



PATIENT

Venus Sais

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Schnauzer

SEX

Intact Female

AGE

4 Years

WEIGHT

12.4 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Gabriel Ferrer

HOSPITAL NAME

Pulse: Pet Ultrasound
Services

REFERRING VET

Dr. Alma Alicea

INVOICE

45478

DATE

2/24/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Patient presented to the Emergency clinic with history of vomiting. Was treated elsewhere as outpatient, but besides treatment pt continued to vomit. Pt has projectile vomits brown colored and foul smelling. Vaccines up to date and known FB. Even with treatment pt continues to vomit at the EC. Pt is on IV fluids, ondansetron, fentanyl patch, cerenia, protonix, and metronidazole.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: BW: CHEM: unremarkable CBC: mild hemoconcentration and mild neutrophilia CpL: neg Abd rads: Fluid filled moderate distended fundus

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

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.

The right kidney is normal in size (4.88 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. A hyperechoic band parallel to the corticomedullary border is present.

The left kidney is normal in size (4.45 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. A hyperechoic band parallel to the corticomedullary border is present.

Adrenal Glands

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (1.55 cm long x 0.51 cm at the cranial pole and 0.47 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (1.91 cm long x 0.35 cm at the cranial pole and 0.41 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

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.

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



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The visible stomach wall is normal in thickness (canine < 0.5 cm and feline < 0.4 cm) and layering. The lumen of the stomach is markedly overdistended with echogenic fluid and non-shadowing luminal contents, consistent with normal ingesta. There is no evidence of gastric foreign material or infiltrative disease, and the pyloric outflow tract, while dilated, also appears empty.

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 empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease. However, focally in the mid abdomen, suspected to be the jejunum, there is a focally markedly fluid dilated bowel loop that leads directly to a curvilinear intraluminal density with acoustic shadowing, consistent with a foreign body. The bowel beyond the suspected foreign body is back to being empty and normal in appearance.

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 (suspect jejunal) foreign body with proximal obstruction/bowel and gastric distention.

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.
- **Subtle bilateral medullary rim sign** - This finding is of unknown clinical significance and can be a normal variant, often idiopathic. Medullary rim sign can be present with renal disease including FIP, lymphoma, hypercalcemic nephropathy, Leptospirosis, tubular disease, other and should be interpreted in combination with other more specific indications of kidney disease such as isosthenuria, proteinuria, azotemia, etc. This is a common incidental finding in patients with diabetes mellitus.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

As soon as this patient is stable to undergo surgery, an exploratory laparotomy for planned foreign body removal, bowel health assessment, +/- resection and anastomosis, etc. is recommended.

Given the subtle medullary rim sign, if not recently evaluated, either now upon recovery in the future, a urinalysis and, if indicated based on urinalysis results, urine culture are recommended. If protein is



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present in an otherwise quiet sediment, protein quantification with a urine protein to creatinine ratio is recommended.

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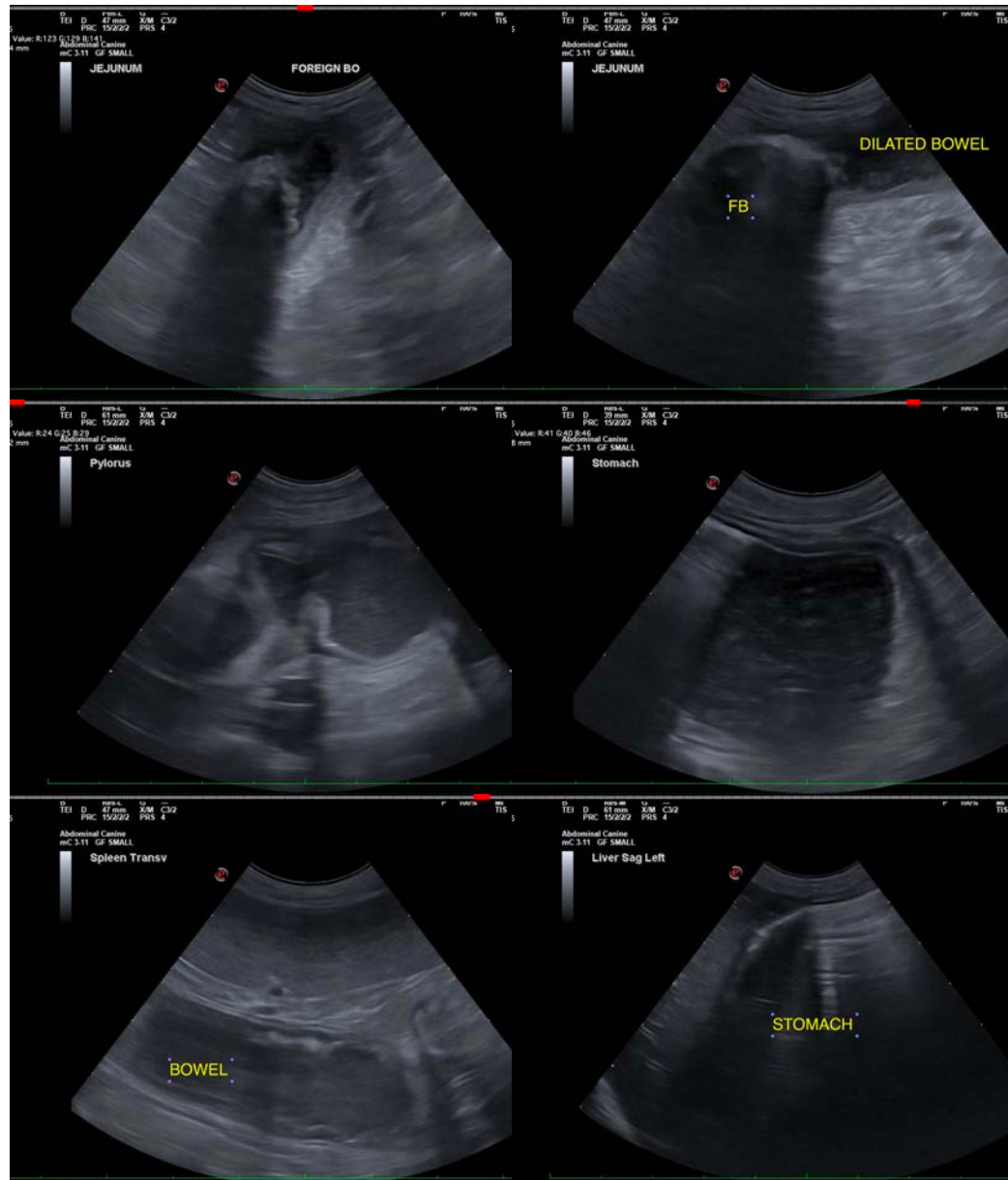
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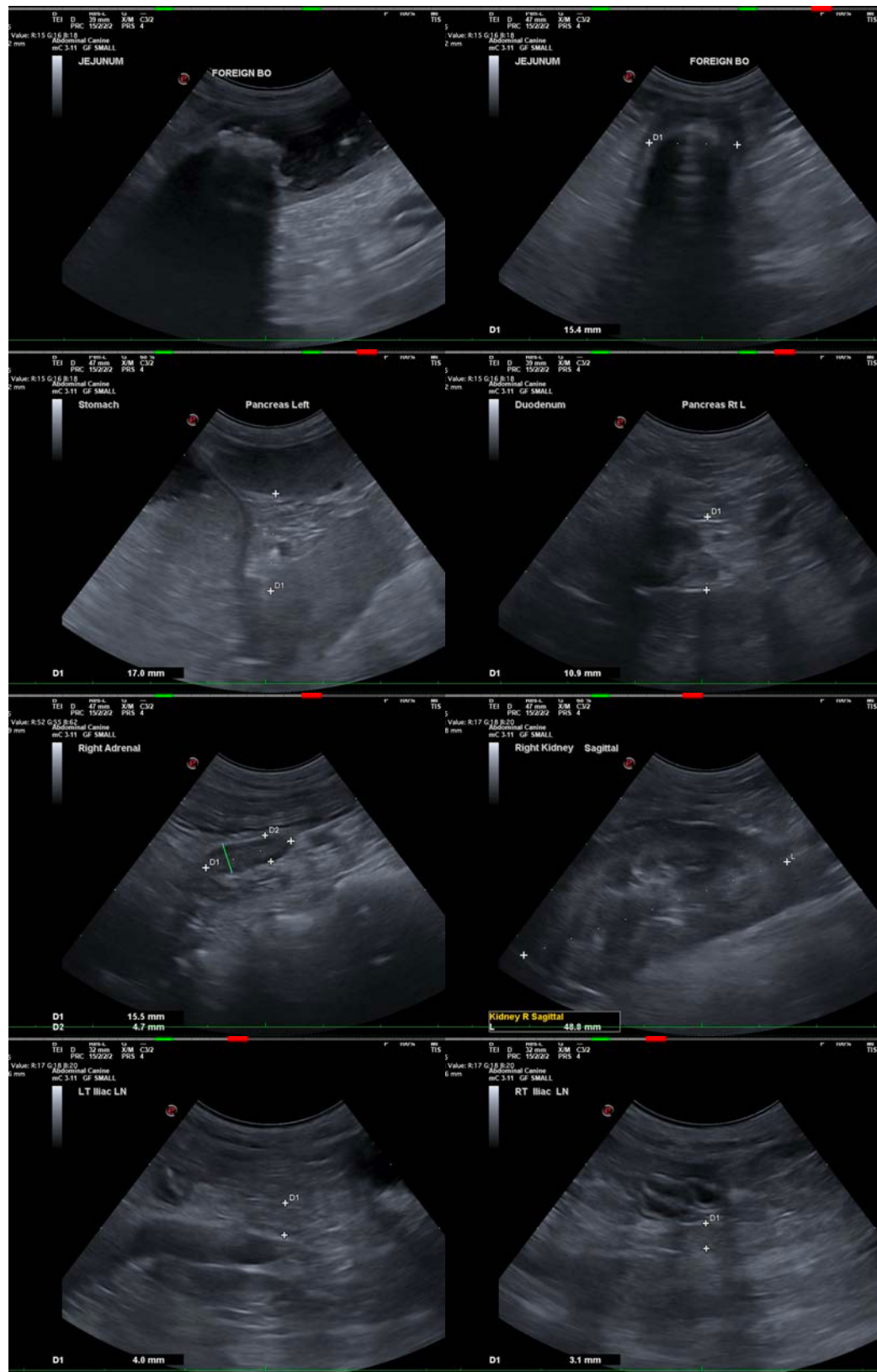
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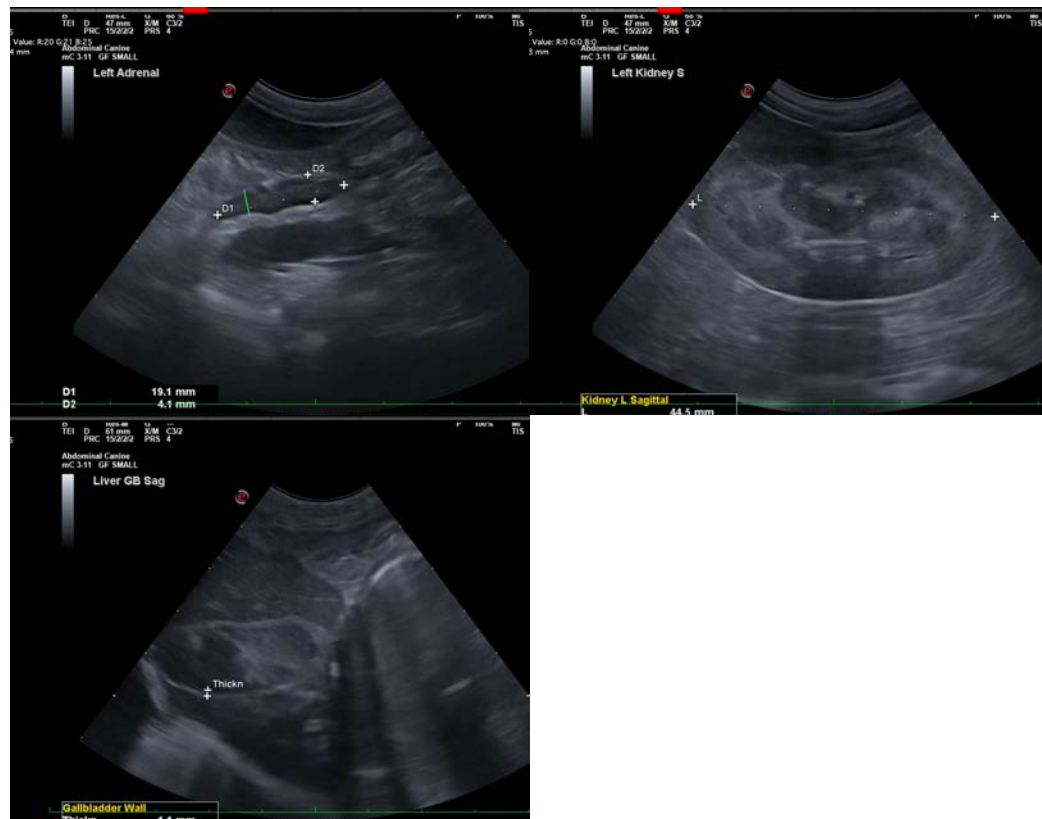
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
Beth.Johnson@sonopath.com