



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Heasha Beckham

History: Lethargic, sores on body, being treated for ITP. Has been on Prednisone.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: June 1 - non regenerative anemia, leukocytosis, neutrophilia, monocytosis, thrombocytopenia but improving. Poss small liver on rads.

SPECIES

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

BREED

Siberian Husky

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 2 cm, are normal.

SEX

Female, spayed

The left kidney is subjectively normal size; 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.

AGE

8 Yrs.

The right kidney is normal size (6.93 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.

WEIGHT

28.4 kg.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is subjectively normal in length (0.33 cm at cranial pole) (0.30 cm at caudal pole) with a flattened contour. The glandular echogenicity and detail are unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition are normal. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

INTERPRETED BY

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

The region of the right adrenal gland is evaluated. No obvious pathology is observed in this region.

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (1.61 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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Crystal Hill

Liver

The liver is subjectively prominent in size 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 mostly anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal/not seen.

HOSPITAL NAME

Lynden AC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Babcock

Gastrointestinal

The gastric lumen is not distended. The gastric wall is normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. 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 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.

DATE

6/19/23



PATIENT

Heasha Beckham

Free Abdomen

SPECIES

Canine

Other

BREED

Siberian Husky

A 0.9 x 0.8 cm irregular echogenic structure, suspected to be a thrombus, is observed in the vessel in the left mid-abdomen.

SEX

Female, spayed

AGE

8 Yrs.

- Possible thrombus in the left mid-abdomen.
- The flattened left adrenal gland is likely secondary to chronic corticosteroid use with subsequent atrophy (the right adrenal gland is not definitively visualized).
- The hepatic parenchymal changes are most consistent with a steroid hepatopathy. Other differentials include inflammatory disease, hepatotoxicosis (i.e., copper), infiltrative neoplasia (less likely), other hepatopathy. Correlation with the patient's liver values is recommended.

WEIGHT

28.4 kg.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- A comprehensive tick panel is recommended, if not already performed.
- Three-view thoracic radiographs should be considered to assess for occult neoplasia/infection in the chest.
- If the platelet count stabilizes, consider biopsies of the cutaneous lesions.
- If anemia and thrombocytopenia persist, a bone marrow aspirate may be warranted.
- Regarding the possible thrombus, consider a recheck ultrasound in 3-5 days to assess for progression.

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

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

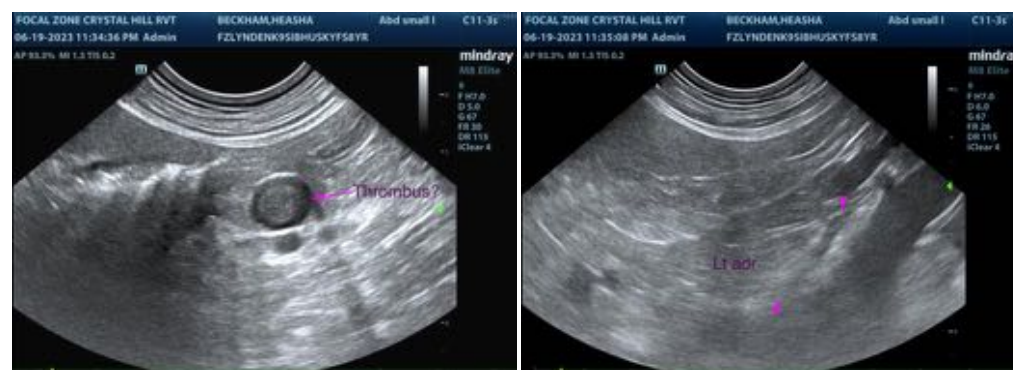
Crystal Hill

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PATIENT

Heasha Beckham

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Siberian Husky

SEX

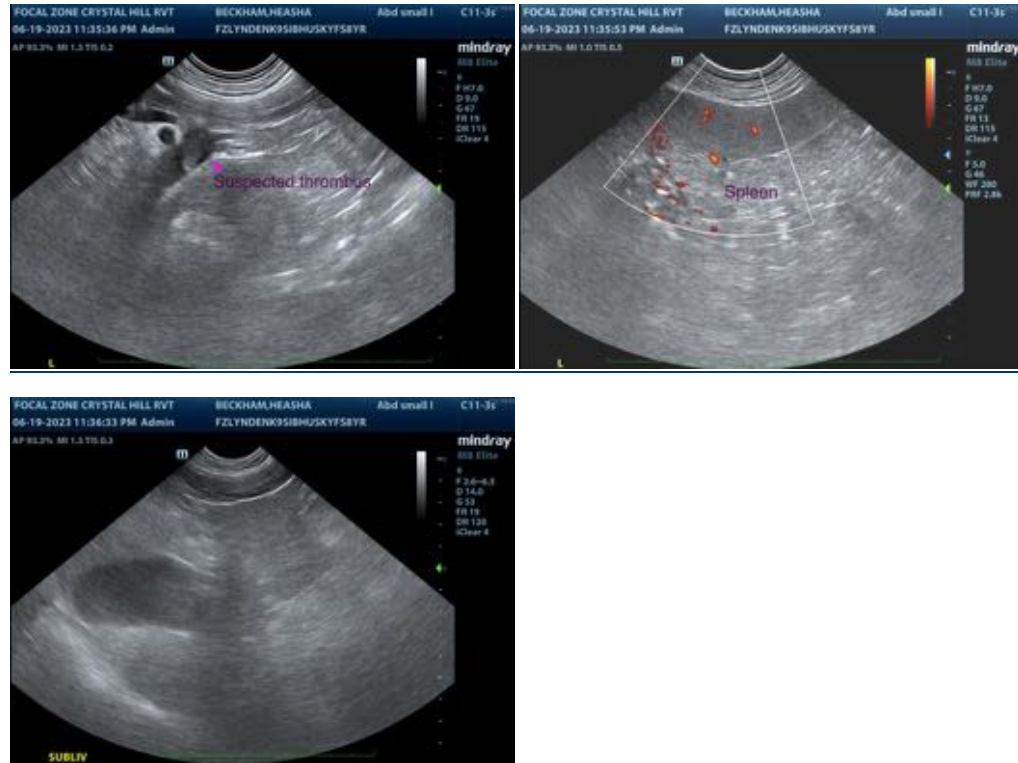
Female, spayed

AGE

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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.

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