



PATIENT

Hombre Jones

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

SPECIES

Canine

History: sedated dex/torb Chief Concern/Provisional Diagnosis: P has chronic diarrhea. This recent episode began on 4/21/2022, O states no diet change and that it is getting progressively worse. P was seen for the same issue in April 7 2022 and was given a course of albon 500 mg BID. O states the albon did help at the time. Diagnosis: Ddx: IBD, pancreatitis, gastroenteritis, EPI

BREED

GSH

History/Physical Findings Mentation: BAR, BCS:5/9, Hydration status: euhydrated MM Pink, capillary refill time less than 2 seconds. Heart auscultates normally, no murmur or arrhythmia noted. Lungs auscultate normally. Hair coat appears healthy. OU appear normal. AU are clean in visible ear canal. Nose appears normal. Mouth appears to have grade 1/4 periodontal disease. LN are WNL. Abdomen palpates normally with no palpable masses. No signs of lameness. BW is currently pending. Sent out a GI PCR panel, pancreatitis panel, and canine chronic enteropathy/ IBD panel through Antech. Radiographic Abnormalities: No radiographs taken. Current Therapy and Medications: P is not currently on any medications.

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

1 year

The ultrasound was performed 05/23/22.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

WEIGHT

70 lbs

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 anechoic urine. No masses, inflammatory changes or calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and the visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

INTERPRETED BY

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

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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Loetitia Saint-Jacques,
RVT LVT

The left kidney presented normal size (6.97 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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Valley VC

The right kidney presented normal size (7.24 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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Megan Plateman

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.64 cm at cranial pole) (0.55 cm at caudal pole) (3.32 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.

INVOICE

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The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.68 cm at cranial pole) (0.51 cm at caudal pole) (2.68 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.

DATE

5/6/22



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Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (2.62 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. A 1.44 cm x 1.08 cm round, echogenic structure with the same parenchymal echogenic as the spleen is visualized. This is thought to be extra splenic tissue.

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 gall bladder is of normal contours and contains some dependent echogenic debris. The wall is normal in thickness. No choleliths are observed. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

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 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 or overt infiltrative disease is noted.

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. A few prominent mesenteric lymph nodes are visualized, the largest measuring 3.12 cm in length.

Other

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

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- The prominent abdominal lymph nodes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia. Neoplastic infiltration is considered less likely.

*An obvious cause for the patient's clinical signs is not identified in this study. Considerations include microscopic gastrointestinal disease (i.e., food allergy/intolerance, inflammatory bowel disease, intestinal dysbiosis), underlying metabolic issue (i.e., atypical hypoadrenocorticism), other.



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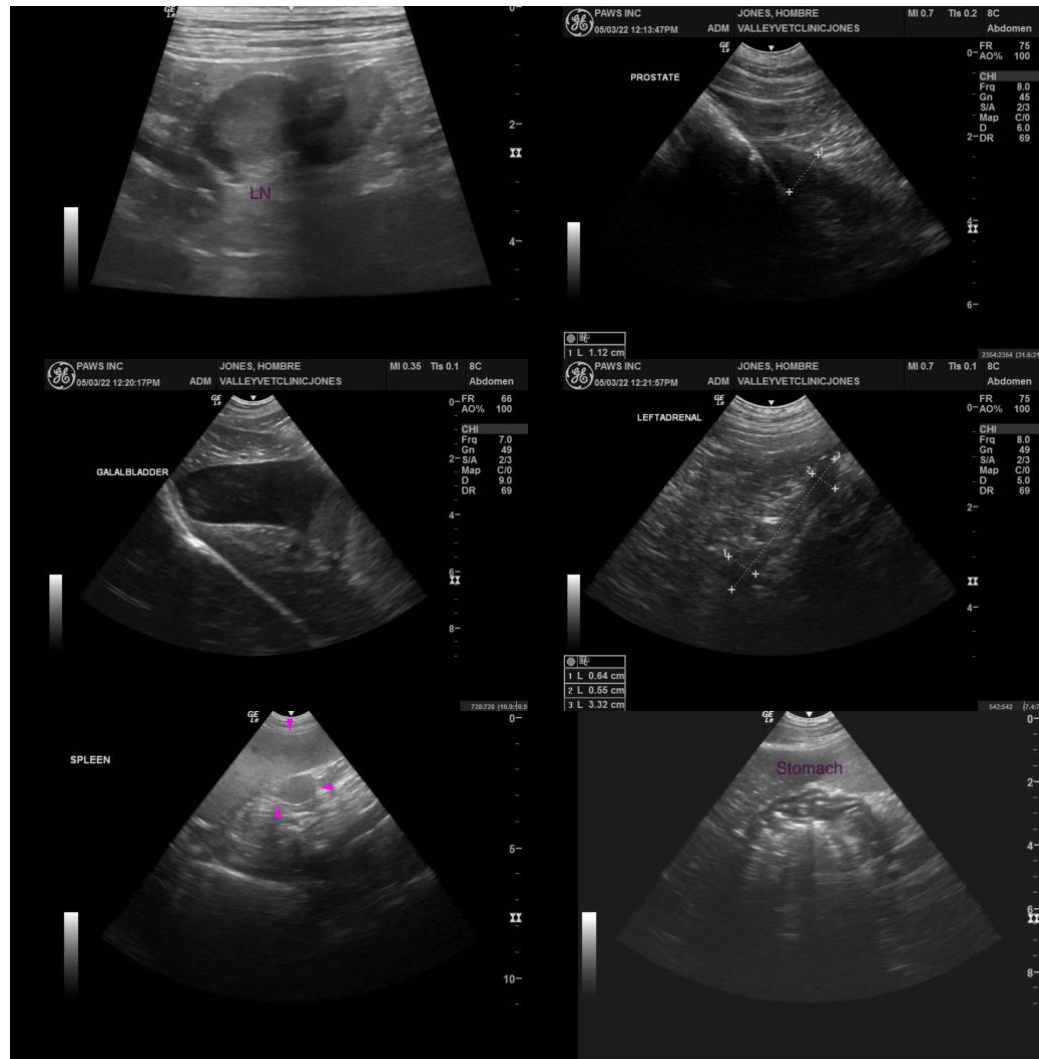
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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Prophylactic deworming with Fenbendazole at 50 mg/kg once a day for 5 days is recommended. Repeat above protocol in 3 weeks.
- Consider initiation of a probiotic with a high colony count (i.e., Provable Forte or Visbiome) and empirical treatment for small intestinal bacterial overgrowth with a 4-week course of Tylosin.
- A 6-week limited antigen diet trial to assess for food allergies
- A resting cortisol level to screen for hypoadrenocorticism. If resting cortisol level is < 2.0 mcg/dL, an ACTH stimulation test is recommended.
- Ultimately, endoscopic, or surgical biopsies may be necessary to get a definitive diagnosis.





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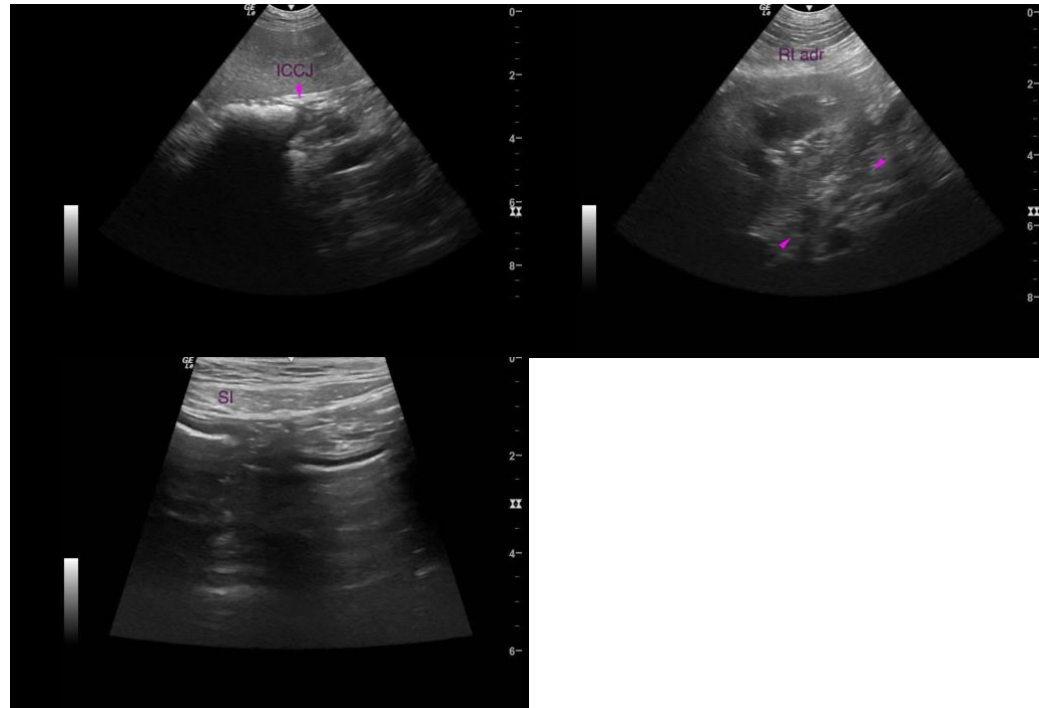
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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