



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Brewer Manzi 2 week history of diarrhea.

**SPECIES ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Canine *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. Ureteral papillae and visualized portion of the proximal urethra, visible to a depth of 2 cm, are normal.

**BREED**

Australian Shepherd

**SEX**

The prostate is normal in size (0.84 cm in width) and shape. Parenchyma is homogenous. The prostatic urethra appears normal without evidence of dilation or obstruction.

Male, neutered

**AGE**

The left kidney is normal size (5.14 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.

2 Yrs.

**WEIGHT**

The right kidney is normal size (5.89 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.

16 kg.

***Adrenal Glands***

**INTERPRETED BY**

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.41 cm at cranial pole) (0.62 cm at caudal pole); 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.

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(Small Animal Internal  
Medicine)

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.77 cm at cranial pole) (0.29 cm at caudal pole); 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.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

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***Spleen***

The spleen is normal in size (1.65 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.

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Blue Pearl

***Liver***

**REFERRING VET**

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 portal vein: caudal vena cava ratio is approximately 1:1. 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.

Dr. Adam

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**DATE**

3/6/23

***Gastrointestinal***



**PATIENT**

Brewer Manzi

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The gastric lumen is mildly to moderately distended with ingesta, consistent with a post-prandial presentation. 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 is normal to borderline thickened (up to 0.46 cm) with retention of the normal layering pattern. There is slight disruption in the normal 1:3 muscularis: mucosal ration in most segments. 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**

Trace free fluid is observed. 1-2 prominent mesenteric lymph nodes are visible, the largest measuring 1.58 cm in length. The nodes are normal in shape and echogenicity.

**Other**

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

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- The small intestinal wall changes are most consistent with inflammatory bowel disease with some potential for emerging lymphoma.
- The prominent abdominal lymph nodes are most consistent with reactive lymphadenitis or lymphoid hyperplasia. Neoplastic infiltration is considered less likely.
- Trace ascites, the cause of which is unclear.

**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 is recommended.
4. A 6-week limited antigen diet trial to assess for food allergies.
5. Consider a 4-week course of Tylosin at 15-20 mg/kg by mouth every 12 hours as empirical treatment for small intestinal bacterial overgrowth.
6. Initiation of a probiotic and fiber supplement may be beneficial.



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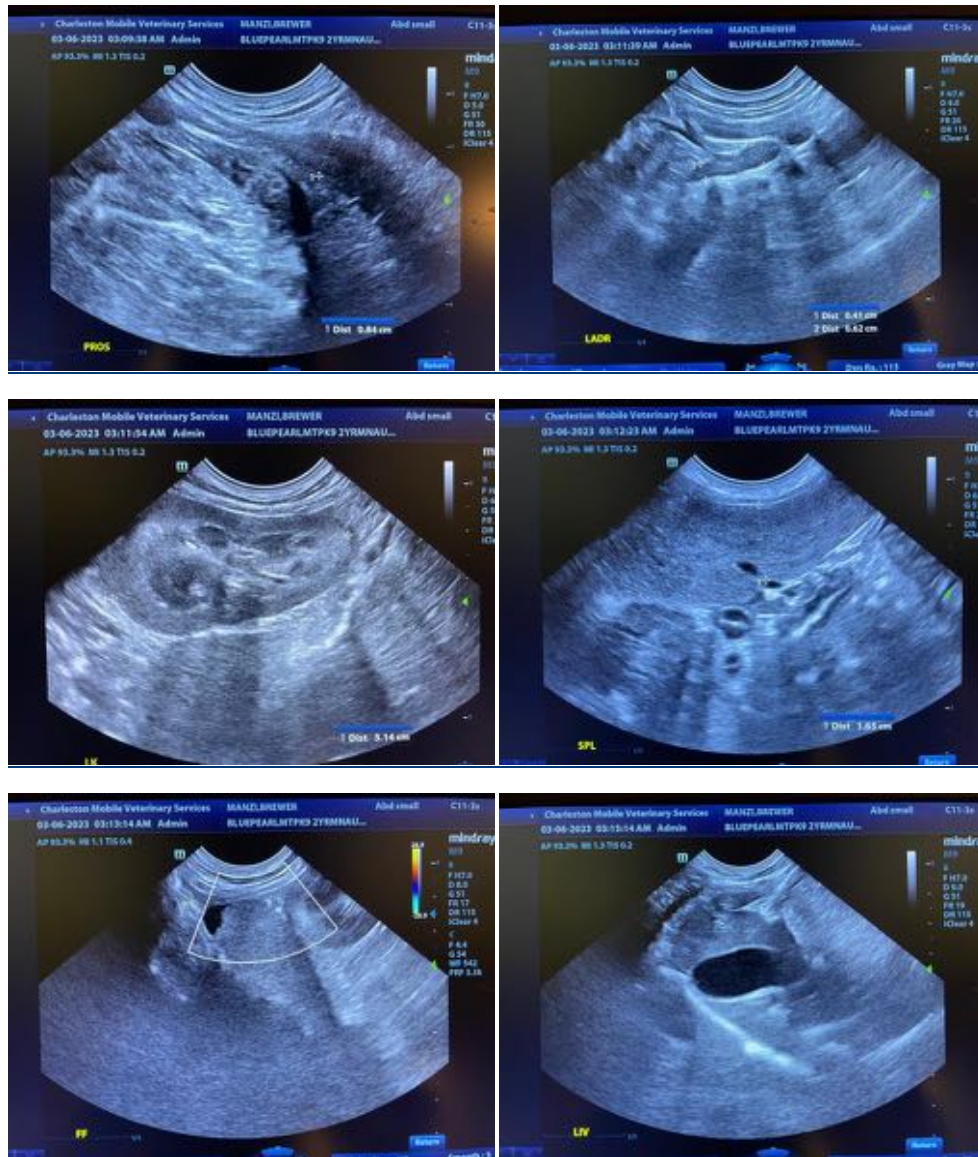
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7. A resting cortisol level to screen for hypoadrenocorticism. If resting cortisol level is < 2.0 mcg/dL, an ACTH stimulation test is recommended.
8. Depending on the results of the above diagnostics/therapeutics, endoscopic or surgical gastrointestinal biopsies may be warranted.
9. Three-view thoracic radiographs should be performed prior to any anesthetic event.





**PATIENT**

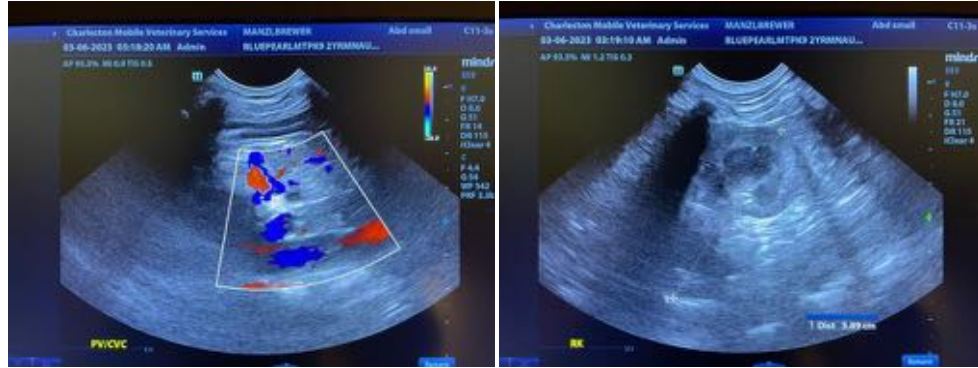
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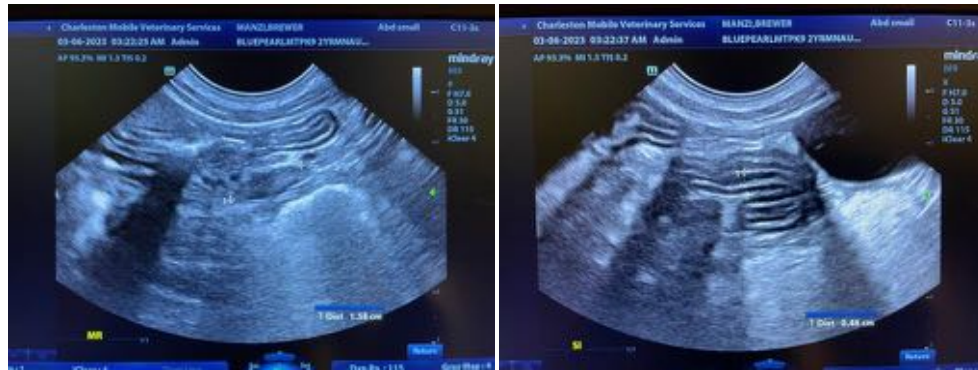


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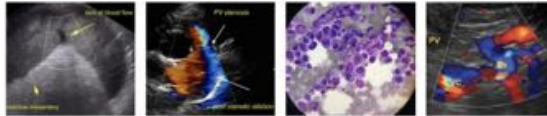
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible



**PATIENT**

in the image/video clips provided.

Brewer Manzi

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.

**SPECIES**

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