



PATIENT

Tula Guimond

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Border Collie Mix

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

1 Year 11 Months

WEIGHT

17.8

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Brian Barnes

HOSPITAL NAME

Westview VH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Brian Barnes

INVOICE

17902

DATE

11/7/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: History of some GIT signs Oct 29, 2022. work up declined at that time. Dog came in this week end flat out. Suspect Addison's. Responded to IVF NaCl and renal numbers now normal, K still elevated at 7.3 (N 3.5-5.8). Doing much better,

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC: Admission blood RBC= 9.3 (N 5.65-8.87) HGB= 21.7 (N 13.1-20.5) Lym= 5.75 (N 1.05-5.1) EOS= 1.25 (N 0.06-1.23) PDW= 8.8fL (N 9.1-19.4) CHEM: WNL except SDMA= 25 (N 0-14) Crea= 836 (N 44-159) Urea = >46.4 (N 2.5-9.6) PHOS>5.2 (N 0.81-2.2) Na= 117 (N 144-160) K = 9.4 (N 3.5-5.8) Cl= 91 (N 109-122)

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

Urinary bladder is adequately 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.

Left kidney is normal is size (6.19 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.

Right kidney is normal is size (6.18 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.

Adrenal Glands

Adrenal glands are small (flattened contour). Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal. The left adrenal gland measures 1.58 cm long x 0.48 cm at the cranial pole and 0.23 cm at the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland measures 2.6 cm long x 0.32 cm at the cranial pole and 0.41 cm at the caudal pole.

Spleen

Spleen is subjectively large in size with a mildly swollen but smooth capsule. Parenchyma is normal and homogenous in echogenicity and echotexture. No focal nodules or masses are observed. Splenic vasculature appears normal.

Liver

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 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.

Gastrointestinal

The visible stomach wall is normal in thickness and layering. The lumen of the stomach is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.



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The visible small intestines are normal in wall thickness and layering. 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.

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The visible colon is normal in wall thickness and layering. Contents are consistent with normal formed feces and gas.

Pancreas

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The observed pancreas appears appropriately isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Visible capsule is smooth and normal in contour. Visible pancreatic parenchyma is homogenous and unremarkable. There is no visible pancreatic duct dilation. There is no evidence of active peripancreatic inflammation.

Free Abdomen

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There is no evidence of peritoneal effusion. There is no apparent lymphadenopathy.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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- Flat adrenal glands – This can be a normal patient variant and/or a sign of exogenous cortisol administration. If exogenous steroids are not being administered, hypoadrenocorticism (either relative or absolute) should be considered.

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- Hypersplenism – can be associated with congestion caused by sedation (if sedated) but can also be associated with diffuse infiltrative disease. Both benign conditions such as extramedullary hematopoiesis, lymphoid hyperplasia, as well as infiltrative neoplastic diseases such as round cell neoplasia should be considered.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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The top differential for this patients laboratory changes and gastrointestinal signs is hypoadrenocorticism. Recommendations include a full ACTH stimulation test.

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In the meantime, in addition to supportive/symptomatic care, empirical deworming with a 5-day course of Panacur is recommended.

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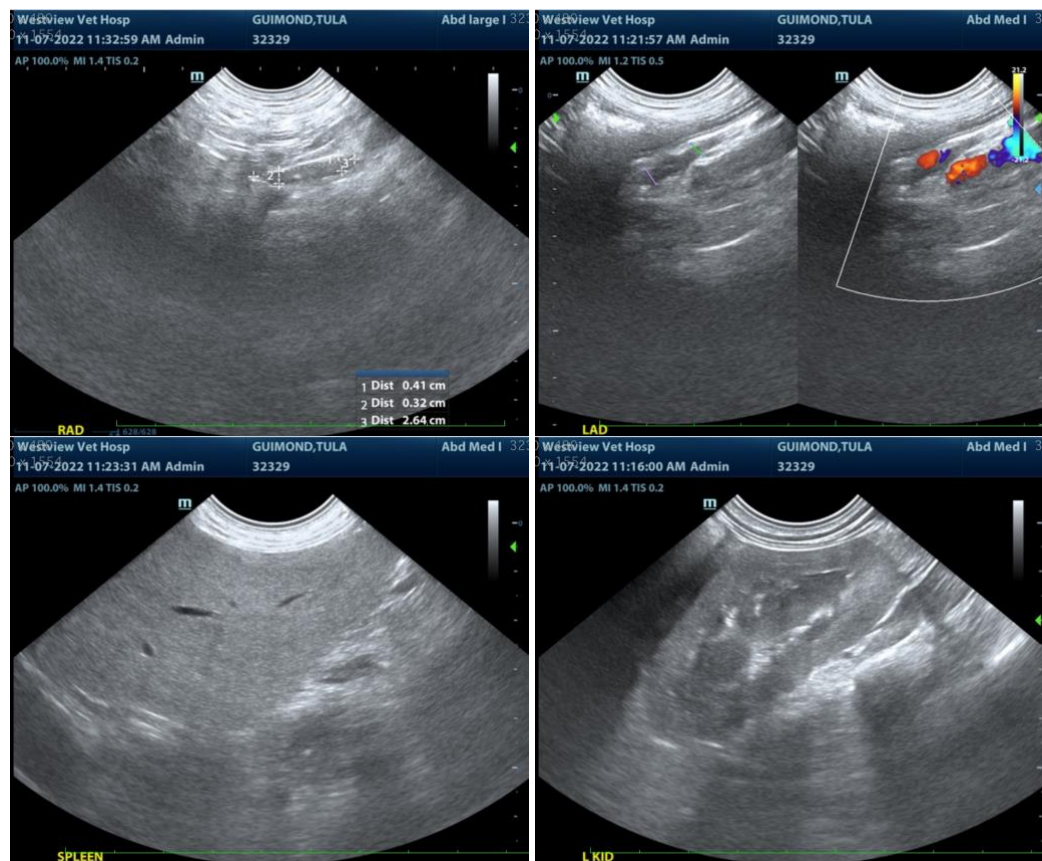
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM

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