

**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

9/26/22

Chronic enterocolitis symptoms, hx of ingestion of steak bone 3 weeks ago possible splenomegaly

PATIENT

Soldier Cunningham

Current Medications: fortiflora SID 30d, Metronidazole 500mg - 1.25tabs PO.BID 7d. O transitioning to senior diet from adult kibble

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.

Sedation: Patient sedated with Dexdomitor and Torbugesic.

Stat Report: Not requested.

Imaging Performed By: Andi Parkinson, BS, RDMS.

SPECIES

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**BREED**

Labrador

Urinary System

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.

SEX

Male, neutered

The prostate is not definitively visualized due to its pelvic location.

AGE

7/20/2014

The left kidney is normal size (8.36 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 hydroureter.

WEIGHT

101.6 lbs.

The right kidney is normal size (8.42 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 hydroureter.

INTERPRETED BYAndrea Nicastro, DVM,
Diplomate ACVIM
(Small Animal Internal
Medicine)**Adrenal Glands**

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.79 cm at cranial pole) (0.80 cm at caudal pole) (3.18 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 NAMENoah's Ark Veterinary
& Boarding Resort

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.67 cm at cranial pole) (0.74 cm at caudal pole) (2.97 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. Harrison-Jackson

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (2.13 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. A few small, ill-defined myelolipomas are visualized. Splenic vasculature is normal.

INVOICE

14010

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 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 distended with ingesta and a small amount of fluid. 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. 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 peritoneal cavity is normal. There is no evidence of inflammation or effusion. A 1.93 cm jejunal lymph node is observed just medial to the spleen.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings:

- If the patient was fasted for this study, the presence of ingesta within the gastric lumen could suggest delayed gastric emptying.

Secondary Findings:

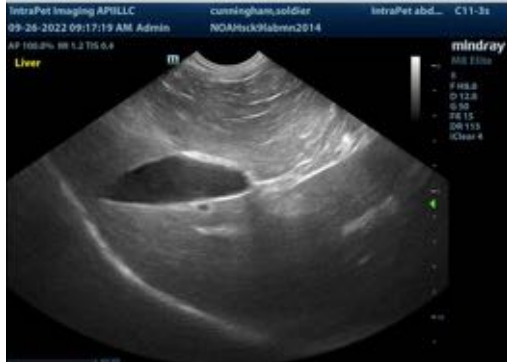
- The prominent jejunal lymph node is likely reactive.
- Minor, bilateral, age-related renal changes.

*An obvious cause for the patient's clinical signs is not identified in this study. Considerations include microscopic gastrointestinal disease (i.e., primary motility disorder, food allergy, inflammatory bowel disease, infectious/parasitic disease), underlying metabolic issue (i.e., hypoadrenocorticism), mild chronic pancreatitis, other.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The following diagnostics/treatment recommendations can be considered:

1. Serum cobalamin, folate, PLI and TLI
2. A fecal evaluation for ova/Giardia
3. Prophylactic deworming with Fenbendazole
4. 6-week hydrolyzed protein or limited antigen diet trial to assess for food allergies.
5. Resting cortisol level to screen for hypoadrenocorticism.
6. Depending on the results of the above diagnostics/therapeutics, endoscopic or surgical gastrointestinal biopsies may be warranted. Three-view thoracic radiographs should be performed prior to any anesthetic event.





The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. 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.

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