



PATIENT

Ivy Gano

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: New PU/PD in the last month, bloated belly, regurgitates water occasionally

SPECIES

Canine

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Elevated liver values (ALT and GGT) with enlarged liver on xrays

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

BREED

Yorkie Poodle Mix

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.

SEX

Spayed Female

Left kidney is normal in size (4.38 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.

AGE

8 Years

Right kidney is normal in size (4.96 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

WEIGHT

20.6 Pounds

Left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.65 cm at cranial pole and 0.65 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.55 cm at caudal pole, the cranial pole is unable to be well visualized in these images), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

Spleen

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

Amy Mayhew, LVT

Liver

Liver is subjectively enlarged (swollen contour). Mild parenchymal remodeling with diffusely mildly coarse architecture and increased portal markings is present. No focal nodules or masses are observed. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion.

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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. Cullen

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.

INVOICE

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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.

DATE

2/27/23



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

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Pancreas

SPECIES

Canine

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.

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Free Abdomen

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

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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- Hypoechoic hepatomegaly-This appearance is consistent with an acute hepatopathy or acute cholangiohepatitis. Infiltrative neoplasia (round cell neoplasia) should also be considered.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

AGE

8 Years

Polyuria/polydipsia- Differentials are vast and include, but are not limited to:

Primary polyuria caused by chronic kidney disease, pyelonephritis, liver disease, diabetes mellitus, hyperthyroidism, hypercalcemia, hyperadrenocorticism, hypoadrenocorticism, E.coli infections ie) pyometra in females, polycythemia, central diabetes insipidus or primary nephrogenic diabetes insipidus.

WEIGHT

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Primary polydipsia caused by psychogenic polydipsia, fever, pain, or central nervous system disease. Most causes of PU/PD can be diagnosed with a comprehensive history and physical exam, a first AM urine specific gravity to see if urine concentration is possible (as most animals naturally consume less water overnight) followed by a comprehensive CBC, serum chemistry panel, electrolytes, and urinalysis.

If not, next step(s) may include a urine culture, low dose dexamethasone suppression test, T4, bile acids, Leptospirosis testing and/or an empirical course of antibiotics.

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DACVIM

If a diagnosis is still not obtained, a more advanced work-up is indicated and consultation with an internist may be warranted.

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In this patient specifically, if not recently evaluated, urinalysis and, if indicated based on urinalysis results, urine culture is recommended. If protein is present in an otherwise quiet sediment, protein quantification with a urine protein to creatinine ration is recommended.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Cullen

Given this patients reported increased ALT, recommendations include an "antigen search" for sources of reactive hepatopathy (including testing for Leptospirosis), followed by a course of empirical antibiotics and hepatic nutraceuticals, with monitoring of ALT for improvement. If improvement is noted, antibiotics should be continued until liver enzymes either normalize or plateau (recheck every 2-3 weeks); however, if improvement is not noted and/or enzyme increase progresses, antibiotics should not be continued long term and sampling, beginning with a FNA of the liver if patient's coagulation status is appropriate or progressing to a liver biopsy (including copper level assessment) may ultimately be warranted.

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REFERRING VET

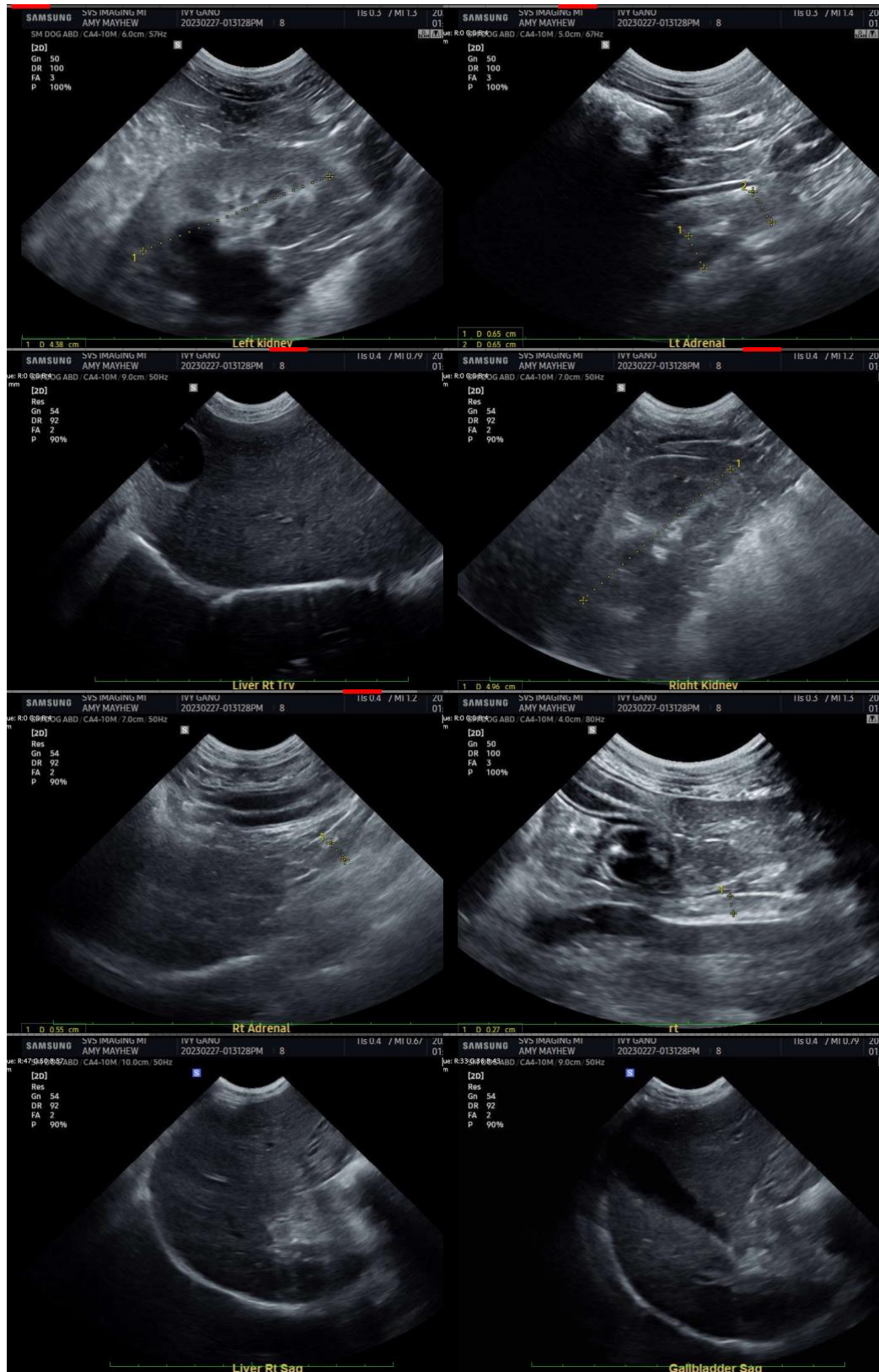
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the



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referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

SPECIES

Canine

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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Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM

Beth.Johnson@SonoPath.com

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