



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Ruby Cook Vomiting clear foam and now bloody diarrhea, diff breathing.

SPECIES ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Canine **Urinary System**

BREED

Terrier X

SEX

Female

AGE

11

WEIGHT

11.4

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.

Kidneys are overall normal in size and shape with smooth peripheral margination. A normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio is maintained. The medulla and cortices are uniform in texture with some mild increased cortical echogenicity and mild loss of corticomedullary distinction, expected in this age patient. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral or infarcts observed. Small bilateral cortical cysts are noted. The right kidney measured 3.0 cm. The left kidney measured 3.36 cm.

Adrenal Glands

Adrenal glands are small (flattened contour). Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal. The right adrenal gland measures 1.42 cm long x 0.56 cm at the cranial pole and 0.55 cm at the caudal pole. The left adrenal gland measures 1.63 cm long x 0.45 cm at the cranial pole and 0.40 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.

Liver

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jenn

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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway 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. Ascot

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 empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.

INVOICE

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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.

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The visible colon is normal in wall thickness (< 0.2 cm) and layering. It is mildly distended with echogenic fluid.



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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

- **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.
- **Liquid contents in the colon** – Consistent with this patient's reported diarrhea.

SECONDARY FINDINGS

- Age related kidney changes with small bilateral cortical cysts noted

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

If not recently evaluated, a general metabolic health screen including CBC/Chem panel, electrolytes, a urinalysis and, if indicated based on urinalysis results, urine culture are recommended. If protein is present in an otherwise quiet sediment, protein quantification with a urine protein to creatinine ration is recommended.

Additionally, A baseline cortisol is recommended. If baseline cortisol is less than 2, a full ACTH stimulation test is recommended to rule out hypoadrenocorticism.

A fecal exam is recommended, as is a fecal enteropathogen PCR panel to Texas A&M GI Laboratory for further evaluation of possible infectious disease, as well as a gastrointestinal malabsorption panel (including cobalamin, folate, TLI and PLI) to Texas A&M GI Laboratory for further evaluation of GI and pancreatic function, especially if there is any chronicity or intermittent chronicity to this patient's clinical signs.

In the meantime, supportive/symptomatic medical management of gastroenteritis/colitis is recommended in the form of antiemetics, gastroprotectants including sucralfate, empirical deworming with a 5-day course of Panacur, a probiotic such as Visbiome or Provable, potentially an antibiotics such as Metronidazole or Tylosin, given the reported hematochezia, and a short term transition in diet to a bland easy to digest or low-fat diet. If clinical signs persist, recheck imaging or ultimately upper and lower GI endoscopy/colonoscopy may be warranted.



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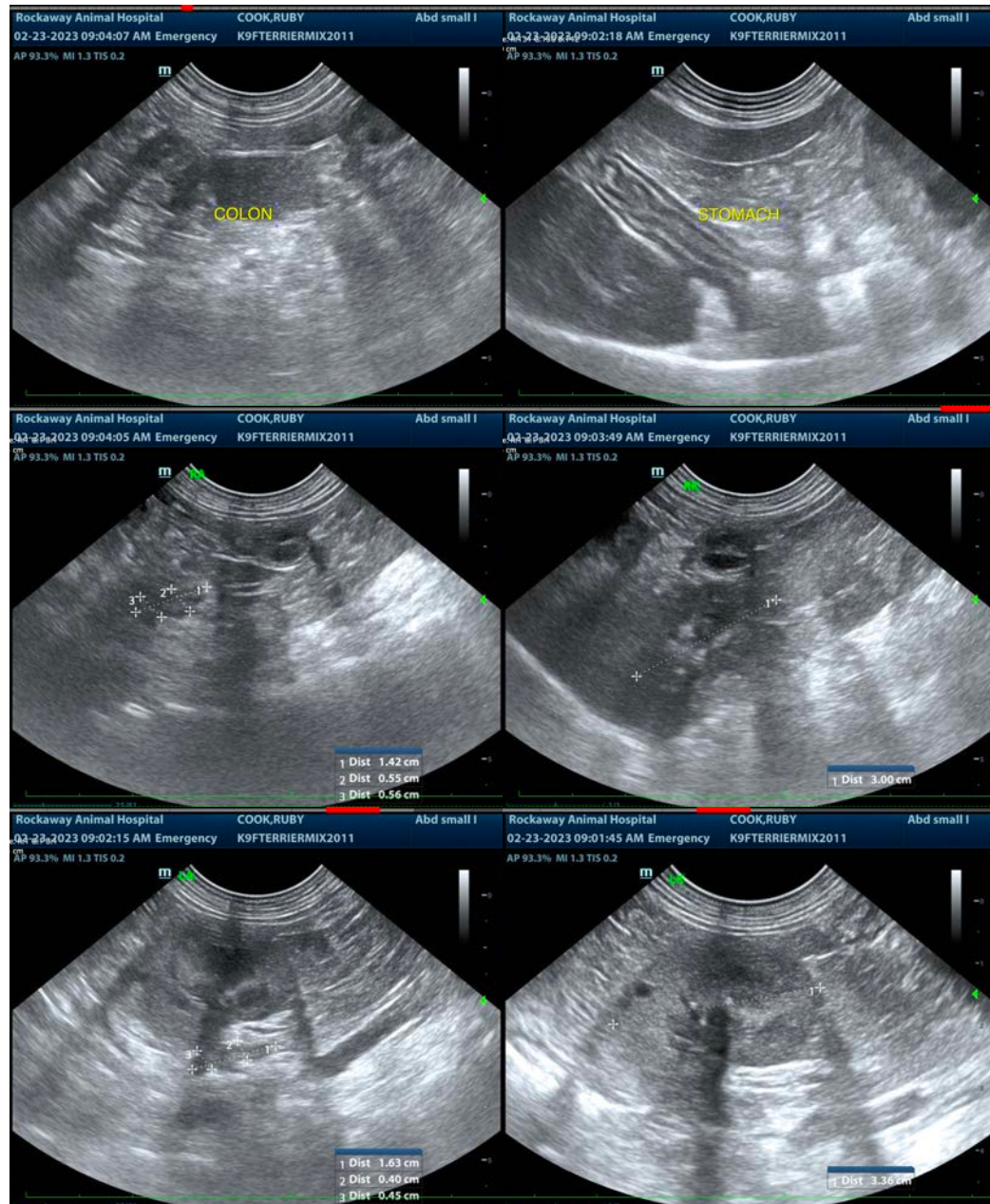
Dr. Ascot

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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.

Beth Johnson, DVM, DACVIM
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