

**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

9.22.2022 Hx of decreased appetite. Coughing/gagging episodes -seemed to respond to doxy/cough tabs, but no hx of exposure to dog with

PATIENT kennel cough. Radiographs showed concern for craniorganomegaly in abdomen.

Carlo Groah Current Medications: Doxycycline, Cough tabs.

Lab Results: See attached.

CBC and mini chemistry panel unremarkable. T4 normal.

SPECIES Radiographs: Concern for abdominal craniomegaly/mass effect.

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.

Canine Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.

Stat Report: Not requested.

BREED Imaging Performed By: Andi Parkinson, BS, RDMS.

Golden Retriever Mix

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**SEX** *Urinary System*

Neutered Male

The **urinary bladder** wall is normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder lumen is moderately distended with anechoic urine. No masses, inflammatory changes or calculi are observed. The region of the trigone is normal.

AGE

5/12/2011

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

WEIGHT

94.5lbs

The **left kidney** is normal size (7.10 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with minimal loss of corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The **right kidney** is normal size (7.27 cm in length); normal shape and architecture with smooth peripheral margins. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with normal corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro, DMV,
Diplomate DACVIM
(Small Animal
Internal Medicine)

Adrenal Glands

The **left adrenal gland** is normal size (0.69 cm at cranial pole) (0.71 cm at caudal pole) (2.54 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

Bayside Animal
Medical Center

The **right adrenal gland** is normal size (0.63 cm at cranial pole) (0.68 cm at caudal pole) (2.39 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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Buchanan

Spleen

The **spleen** is normal in size (2.43 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. A 1.52 cm ill-defined, hyperechoic nodule is observed near the hilus. Splenic vasculature is normal.

INVOICE

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Liver

The **liver** is subjectively enlarged with normal curvilinear peripheral contours. The parenchyma is isoechoic relative to the spleen and diffusely homogeneous in appearance. No distinct focal lesions are observed. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion.

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 **gastric lumen** is moderately distended with ingesta and gas. 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 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.

Other

A **brief echocardiogram** reveals no evidence of pericardial effusion or obvious right atrial/auricular mass.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

- Suspected benign diffuse hepatopathy. Vacuolar hepatopathy and regenerative nodular hyperplasia are the top differentials. Inflammatory disease is considered unlikely in light of the normal liver enzymes. Infiltrative neoplasia is possible, but also considered unlikely given the sonographic appearance of the liver.

Secondary Findings

- The hyperechoic splenic nodule is most consistent with a benign process (i.e., myelolipoma).
- If the patient was fasted for the study, ingesta within the gastric lumen could suggest delayed gastric emptying.

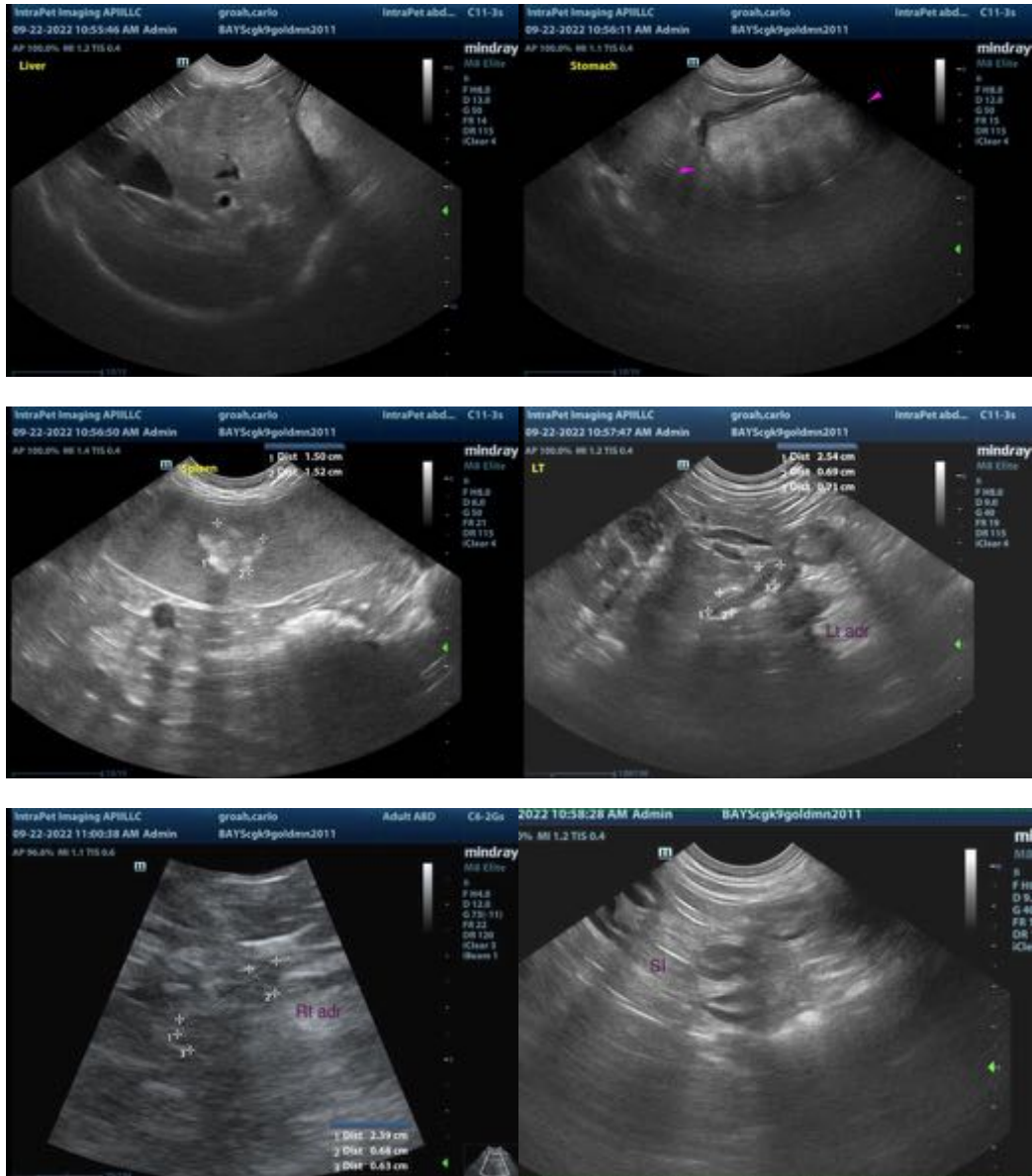
*An obvious cause for the patient's inappetence is not identified in this study.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the patient's history of coughing and gagging, three-view thoracic and cervical radiographs are recommended. Also consider an upper airway evaluation (for laryngeal paralysis, masses) and possible bronchoscopy with bronchoalveolar lavage.

Orthopedic and neurologic examinations are also recommended to assess for nonmetabolic causes of inappetence.

If the above diagnostics are inconclusive, a more advanced GI work-up (i.e., malabsorption panel, fecal evaluation for ova and Giardia, +/- GI biopsies) 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, MPH, DVM, Diplomate DACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine)
info@SonoPath.com