



PATIENT

Bentley Bacon

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Increasing ALP – currently 313
Current Medications: Denamarin, cough tabs

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 2 cm, are normal.

BREED

Cocker Spaniel

SEX

Neutered Male

The prostate is normal in size (0.39 cm in width) and shape. Parenchyma is homogenous. The prostatic urethra appears normal without evidence of dilation or obstruction.

AGE

11/12/2012

The left kidney is normal in size (4.79 cm in length) with a normal shape and smooth peripheral contours. The cortex is isoechoic to hyperechoic relative to the spleen and thickened with moderate loss corticomedullary distinction. Hyperechoic shadowing diverticular foci are visualized. A few cortical cysts are present (the largest measuring 0.70 cm in diameter). There is no evidence of pyelectasia, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

WEIGHT

30.8 lbs

The right kidney is normal in size (5.83 cm in length) with a normal shape and smooth peripheral contours. The cortex is isoechoic to slightly hyperechoic relative to the spleen and thickened, with moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction. Hyperechoic shadowing diverticular foci are visualized. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

INTERPRETED BY

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

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.65 cm at cranial pole) (0.64 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

Andrea Nicastro, DVM,
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The right adrenal gland is in normal size (1.09 cm at cranial pole) (0.49 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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Salt Marsh AH

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.25 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.

REFERRING VET

Wiles

Liver

The liver is subjectively enlarged with slightly swollen 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.

INVOICE

12277

The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. A small amount of echogenic debris/sludge is observed within the lumen (some of which is partially dependent and some of which is adhered to the mucosal surface). The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

DATE

2.24.23

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.

Pancreas

The right limb of the pancreas is normal in size with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is largely isoechoic relative to surrounding omental fat and slightly mottled in appearance. The pancreatic duct is visible but not overtly dilated. There is no evidence of peripancreatic 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

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

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

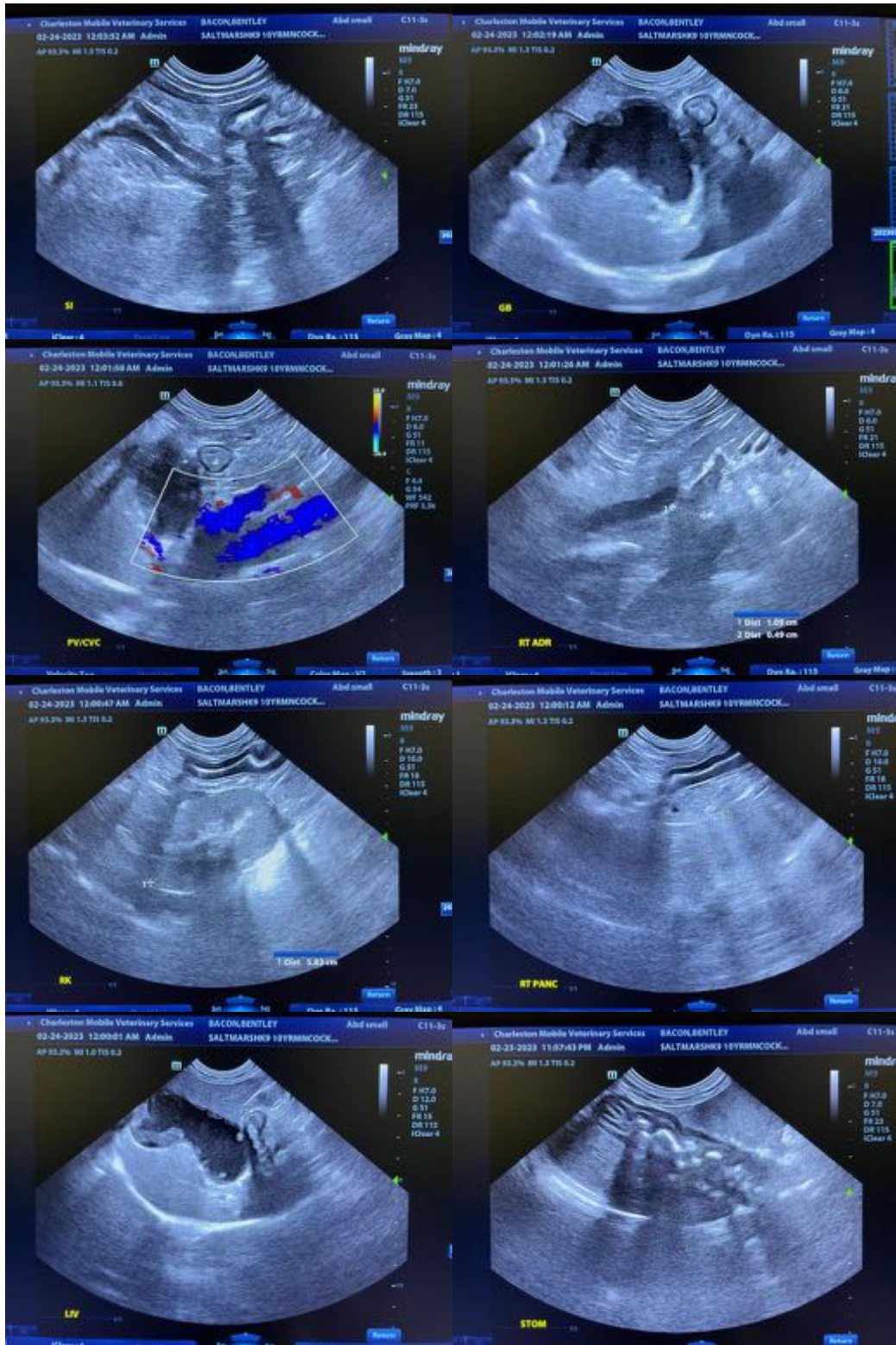
- The hepatic changes are most consistent with a benign hepatopathy. Vacuolar hepatopathy (i.e., idiopathic/endocrine) is the top differential. Given the normal ALP, inflammatory disease is considered unlikely. Infiltrative neoplasia is possible but considered unlikely in light of the asymptomatic state of the patient and the sonographic findings.
- Gall bladder debris/sludge, non-mucocele

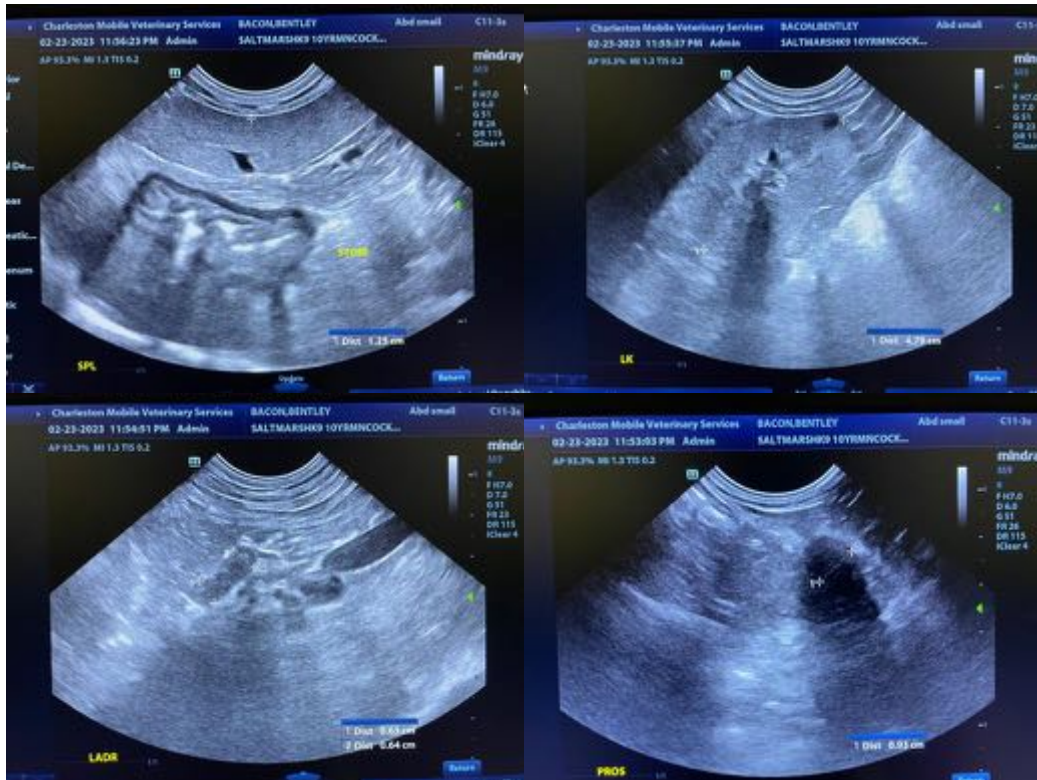
Secondary Findings

- The bilateral renal changes are most consistent with chronic interstitial nephrosis/nephritis with dystrophic mineralization.
- Minor age-related pancreatic remodeling

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Serial monitoring (i.e., every 3-4 months) of the patient's liver values is recommended. If values continue to increase, a repeat abdomen ultrasound +/- a more advanced hepatic work-up (i.e., tissue sampling) may be warranted.





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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