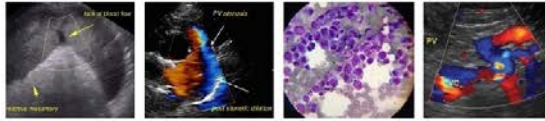




PATIENT	PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS
Pepper Butt	Abd palpation normal meds: clavaseptin Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: chronically elevated ALKP
SPECIES	ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN
Canine	Urinary System
BREED	The urinary bladder is moderately distended with anechoic contents. No masses, inflammatory changes, echogenic sediment or cystoliths are observed. The urinary bladder, trigone and visible pelvic urethra are normal in thickness with a smooth mucosal surface.
Beagle	
SEX	The right kidney is normal in size (7.37 cm), shape and echogenicity. It has smooth peripheral margination. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with appropriate corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral or infarcts observed.
Spayed Female	
AGE	The left kidney is normal in size (6.42 cm), shape and echogenicity. It has smooth peripheral margination. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with appropriate corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral or infarcts observed.
9 Years	
WEIGHT	Adrenal Glands
16.3 kg	Adrenal glands are mildly plump/swollen in size. Normal shape and contour are maintained without evidence of capsular invasion. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal. The right adrenal gland measures 2.98 cm long x 1.74 cm at the cranial pole and 0.78 cm at the caudal pole. The left adrenal gland measures 2.48 cm long x 0.57 cm at the cranial pole and 0.62 cm at the caudal pole.
INTERPRETED BY	Spleen
Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM	The spleen is subjectively normal in size with a normal smooth capsular contour. Parenchyma is appropriately finely textured and homogenous with normal echogenicity relative to surrounding tissue (hyperechoic to liver). No focal nodules or masses are observed. Splenic vasculature appears normal.
IMAGING PERFORMED BY	Liver
Kelly Reschny	Liver is subjectively enlarged with mildly irregular margins. Parenchyma is heterogenous characterized by multiple poorly defined hypoechoic nodules within otherwise hyperechoic liver parenchyma. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion.
HOSPITAL NAME	Gastrointestinal
Hespeler AH	The gallbladder is non-distended in size. The wall is smooth without visible thickening. Luminal contents are primarily anechoic. There is no evidence of cystic or common bile duct dilation.
REFERRING VET	
Dr. Bhinder	
INVOICE	
44160	The stomach wall is normal in thickness (canine < 0.5 cm and feline < 0.4 cm) and layering. The lumen of the stomach is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.
DATE	
1/11/23	The visible small intestines are normal in wall thickness and layering (canine duodenum < 0.5 cm and feline duodenum < 0.4 cm; other < 0.3 cm). Small intestinal motility appears adequate (1-3 contractions per min). The lumen of the small intestine is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease.



PATIENT

The visible colon is normal in wall thickness (< 0.2 cm) and layering. Contents are consistent with normal formed feces and gas.

Pepper Butt

Pancreas

SPECIES

The pancreatic parenchyma is appropriately isoechoic to surrounding tissue. Visible capsule is smooth and normal in contour. There is no visible pancreatic duct dilation. There is no evidence of active peripancreatic inflammation.

Canine

BREED

Free Abdomen

Beagle

There is no evidence of free peritoneal effusion noted in these images.

SEX

There is no apparent lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

Spayed Female

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

AGE

- **Mild bilateral adrenomegaly** – consistent with adrenal hyperplasia secondary to pituitary dependent hyperadrenocorticism vs stress or normal variant. Interpret in combination with clinical signs of hyperadrenocorticism.

9 Years

WEIGHT

- **Heterogenous Liver** – These changes are most consistent with benign processes such as nodular hyperplasia, steroid (vacuolar) hepatopathy, extramedullary hematopoiesis or possibly chronic inflammatory disease and less commonly infiltrative round cell or metastatic neoplasia.

16.3 kg

INTERPRETED BY

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

Differentials for an increased ALP are vast and non-specific. Differentials include, but are not limited to, benign nodular hyperplasia which occurs in 70% of older dogs and often does not result in an abnormal ultrasound, reactive or idiopathic/vacuolar hepatopathy, cholestasis and/or hyperadrenocorticism as well as many chronic non-hepatobiliary diseases such as chronic infections/inflammation from dental disease, IBD, neoplasia, hyperlipidemia, hypothyroidism, chronic pancreatitis, chronic stress, etc.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

There is no ultrasonographic evidence of cholestasis. Adrenocortical testing such as a low dose dexamethasone suppression test could be considered if clinical signs of hyperadrenocorticism are present. Ursodiol could be considered if gallbladder sludge is noted. A fine needle aspirate of the liver could be considered if patient's coagulation status is appropriate. Otherwise, recommendations include addressing any other concurrent disease and monitoring. If values are progressive, recheck imaging is recommended.

Kelly Reschny

HOSPITAL NAME

Hespeler AH

REFERRING VET

Specifically for this patient, if clinical signs of hyperadrenocorticism are present, then next steps to consider are testing for that, beginning with a low-dose Dexamethasone suppression test. However, without supporting clinical signs, further evaluation is not indicated until or if clinical signs develop.

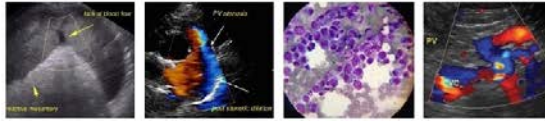
Dr. Bhinder

INVOICE

44160

DATE

1/11/23



PATIENT

Pepper Butt

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Beagle

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

9 Years

WEIGHT

16.3 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Reschny

HOSPITAL NAME

Hespeler AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Bhinder

INVOICE

44160

DATE

1/11/23



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.

Beth Johnson, DVM, DACVIM
Beth.Johnson@sonopath.com