



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Holly Boglioli History: bloody diarrhea

SPECIES ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

BREED *Urinary System*

Canine The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder is moderately distended. Luminal contents are anechoic. No cystic calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and the proximal urethra, visible to a depth of 2 cm, are normal.

BREED

Maltese The left kidney is normal in size (3.92 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. The region of the trigone and visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

SEX

Intact Female The right kidney is normal in size (4.80 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

AGE *Adrenal Glands*

5 mos The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.41 cm at cranial pole) (0.42 cm at caudal pole) (1.91 cm in length) 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

8.3 lbs The right adrenal gland is in normal size (0.84 cm at cranial pole) (0.42 cm at caudal pole) (1.20 cm in length) 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

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Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.11 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

Jenn

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway AH

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr Maniar

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 is normal in thickness 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.

INVOICE

12550

DATE

3.29.23

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

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

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Findings

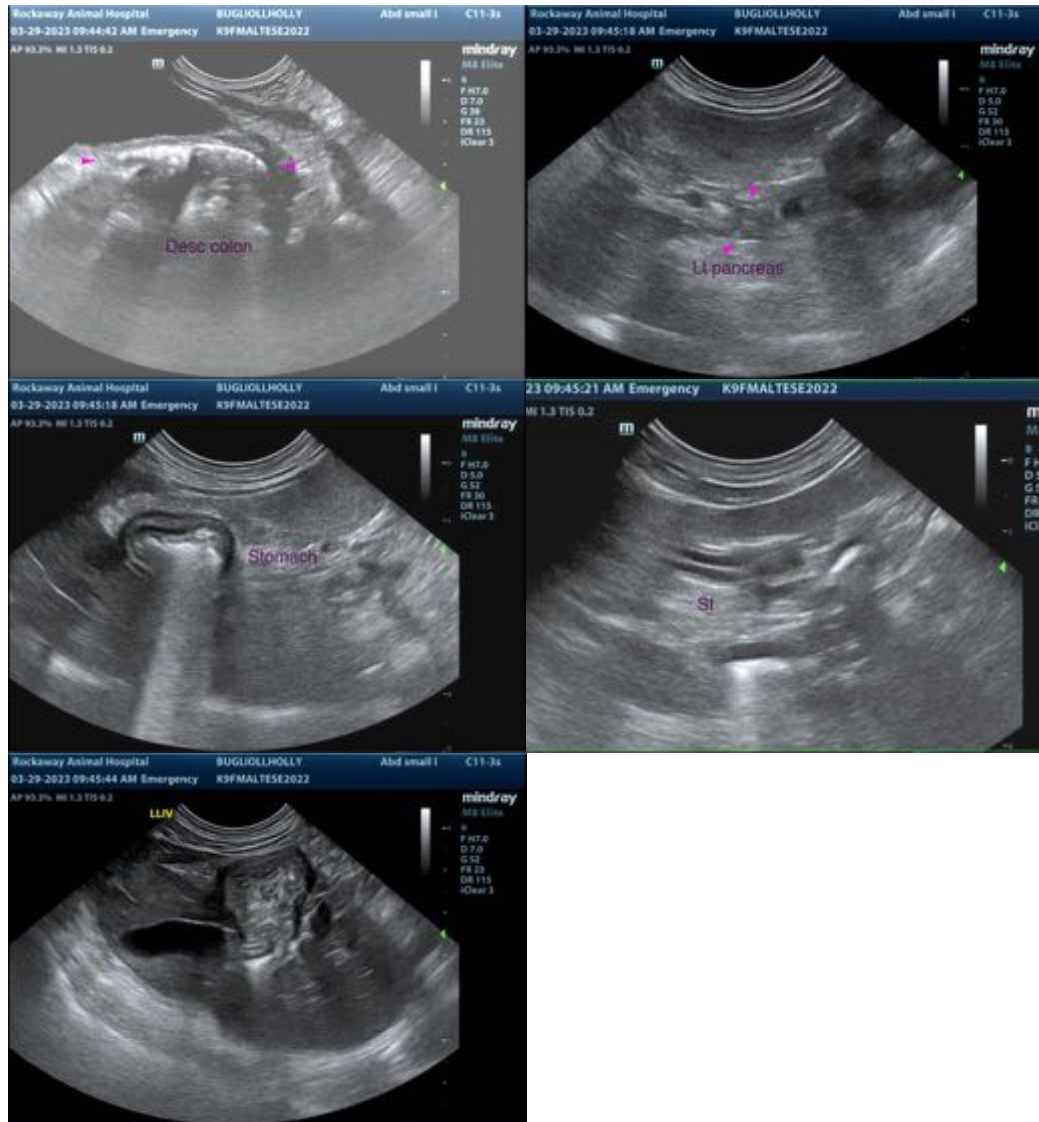
- Unremarkable abdomen

*An obvious cause for the patient's bloody diarrhea is not definitively identified in this study. Considerations include dietary indiscretion, infectious/parasitic disease, toxicity, food allergy/intolerance, inflammatory bowel disease, underlying metabolic issue, other.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Fecal evaluation for ova and Giardia
- Prophylactic deworming with Fenbendazole
- Supportive care for acute hemorrhagic gastroenteritis is recommended including fluid therapy as needed, a probiotic +/- fiber supplement, bland diet, etc. If the patient's clinical signs do not improve with medical management, a more comprehensive work-up should be considered.





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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