



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Casey Bain  
History: vomiting, pancreatitis slow to resolve meds: famotidine, buprenorphine, cefazolin  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: SDMA 24, Creat 403

**SPECIES**

Canine

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**BREED**

Yorkshire Terrier

**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 mostly 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.

**SEX**

Neutered Male

The prostate is normal in size (0.91 cm in width) and shape. Parenchyma is homogenous. The prostatic urethra appears normal without evidence of dilation or obstruction.

**AGE**

12 years

The left kidney is normal size (3.08 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction. Trace pyelectasia is present. There is no evidence of nephroliths, infarcts or hydronephrosis. Renal vasculature is normal.

**WEIGHT**

3 kg

The right kidney is normal size (3.33 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with 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.

**INTERPRETED BY**

**Adrenal Glands**

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

The left adrenal gland is mildly enlarged (0.54 cm at cranial pole) (0.59 cm at caudal pole) (1.33 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.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Kelly Reschny

The right adrenal gland is borderline enlarged (0.84 cm at cranial pole) (0.56 cm at caudal pole) (1.67 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.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Chippawa AH

**Spleen**

The spleen is normal in size (1.17 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**

Dr. Dowell

**Liver**

The liver is subjectively normal in size with slight rounding of the contours of the left, lateral lobe. 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.

**INVOICE**

11010

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.

**DATE**

6/2/22



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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 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 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 mesentery in the cranial abdomen is hyperechoic. Trace free fluid is observed adjacent to the urinary bladder. The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

## ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

### Primary Findings

- The reactive mesentery in the cranial abdomen is consistent with focal peritonitis, the cause of which is unclear. It may be secondary to low-grade pancreatitis, gastroenteritis, other.

### Secondary Findings

- Mild, bilateral, adrenomegaly
- Minor, bilateral, chronic renal changes

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Supportive care for acute gastroenteritis/pancreatitis is recommended, including fluid therapy, gastric protectants, antiemetics, pain medication (as needed). Consider a cPLI to further assess for pancreatitis. If the patient's clinical signs do not improve in the next 48-72 hours, with supportive care, a more advanced GI workup may be warranted.

Given the azotemia, consider the following:

1. UPC
2. Urine culture and sensitivity
3. Baseline blood pressure measurement



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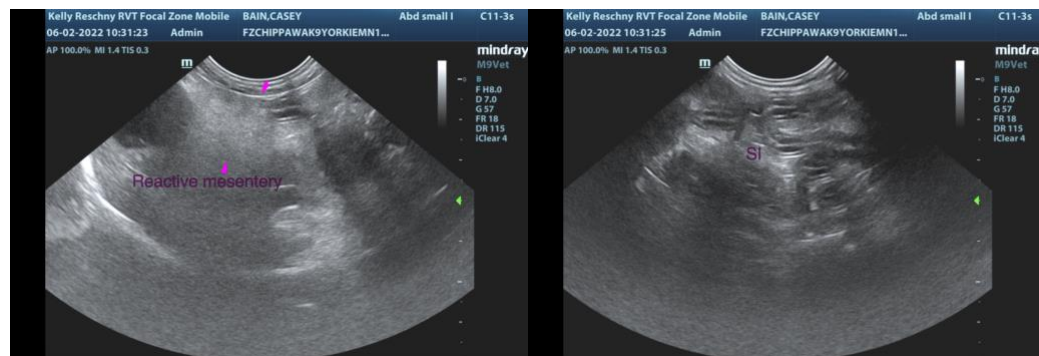
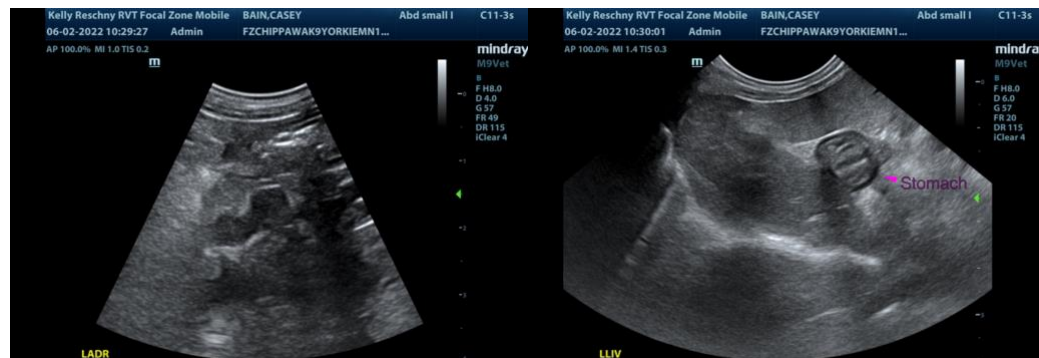
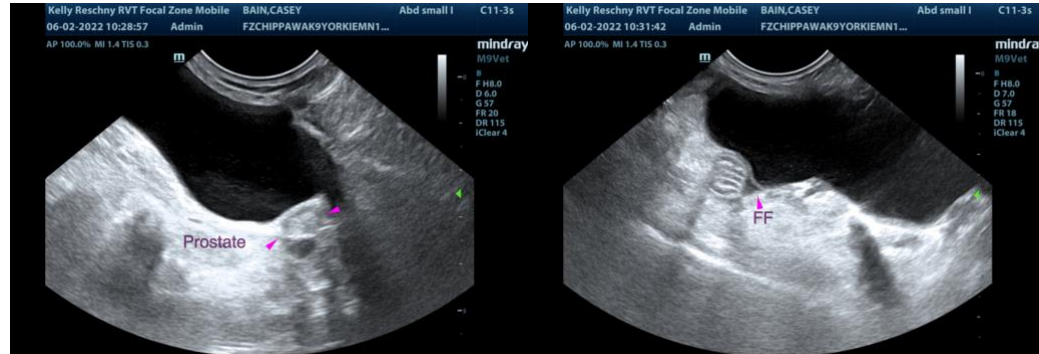
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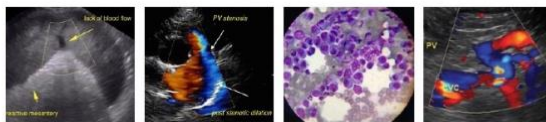
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be



**PATIENT**

of any further assistance, please contact me.

Casey Bain

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info@SonoPath.com

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