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Pet Animal Ultrasound Service
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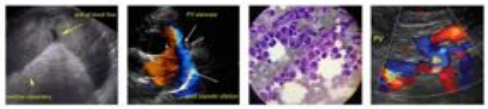

SonoPath
Clinical Sonography & Telecytology
EDUCATIONAL TELECONSULTATION SERVICES™
1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com SonoPath.com

PATIENT

Callie Duarte

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Cocker Spaniel

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

10 years

WEIGHT

20.1 kg

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Pamela Harrigan, RDCS

HOSPITAL NAME

Wignall AH

REFERRING VET

Allison Dietrich, DVM

INVOICE

13700

DATE

7.14.23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Worsening proteinuria. May, 2023: treated for UTI - recheck on July 1 - culture negative. UPC 5.4.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder is moderately distended. Luminal contents are anechoic. No cystic calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

The left kidney is normal in size (6.58 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and 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.

The right kidney is normal in size (5.94 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 hydroureter.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.68 cm at cranial pole) (0.66 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 (0.53 cm at cranial pole) (0.51 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.

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.28 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. The parenchyma is mildly heterogenous in appearance. No focal lesions are observed. Splenic vasculature is normal.

Liver

The liver is subjectively prominent in size with swollen curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is isoechoic relative to the spleen and exhibits mild heterogeneity. No distinct focal lesions are observed. Hepatic vasculature and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion.

The gall bladder is distended. The wall is normal in thickness. A large amount of aggregated, echogenic, partially dependent-to suspended sludge is observed within the lumen. 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 ileocecocolic junction and colonic wall are normal. The colonic lumen contains shadowing fecal material. There is no evidence of an obstructive pattern.

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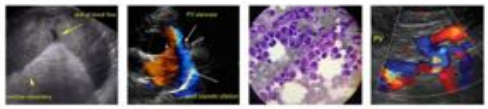

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Pancreas
The right limb of the pancreas is visible with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is largely isoechoic relative to surrounding omental fat and slightly mottled in appearance. The pancreatic duct is visible but not overtly dilated. There is no evidence of peripancreatic inflammation or effusion.

Free Abdomen
There is no obvious evidence of free fluid. A 1.56 x 0.48 medial iliac lymph node is visualized. The node is normal in shape and echogenicity.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- Mild bilateral nonspecific renal changes. Given the history of proteinuria, a protein-losing nephropathy (PLN) is suspected. Most PLNs are idiopathic. However, they can occasionally be secondary to infectious/inflammatory disease or neoplasia.

Secondary Findings

- The gallbladder changes could be consistent with cholestasis or an emerging mucocele.
- The diffuse hepatic changes are non-specific and could be consistent with vacuolar hepatopathy, regenerative nodular hyperplasia, and/or age-related remodeling. Inflammatory and infiltrative disease are considered less likely. Correlation with the patient's liver values is recommended.
- The splenic parenchymal changes are most consistent with a benign process such as lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, splenitis or antigenic stimulation with a low possibility of infiltrative neoplasia (i.e., lymphoma, mast cell neoplasia).
- The pancreatic changes are most consistent with age-related parenchymal remodeling, potentially secondary to a prior inflammatory episode, early fibrosis or chronic pancreatitis.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Consider further evaluation for infectious and neoplastic diseases (i.e., tick panel, thoracic radiographs, respectively) if not already performed. Also consider the following:

  1. Angiotensin II receptor blocker (e.g., telmisartan)
  2. Antithrombotic (e.g., clopidogrel at 2.5 mg/kg PO q 24 hours)
  3. Omega-3 fatty acids (65 mg/kg of DHA and EPA combined daily)
  4. Prescription renal diet
  5. Baseline blood pressure measurement with serial monitoring thereafter
  6. Routine monitoring of UPC and bloodwork (CBC, chemistry panel) to assess for progressive disease

- Given the gall bladder changes, Ursodeoxycholic acid (Ursodiol) is recommended. Serial sonographic monitoring (e.g., every 6-8 weeks) of the gall bladder is recommended to assess for progression to a fully formed mucocele. If progression occurs, a cholecystectomy may be warranted.

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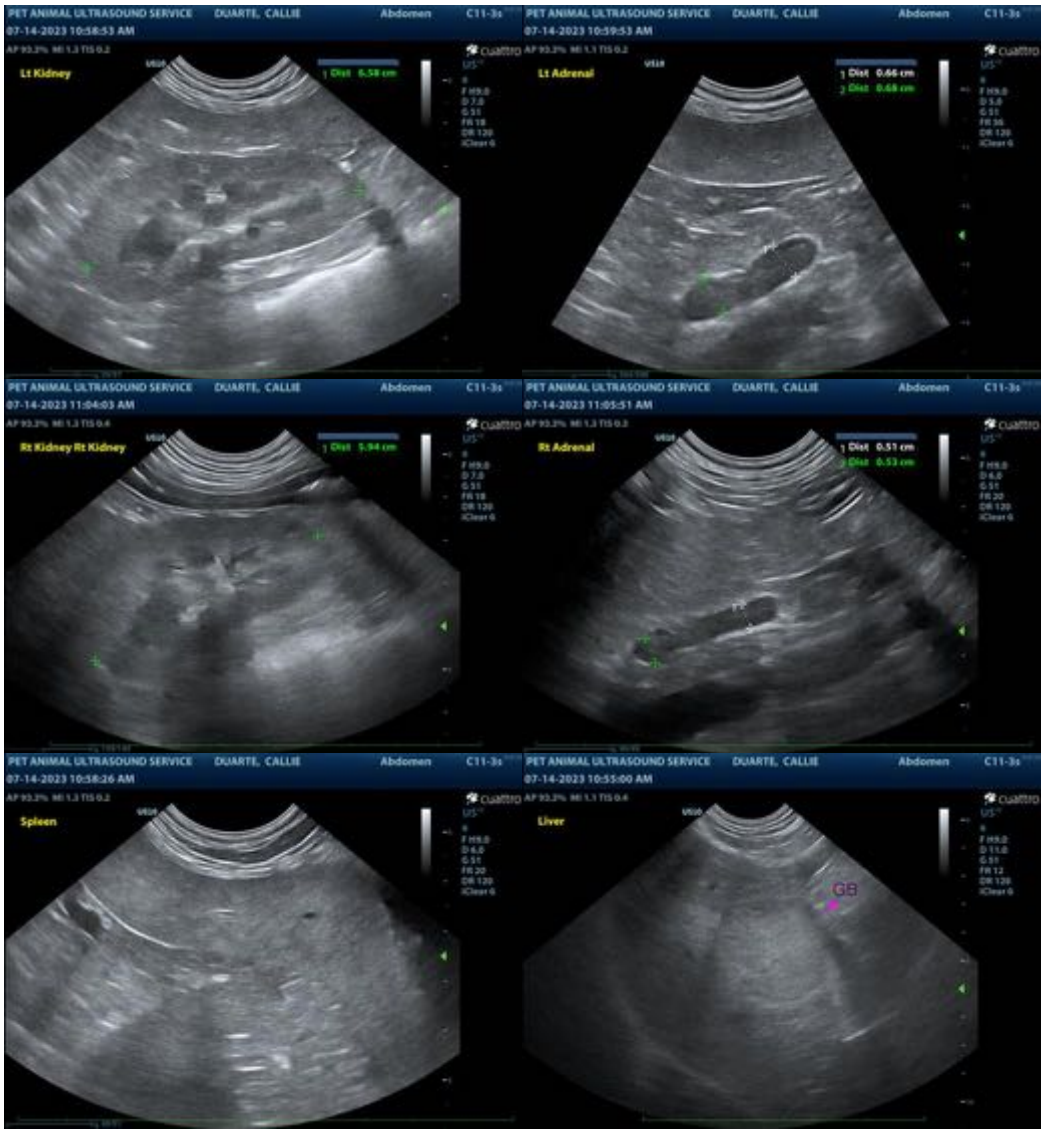

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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)
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