

PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Samuel Biela
 History: history of allergies managed on Apoquel. No significant abnormalities noted on exam.
 Increase in ALP (664).

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Mixed

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

7 years

WEIGHT

77 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Pamela Harrigan, RDCS

HOSPITAL NAME

Anchor AH

REFERRING VET

Nicole Mulready, DVM

INVOICE

13761

DATE

7.20.23

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 the proximal urethra, visible to a depth of 1-2 cm, are normal.

The prostate is normal in size (1.05 cm in width) and shape. Parenchyma is homogenous. The prostatic urethra appears normal without evidence of dilation or obstruction.

The left kidney is normal in size (7.67 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. The cortex is isoechoic relative to the spleen. 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 in size (7.44 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. The cortex is isoechoic relative to the spleen. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with 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 size (0.55 cm at cranial pole) (0.57 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 (0.59 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.

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (2.05 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.

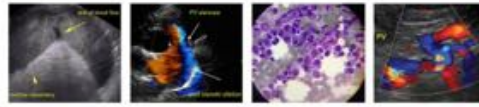
Liver

The liver is subjectively 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 gastric lumen is moderately distended with ingesta. The gastric wall is normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. 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



PATIENT

detail. Discreet masses are not identified. The colonic wall is normal. There is no evidence of an obstructive pattern.

Samuel Biela

SPECIES

Pancreas

A portion of the pancreas is obscured by the gastric distention. In the visualized portion no obvious abnormalities are seen.

Canine

BREED

Free Abdomen

The peritoneal cavity is normal. There is no evidence of inflammation or effusion. The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

Mixed

SEX

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Neutered Male

Primary Findings

AGE

- An obvious cause for the elevated ALP is not definitively identified in this study. Top differentials include microscopic regenerative nodular hyperplasia and age-related remodeling. More insidious hepatic pathology is possible, but considered less likely.

7 years

WEIGHT

Secondary Findings

77 lbs

- Bilateral chronic age-related renal changes
- Gall bladder debris - incidental

INTERPRETED BY

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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

- Fine-needle aspiration of the liver can be considered (if clotting status is appropriate). However, results may be of low yield. Alternatively, if a more conservative approach is desired, consider serial monitoring (i.e., every 3 months) of the patient's liver values. If values continue to increase, a repeat abdominal ultrasound +/- a comprehensive GI work-up may be warranted.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Pamela Harrigan, RDCS

HOSPITAL NAME

Anchor AH

REFERRING VET

Nicole Mulready, DVM

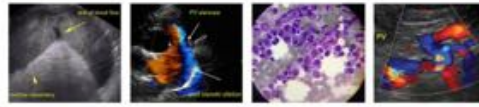
INVOICE

13761

DATE

7.20.23





PATIENT

Samuel Biela

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Mixed

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

7 years

WEIGHT

77 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Pamela Harrigan, RDCS

HOSPITAL NAME

Anchor AH

REFERRING VET

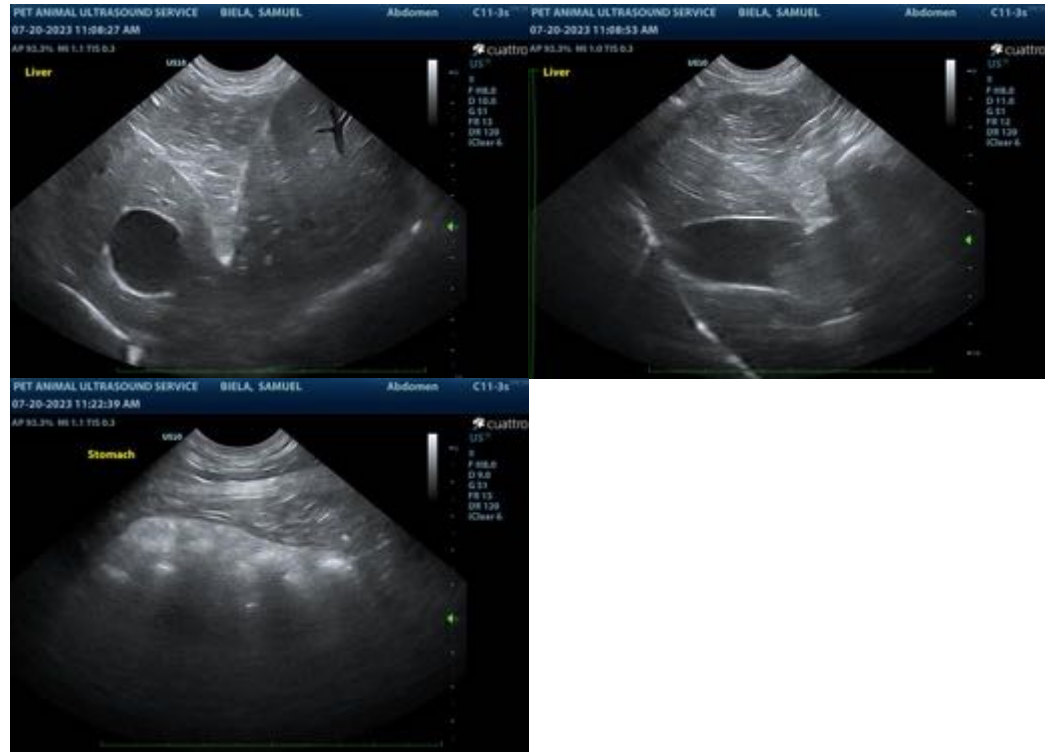
Nicole Mulready, DVM

INVOICE

13761

DATE

7.20.23



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)
info@SonoPath.com