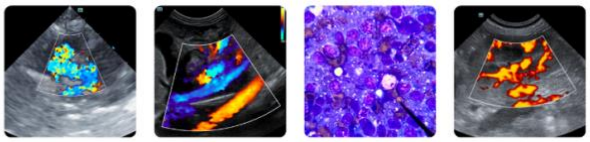

PATIENT

Quincy DeSantis

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Boston Terrier

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

7

WEIGHT

25 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Catherine Walsh

HOSPITAL NAME

Greater Staten Island Vet Svc

REFERRING VET

Catherine Walsh

INVOICE

22775

DATE

3-30-26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Long history of GI issues, sensitive stomach. For the last 3 days has been vomiting 2x a day and hyporexic
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Blood work and cortisol WNL

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness. The mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder is moderately distended. A small amount of suspended echogenic debris is observed within the lumen. No cystic calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and the proximal urethra, visible to a depth of 1.5 cm, are normal.

The prostate is normal in size (1.06 cm in width) and shape. Parenchyma is homogenous. The prostatic urethra appears normal without evidence of dilation or obstruction.

The left kidney is normal in size (4.62 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with minimal loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter.

The right kidney is normal in size (4.13 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with minimal loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.44 cm at cranial pole) (0.47 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.

The region of the right adrenal gland is evaluated. No obvious pathology is observed in this region.

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.54 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 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.

The gallbladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. Luminal contents are mostly anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

Gastrointestinal

The gastric lumen is minimally distended with ingesta. The gastric wall is normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The small intestinal lumen is not dilated. The small intestinal wall is normal in thickness. There is disruption in the normal 1:3 muscularis: mucosal ratio in several segments. Discreet masses are not identified. The colonic wall is normal. The lumen of the descending colon contains liquid-appearing fecal material. There is no obvious evidence of an obstructive pattern.

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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.

Lymph Nodes

The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

Free Abdomen

There is no obvious evidence of free fluid.

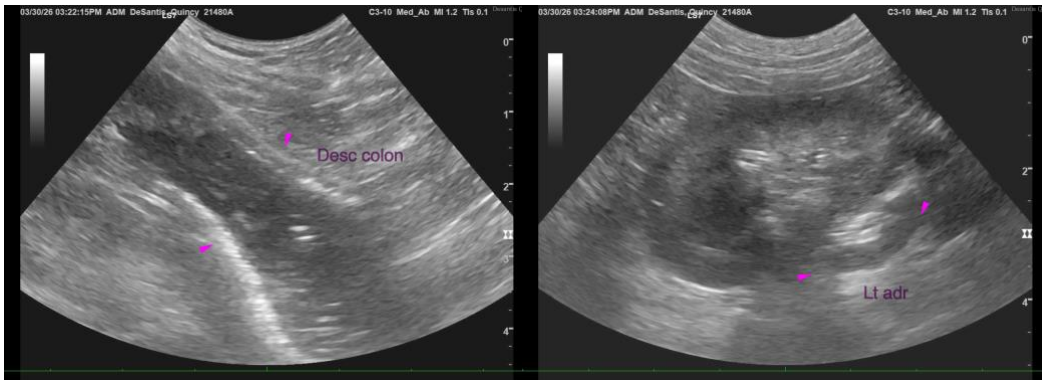
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- The small intestinal wall changes could be consistent with inflammatory bowel disease, or may be a normal variant for this patient.
- Diarrheic stool

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The following diagnostics/treatment recommendations can be considered:

1. Texas GI panel including serum cobalamin, folate, PLI, TLI and resting cortisol level
2. A fecal evaluation for ova/Giardia
3. Prophylactic deworming with Fenbendazole.
4. A 3-4-week hypoallergenic or hydrolyzed protein diet trial
5. Also consider initiating a probiotic with a high colony count +/- fiber supplement (i.e., psyllium).
6. Depending on the results of the above diagnostics/therapeutics, endoscopic or surgical gastrointestinal biopsies may be warranted.
7. Three-view thoracic radiographs should be performed prior to any anesthetic event.



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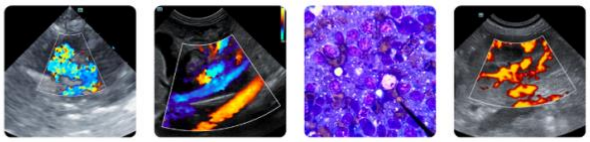

Clinical Sonography & Telecytology
Educational Teleconsultation Services™

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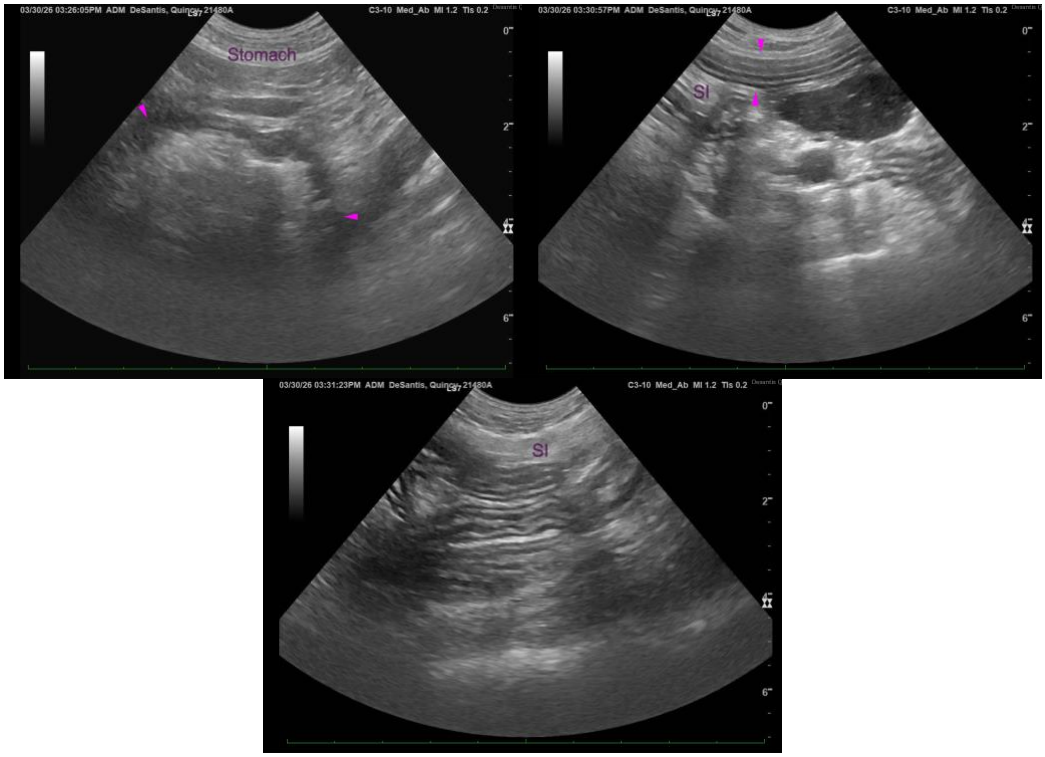

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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, MPH, DVM, Diplomate DACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine)
info@SonoPath.com