



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Shiny Brown History of skin lesions, improving with Apoquel. Gets Carprofen intermittently for osteoarthritis. ALT has been progressively increasing.

SPECIES Clinical Exam Findings: BAR

Abnormal lab-work values: 5/1/2023 - ALT 473

Canine Fine Needle Aspirates: Client approved Sedation Only

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

BREED

Collie **Urinary System**

The urinary bladder is pelvically located and is minimally to mildly distended. The wall is of appropriate thickness for the level of repletion, with an irregular mucosal surface in the region of the apex. There is questionable mineralized debris within the lumen. No distinct calculi are observed. The region of the trigone is normal.

SEX

Neutered Male

The region of the prostate is not visualized due to its pelvic location.

AGE

9/11/2011

The left kidney is normal in size (6.60 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with mild loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

WEIGHT

73.20 lbs

The right kidney is normal in size (6.55 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with mild loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

INTERPRETED BY

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

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.82 cm at cranial pole) (0.49 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 right adrenal gland is in normal size (1.17 cm at cranial pole) (0.55 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.

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HOSPITAL NAME

Brighton AH

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (2.17 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.

REFERRING VET

Mackenzie Ciccone

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is hypoechoic relative to the spleen and slightly mottled in appearance. No distinct focal lesions are observed. Hepatic vasculature and intrahepatic biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. The portal vein to caudal vena cava ratio is approximately 1: 1.

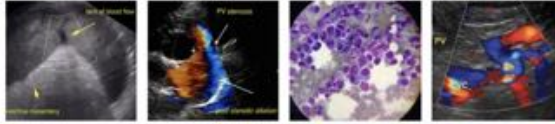
INVOICE

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The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. A small to moderate amount of aggregated, echogenic debris/sludge is observed within the lumen (some of which is adhered to the luminal surface and some of which is partially dependent, with stranding to the periphery). The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

DATE

5.8.23



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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 segmentally dilated with chyme. 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.

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.

Other

A brief echocardiogram reveals no evidence of pericardial effusion.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- Nonspecific diffuse hepatopathy. Differentials include inflammatory disease (i.e., bacterial cholangiohepatitis, chronic hepatitis), hepatotoxicosis (i.e., copper), Leptospirosis (less likely due to chronicity of the ALT elevation), fibrosis, infiltrative neoplasia (less likely), other hepatopathy.
- The gallbladder changes could be consistent with fasting, cholestasis or a developing mucocele.

Secondary Findings

- Mild bilateral chronic age-related renal changes

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Cytologic evaluation of the liver should be considered in this patient if clotting status is appropriate. A fine needle aspirate using a 25-gauge needle is recommended. If cytologic evaluation is inconclusive, consider a surgical liver biopsy with aerobic and anaerobic bile cultures and acquisition of additional hepatic tissue samples for copper quantitation. If the patient is to undergo anesthesia, three-view thoracic radiographs should be performed to assess cardiopulmonary status.
- If a more conservative approach is desired, consider empirical treatment for cholangiohepatitis with amoxicillin-clavulanic acid along with Ursodiol and other hepatic antioxidants. If liver values do not begin to improve within 7-10 days of initiating therapy, antibiotics should be discontinued, and hepatic tissue sampling reconsidered. If values do improve, a 4–6-week course of treatment is recommended.



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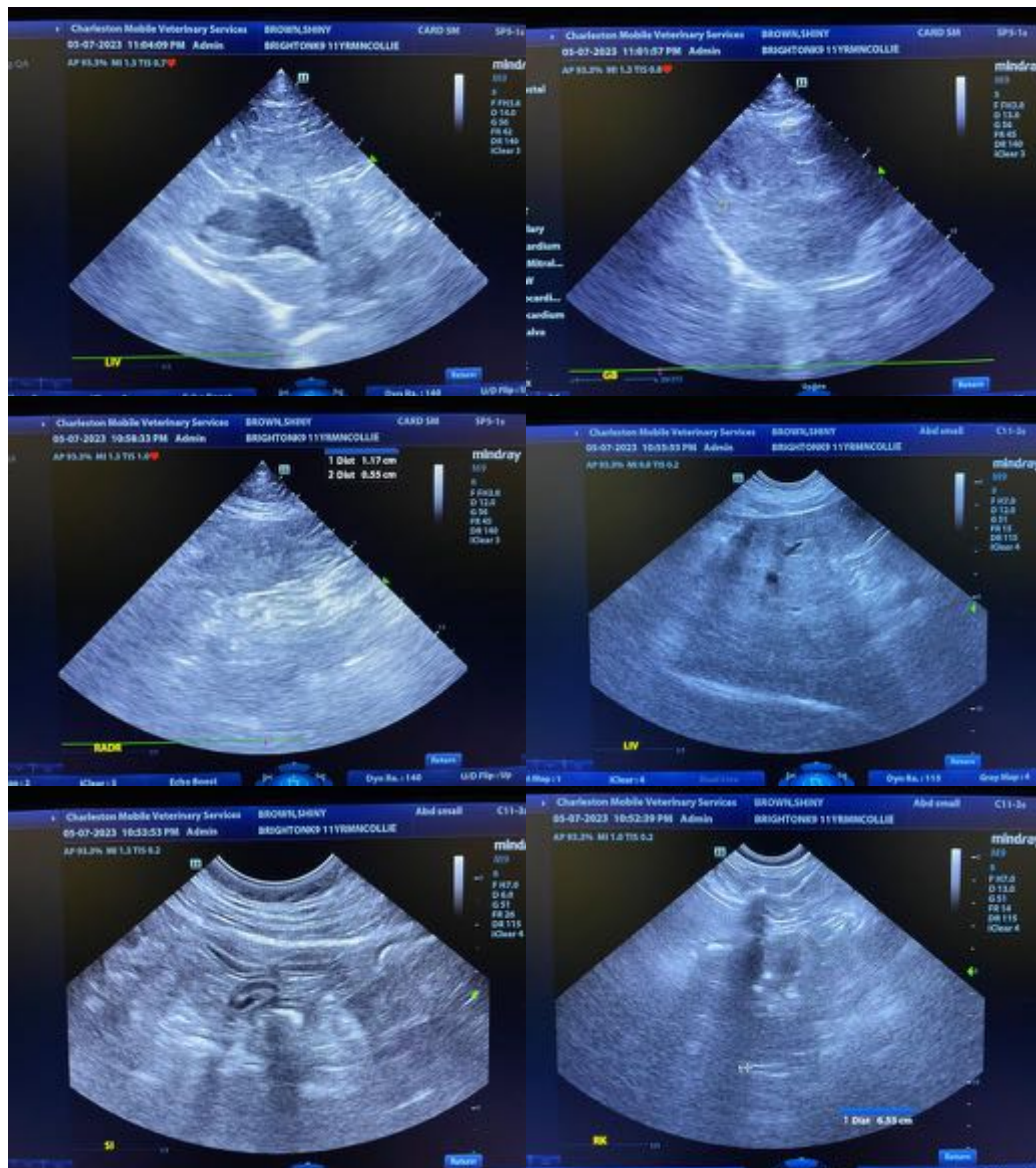
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- Leptospirosis testing (i.e., blood and urine PCR, serology) can be considered, particularly if the clinical suspicion for disease is high.
- Given the patient's breed and gall bladder changes, consider serial sonographic monitoring (i.e., every 3 months) to monitor for the development of a mucocele.



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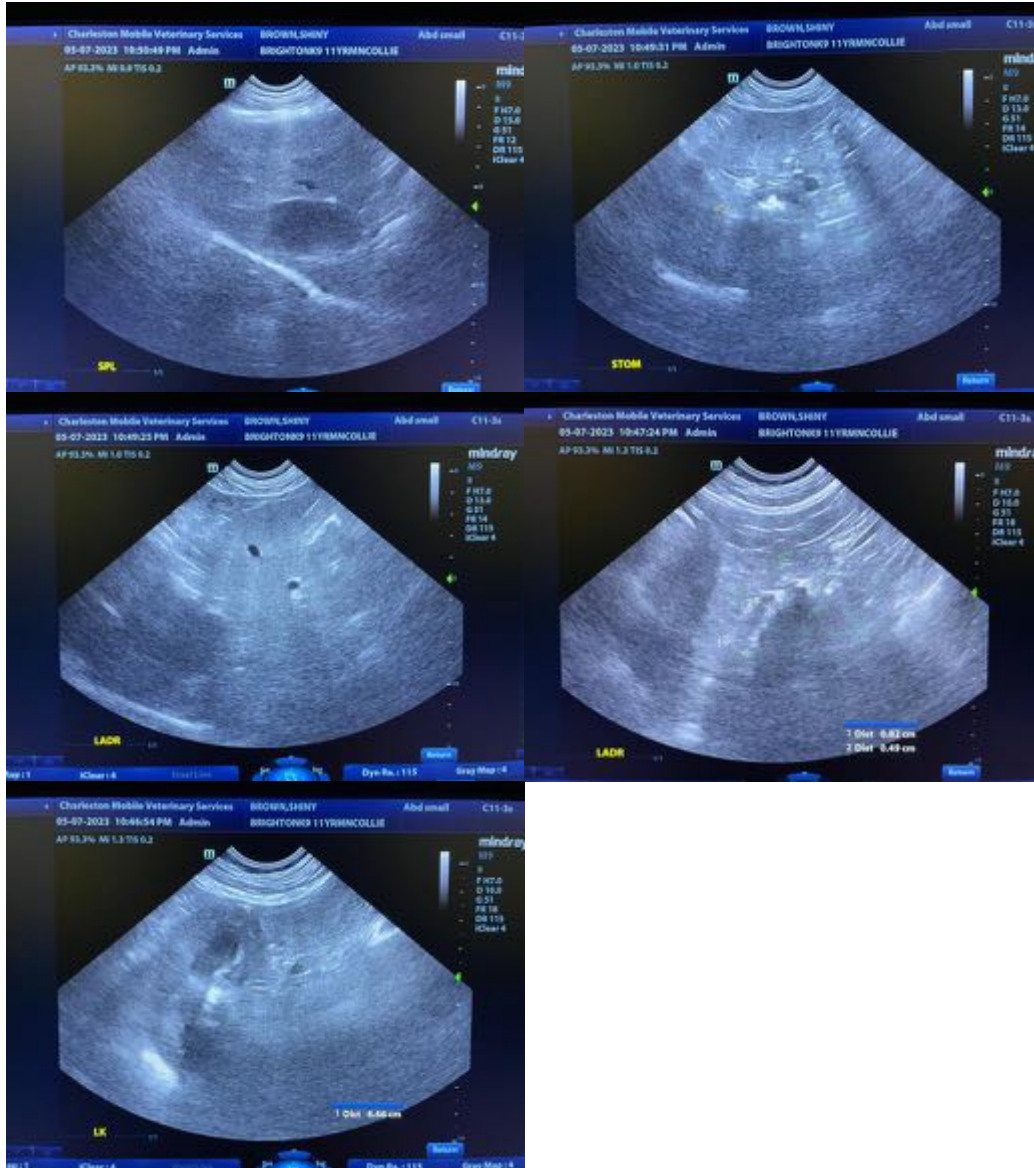
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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