



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT Mike Viera
SPECIES Canine
BREED Siberian Husky
SEX Male, neutered
AGE 7 Yrs.
WEIGHT 95 lbs.

History: Presented as a referral for an abdominal ultrasound to evaluate the elevation of the liver enzymes. PT has a history of having a chronic elevation of the liver markers. Pt also has chronic Gastrointestinal disturbances.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE: non provided CBC MPV: 13.9 fl (8.7-13.2) CHEM ALT: 172 U/L (10-125) ALKP: 468 U/L (23-212)

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder and visible portion of the pelvic urethra are normal for the degree of luminal distension. The urine is anechoic with no evidence of debris. Cystic calculi and discrete masses are not observed. The region of the trigone and the visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

The prostate is normal in size (1.12 cm in width) and shape. Parenchyma is homogenous. The prostatic urethra appears normal without evidence of dilation or obstruction.

The left kidney is normal size (7.81 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.

The right kidney is normal size (7.54 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.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.40 cm at cranial pole) (0.55 cm at caudal pole) (2.70 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.

The right adrenal gland is normal size (1.01 cm at cranial pole) (0.36 cm at caudal pole) (3.55 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.

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.99 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.

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is hypoechoic relative to the spleen. A few ill-defined hyperechoic nodules/areas are observed, the largest measuring 2.57 cm in diameter. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. A moderate amount of mostly gravity-dependent echogenic debris is observed within the lumen. A small amount of debris is suspended. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

Gastrointestinal

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Ferrer

HOSPITAL NAME

Paseos VC

REFERRING VET

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INVOICE

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DATE

3/14/23



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The gastric lumen is not distended. The gastric wall is normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. 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 ileocecolic junction and colonic wall are normal. There is no evidence of an obstructive pattern.

SPECIES

Canine

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.

BREED

Siberian Husky

Free Abdomen

The peritoneal cavity is normal. There is no evidence of inflammation or effusion. The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

SEX

Male, neutered

AGE

7 Yrs.

- The hyperechoic hepatic nodules/areas trend toward the benign (i.e., regenerative nodules) with a lower possibility of emerging neoplasia. It is unclear whether the patient's liver enzyme elevations are due to regenerative nodular hyperplasia or some other hepatopathy (i.e., inflammatory disease, cholestasis, vacuolar hepatopathy, fibrosis, infiltrative neoplasia, other).

WEIGHT

95 lbs.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- To further evaluate for an underlying hepatopathy, consider pre- and post-prandial serum bile acids +/- hepatic tissue sampling (i.e., fine needle aspirate or biopsies) (if clotting status is appropriate). If biopsies are pursued, aerobic and anaerobic bile cultures are recommended along with hepatic copper quantitation.
- If further diagnostics are not pursued at this time, consider rechecking liver values in 3 months to assess for progression.

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