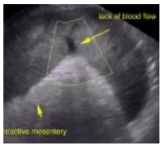
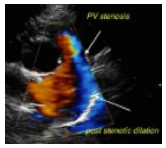
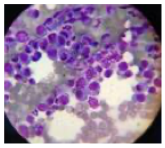
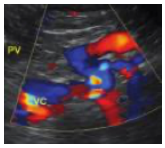





SonoPath.com
1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT
Benji Van Geuns

SPECIES
Canine

BREED
Schnauzer Mix

SEX
Neutered Male

AGE
10 years

WEIGHT
19 lbs

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY
Jenn

HOSPITAL NAME
Rockaway AH

REFERRING VET
Dr. Maniar

INVOICE
11166

DATE
6.28.22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: gastroenteritis

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

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. A scant amount of echogenic debris is suspended within the lumen. No masses, inflammatory changes or calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and the visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

The **prostate** is normal in size (1.08 cm in width) and shape. Parenchyma is homogenous. The prostatic urethra appears normal without evidence of dilation or obstruction.

The **left kidney** is normal size (4.52 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with mild to moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The **right kidney** is normal size (4.40 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with mild to moderate loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

The **left adrenal gland** is normal in length (0.30 cm at cranial pole) (0.38 cm at caudal pole) (0.45 cm in length); with a flattened contour; 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 normal size (0.97 cm at cranial pole) (0.41 cm at caudal pole) (1.41 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.

Spleen

The **spleen** is normal in size (1.97 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 prominent in size with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. 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** lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. Luminal contents are anechoic. 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 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. 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.

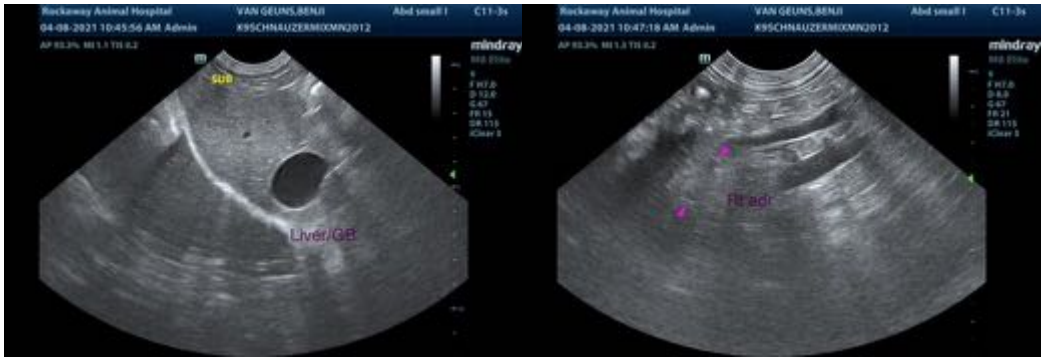
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- The prominent liver is likely secondary to a benign history (i.e., vacuolar hepatopathy or regenerative nodular hyperplasia). Alternatively, it may be a normal variant for this patient.
- Bilateral, chronic age-related renal changes
- The flattened left adrenal gland may be a normal variant for this patient or may be secondary to early atrophy (i.e., due to hypoadrenocorticism).

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Baseline lab work, including a CBC Chemistry panel, urinalysis and T4 is recommended, if not already performed.
- A fecal evaluation for ova and Giardia should also be considered.
- Supportive care for acute gastroenteritis is recommended. If the patient's clinical signs do not improve within 48-72 hours of medical management, a more advanced GI work-up may be warranted.



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