

**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

1/26/23 Not eating, might have eaten mold or mulch, pancreatitis.

PATIENT Current Medications: Sucralfate TID, Famotidine 20mg BID, Metronidazole 500mg 2 BID, Cerenia 60mg 2 SID.

Zulu Timlin Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.

Sedation: Declined.

Stat Report: Declined.

SPECIES Imaging Performed By: Rachel Brillhart, RDMS.

Canine

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

German Shepherd X

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.

SEX

Neutered Male

The area of the prostate is examined without evident pathology.

AGE

11/18/17

The right kidney is normal in size (7.38 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.

WEIGHT

104 Pounds

The left kidney is normal in size (7.15 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.

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

Adrenal Glands

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (3.03 cm long x 0.81 cm at the cranial pole and 0.69 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

HOSPITAL NAME

Forest Hill Vet

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (3.14 cm long x 0.77 cm at the cranial pole and 0.75 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Saad

Spleen

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.

INVOICE

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Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal smooth curvilinear peripheral contour. Parenchyma is appropriately hypoechoic to the spleen in echogenicity and appropriately mildly coarse and homogenous in echotexture. No focal lesions are observed. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion.

Gallbladder is moderately distended with anechoic bile as well as mild suspended and gravity dependent echogenic debris. The wall is smooth without visible thickening. There is no evidence of cystic or CBD dilation. There is no evidence of effusion or inflammation.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach wall is normal in thickness (canine < 0.5 cm and feline < 0.4 cm) and layering. The lumen of the stomach is markedly distended with fluid and a bright curvilinear interface with strong acoustic shadow. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.

Diffusely, 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 largely empty. Focally, however, there is a loop of small bowel that is markedly plicated with a highly echogenic linear structure running throughout the center of the lumen within the plication. Both the stomach and the plicated bowel are surrounded by hyperechoic enhanced mesenteric fat.

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

Pancreas

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.

Free Abdomen

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

There is no apparent lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

PRIMARY FINDINGS

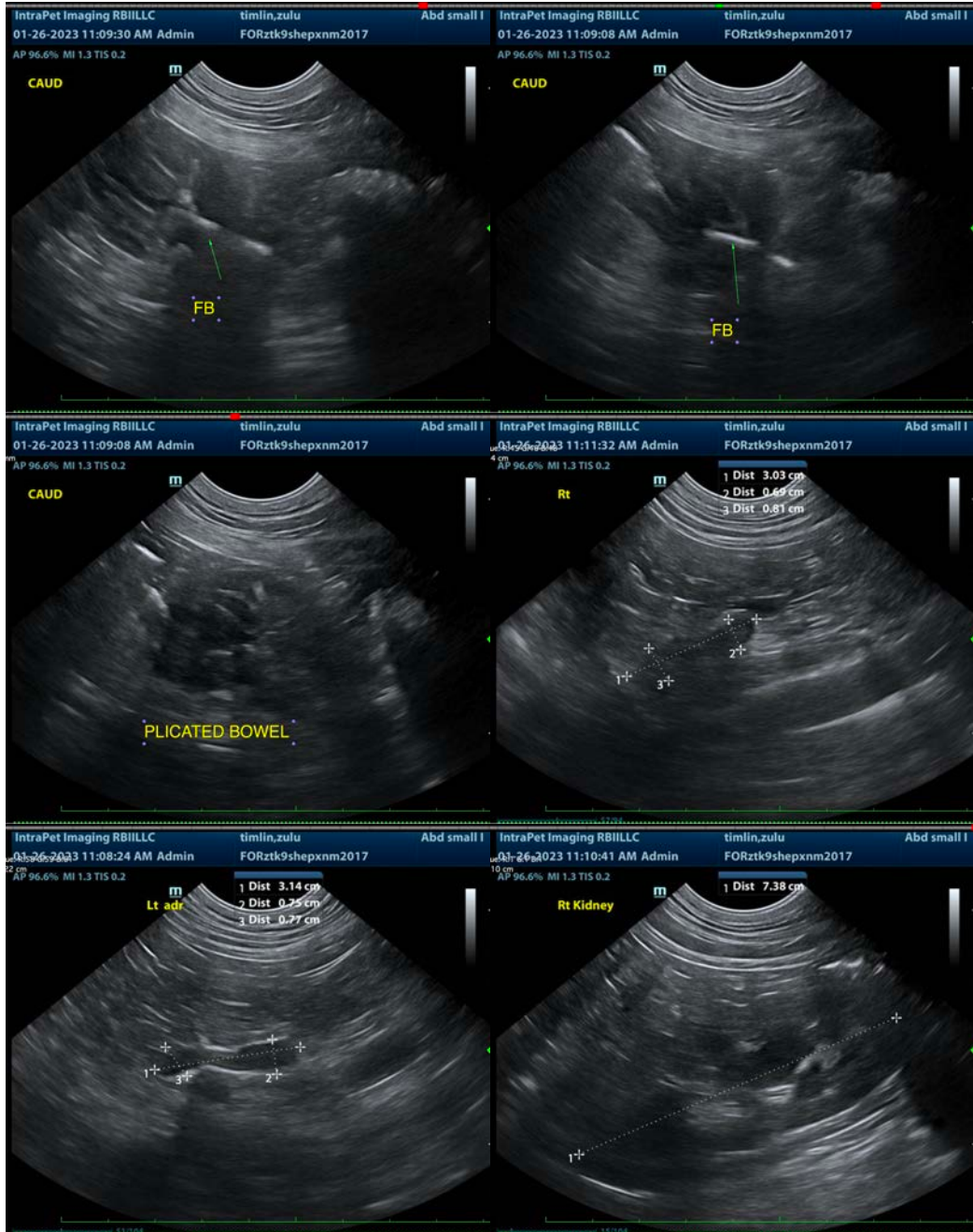
- Small bowel linear foreign body with suspect gastric foreign body and changes consistent with focal peritonitis around the affected bowel.

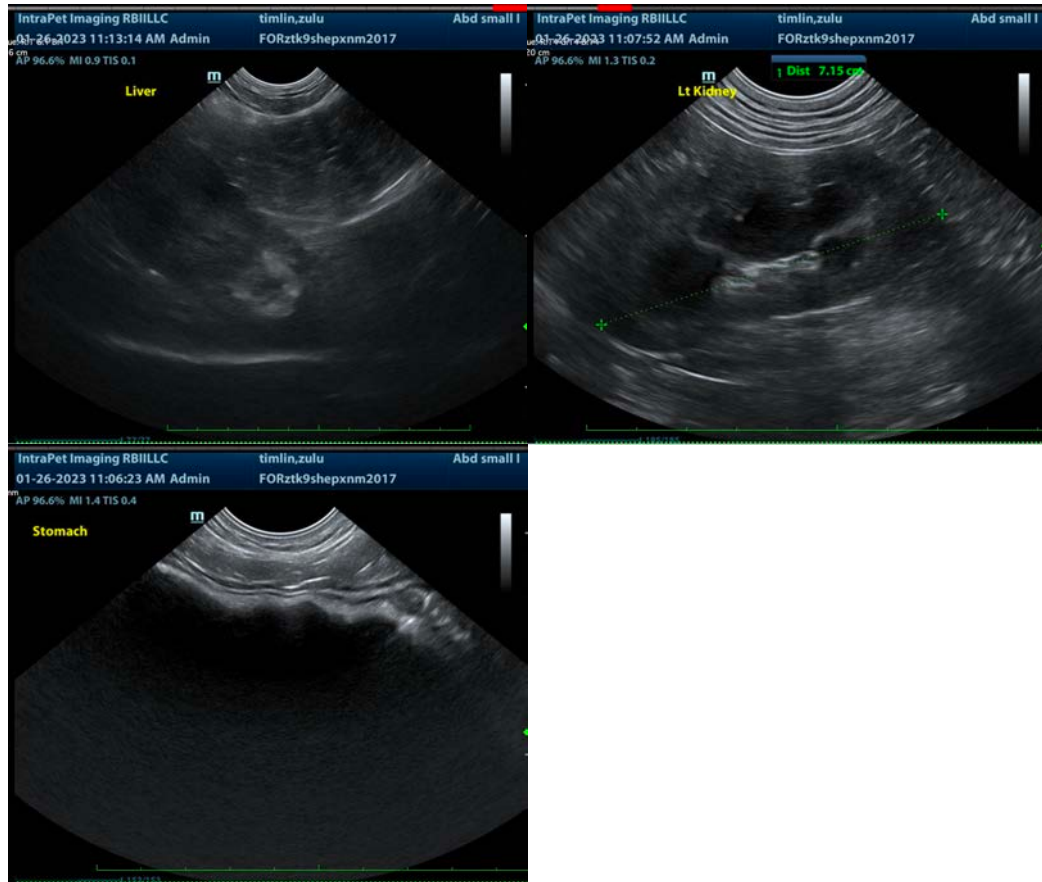
SECONDARY FINDINGS

- **Mild gallbladder debris** - Cholecystic debris is of unknown clinical significance. It can be seen with biliary stasis from fasting or illness. Cholecystic debris is not necessarily related to hepatobiliary disease. Echogenic bile is most commonly an incidental finding in dogs and should be interpreted in combination with clinical signs such as nausea, inappetence, cranial abdominal discomfort and/or laboratory changes such as increased ALP and/or increased Tbili.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

An exploratory laparotomy is recommended as soon as possible, once patient is stable to undergo surgery, for removal of the suspected gastric and small bowel linear foreign body.





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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