



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Emma Llorens

History: Presented for an abdominal ultrasound due to recent vomiting and inappetence. PT was recently hospitalized at an Emergency clinic from 1-28-22 to 2-3-22, due to possible pneumonia, and treatment was started including antibiotics medications ( metronidazole and doxycycline) and nebulization. Pt also gave birth to several puppies, but they were all dead ( oxytocin was given at the EC). Pt vomited this morning and that's why the evaluation for vomiting. The entire colon is full of gas on abdominal radiographs.

**SPECIES**

Canine

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: BW: done on 2-3-22 CBC: HCT: 26 ( 37-61) RDW: 21.9 (13-21.7) Retic 156 ( 10-110) PLT: 98 ( 148- 484) Suspect NRBC

**BREED**

Mixed cocker spaniel

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**SEX**

Female

*Urinary System*

The urinary bladder, trigone, and pelvic urethra are normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder lumen is moderately distended with mostly 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.

**AGE**

12 months

The left kidney is normal size (5.14 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with normal corticomedullary distinction. Trace pyelectasia is present. There is no evidence of nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter.

**WEIGHT**

16.1 lbs.

The right kidney is normal size (5.01 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with 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 hydroureter.

**INTERPRETED BY**

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

*Adrenal Glands*

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.34 cm at cranial pole) (0.45 cm at caudal pole) (2.09 cm in length); normal shape; 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**

Dr. Ferrer

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.42 cm at cranial pole) (0.42 cm at caudal pole) (1.63 cm in length); normal shape; 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**

Paseos VC

*Spleen*

The spleen is normal in size (1.38 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. A 0.25 cm hypoechoic nodule is observed near the medial aspect. Splenic vasculature is normal.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Ortiz

*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. The portal vein: caudal vena cava ratio is approximately 1:1. 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**

12958

**DATE**

2/7/22



**PATIENT**

***Gastrointestinal***

Emma Llorens

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. No obstructive disease is noted.

**SPECIES**

Canine

***Pancreas***

**BREED**

Mixed cocker spaniel

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.

**SEX**

Female

***Free Abdomen***

Trace free fluid is observed. A few prominent sublumbar lymph nodes are visualized, the largest measuring 2.57 cm in length. In addition, a few mesenteric nodes are seen, the largest measuring 0.94 cm in length. A few prominent medial iliac lymph nodes are also observed.

**AGE**

12 months

***Other***

The uterine wall is diffusely thickened (up to 0.94 cm) with a normal layering pattern. Some echogenic fluid appears to be present within the lumen.

**WEIGHT**

16.1 lbs.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**INTERPRETED BY**

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- The uterine changes could be secondary to recent parturition. However, a developing pyometra cannot be excluded.
- The trace ascites is likely secondary to the uterine changes. However, other potential causes (i.e., increased hydrostatic pressure, low oncotic pressure or increased vascular permeability) are also possible.
- The abdominal lymphadenopathy is most consistent with immunologic immaturity and/or reactive change. Infiltrative neoplasia (i.e., lymphoma) is possible but considered less likely.
- The trace pyelectasia bilaterally may be secondary to IV fluid therapy, PU/PD (if applicable) or pyelonephritis.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Ferrer

\*An obvious cause for the patient's GI signs is not identified in this study.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Paseos VC

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**REFERRING VET**

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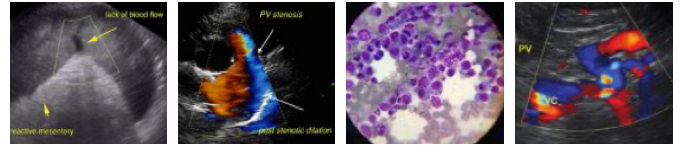
- Given the CBC changes, a repeat CBC (send to a diagnostic lab) with reticulocyte count is recommended to confirm the anemia/thrombocytopenia. Also consider a slide agglutination test to assess for hemolysis.
- Vaginal cytology is recommended to further assess for pyometra. If cytology is consistent with pyometra, an ovariohysterectomy is may be warranted, as long as the patient's clotting status is appropriate.
- Also consider a cPLI to further assess for occult pancreatitis.

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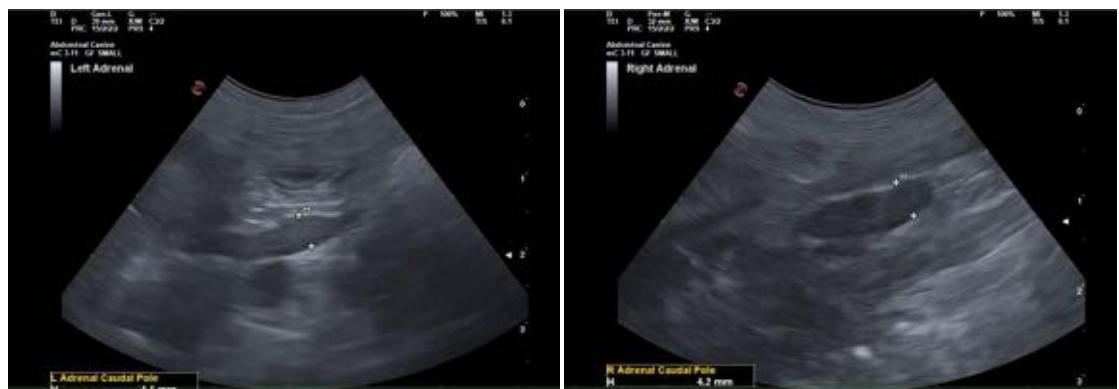
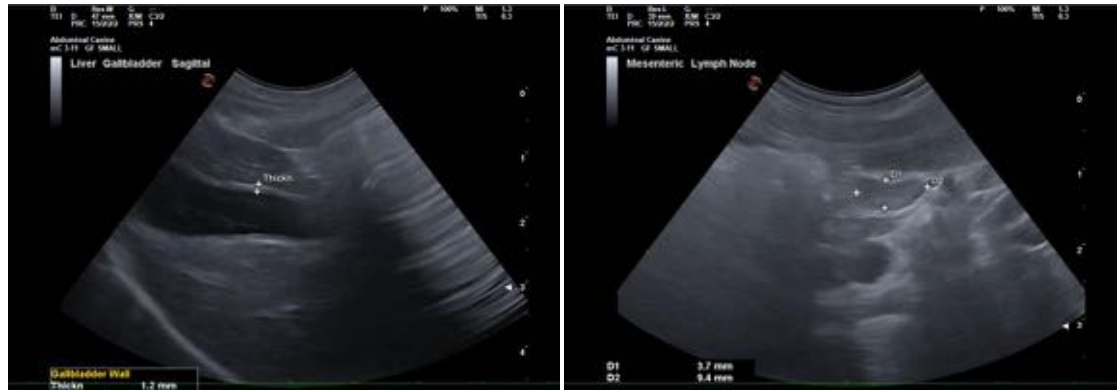
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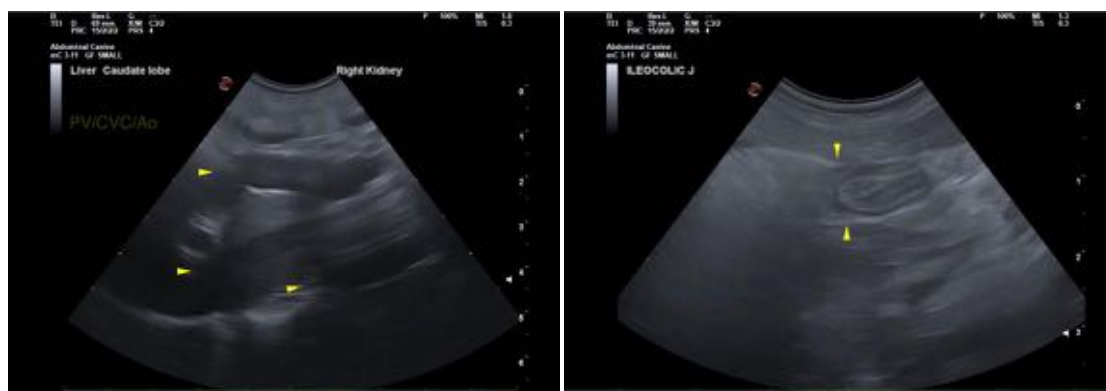
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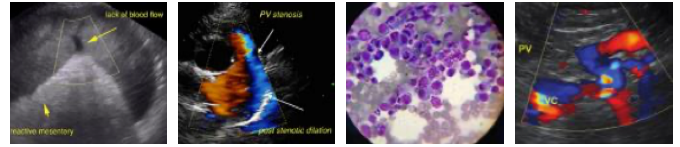
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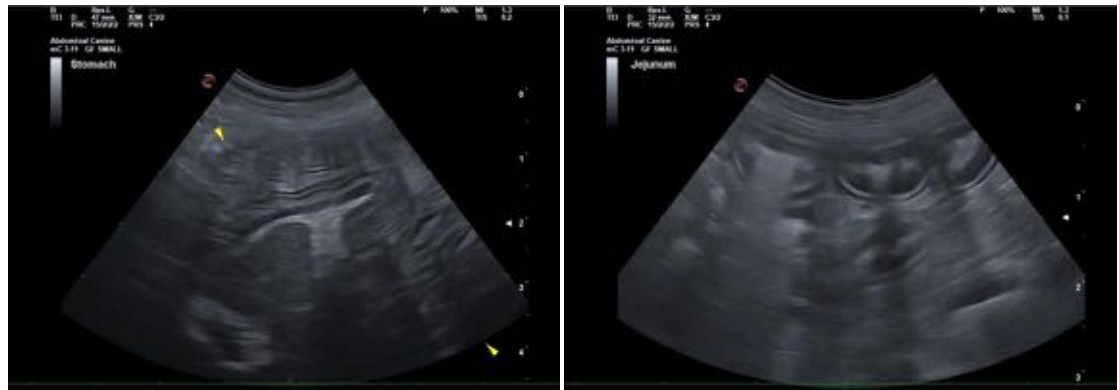
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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

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