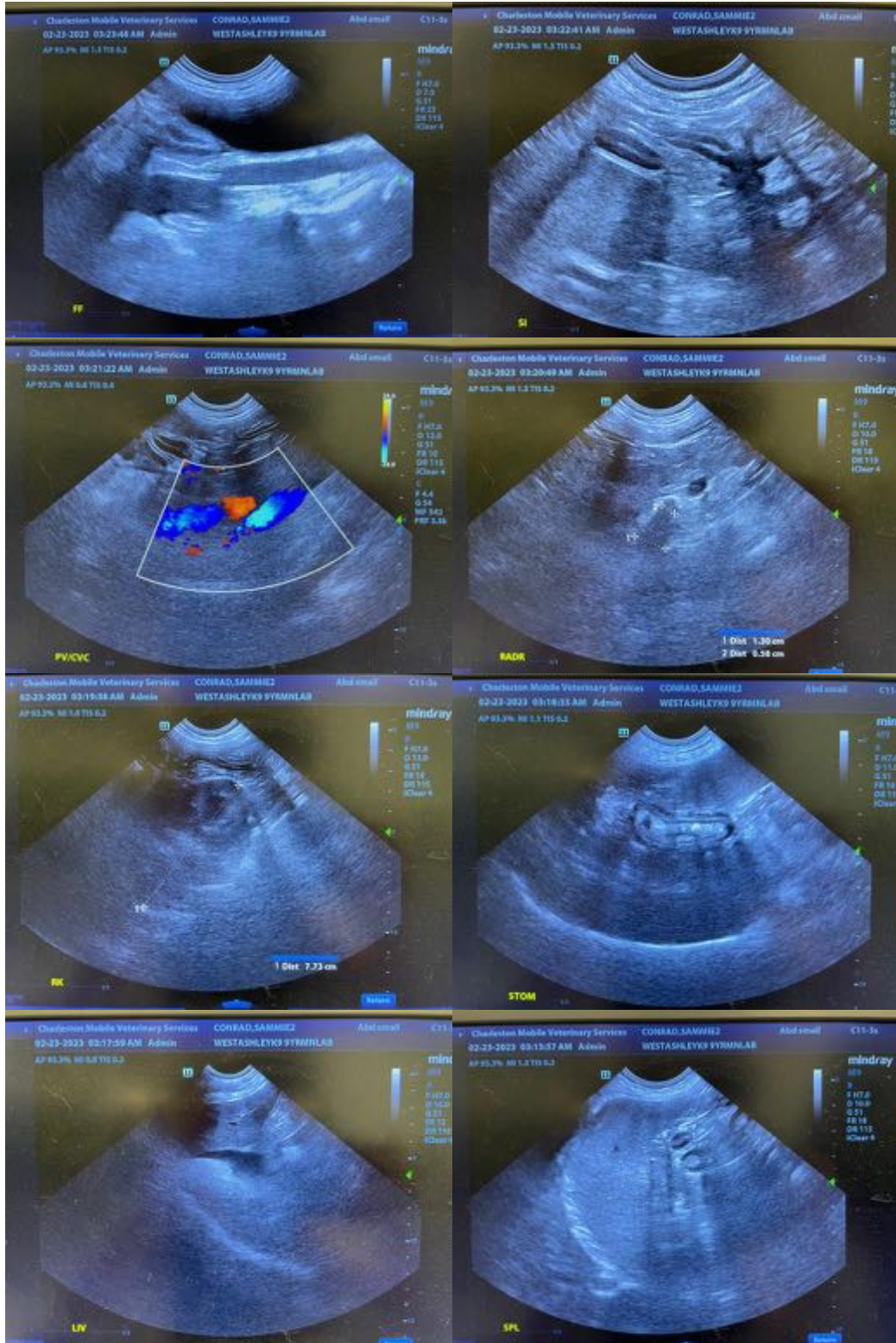
## **ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

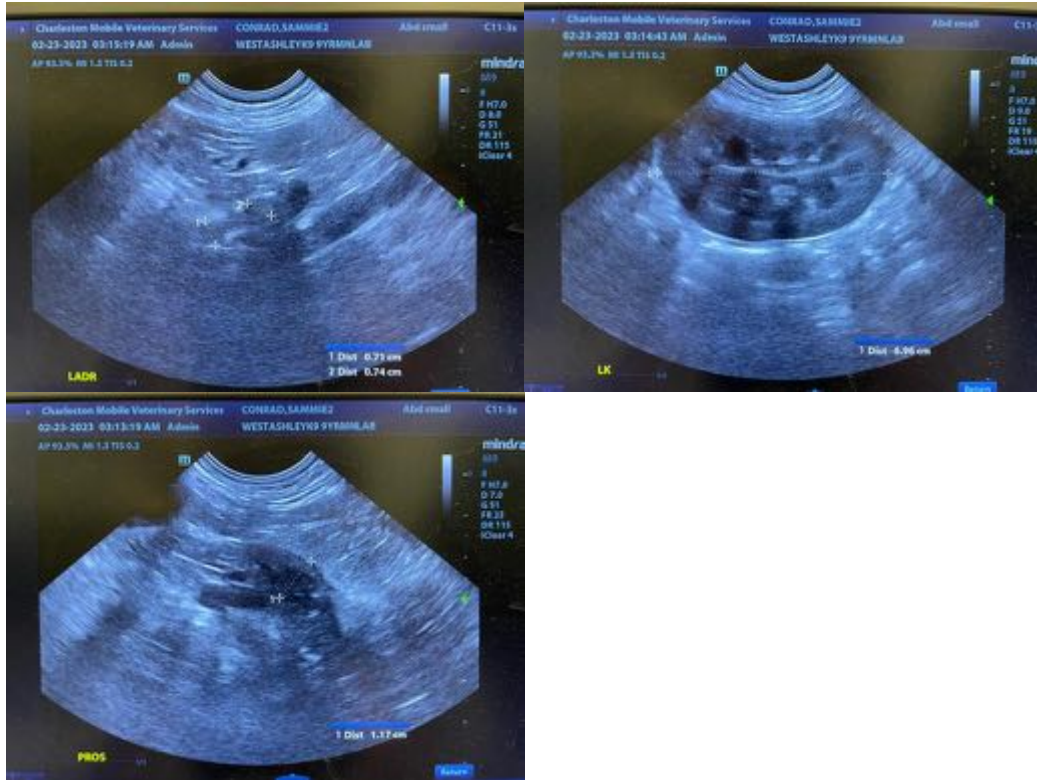
### **Primary Findings**

- The mild splenomegaly is likely secondary to a benign process (i.e., extramedullary hematopoiesis, antigenic stimulation, lymphoid hyperplasia, splenitis or similar) with a lower possibility of emerging lymphoma.
- The trace ascites is likely secondary to autoimmune disease (i.e., vasculitis).

## **INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

- A CBC with a reticulocyte count is recommended to assess for regeneration.
- Consider three-view thoracic radiographs to assess for occult disease in the chest.
- A comprehensive tick panel, including PCR and serology (submission to North Carolina State University's Vector Borne Disease Diagnostic Lab) should also be considered. <https://cvm.ncsu.edu/research/labs/clinical-sciences/vector-borne-disease/>.
- While awaiting test results, consider initiation of immunosuppressive treatment with corticosteroids +/- other immunosuppressive agents (i.e., modified cyclosporin (3-5 mg/kg by mouth every 12 hours)) along with doxycycline,
- Close monitoring of the patient's hematocrit is recommended. Blood transfusions should be administered as needed.





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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