

**PATIENT**

Riley Leonard

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Recommend fasted pre-op adult annual with cpl add on in order to assess safety of dental procedure

SPECIES

Canine

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Elevated pancreatic values, despite being on a low fat diet. Repeat AUS 6 months post first AUS.

BREED

Yorkie

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.

SEX

Neutered Male

Prostate is normal in size, echotexture and echogenicity for a neutered male.

AGE

11 Years

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. The left kidney measures 3.57 cm. The right kidney measures 3.95 cm.

Adrenal Glands**WEIGHT**

8.2 Pounds

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.46 cm at the cranial pole and 0.46 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

INTERPRETED BYBeth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.49 cm at the cranial pole and 0.60 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Spleen**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Amy Mayhew, LVT

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.

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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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Marie Haddock

Gallbladder is moderately distended with anechoic bile as well as moderate 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.

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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.

DATE

2/9/23

The visible small intestines are normal in wall thickness and layering. Hyperechoic mucosal fogging or speckling is noted. Small intestinal motility appears adequate (1-3 contractions per min). The lumen is empty with no evidence of obstruction or foreign material.

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

SPECIES

Pancreas

Canine

The pancreatic parenchyma is appropriately isoechoic to surrounding tissue. Visible capsule is smooth and normal in contour. There is no visible pancreatic duct dilation. Despite relatively normal appearing parenchyma, the mesenteric fat surrounding the pancreas is hyperechoic in appearance.

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Yorkie

Free Abdomen

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

SEX

Neutered Male

The mesenteric lymph nodes are prominent in size with swollen capsular contour. Normal elongated shape (length to width ratio) is maintained. There is no loss of parenchymal detail.

There is diffusely hyperechoic/enhanced mesenteric fat throughout the cranial abdomen surrounding the pancreas, liver lobes, and gallbladder.

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PRIMARY FINDINGS

- **Mucosal speckling** – Mucosal speckling is often present with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). It is not specific for type or severity of disease. Mild speckling change can occur as a normal patient variant in the post-prandial state.
- **Hypoechoic hepatomegaly** – This appearance is consistent with an acute hepatopathy or acute cholangiohepatitis. Infiltrative neoplasia (round cell neoplasia) should also be considered.
- **Moderate 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.
- **Reactive mesenteric lymph nodes** – infiltrative neoplastic disease cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely.
- **Subtle evidence of diffuse cranial abdominal inflammation/peritonitis** – This is not new in this patient and is likely secondary to chronic smoldering pancreatitis and/or cholangiohepatitis.

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SECONDARY FINDINGS

- Age related kidney changes

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for this patient depend primarily on clinical signs. If there is now, or any history of gastrointestinal signs, given the mucosal speckling, a gastrointestinal malabsorption panel (including cobalamin, folate, TLI and PLI) to Texas A&M GI Laboratory is recommended for further evaluation of GI and pancreatic function.

Additionally, further investigation of the hepatic parenchyma for inflammatory cell type, ruling out infiltrative neoplasia, etc., could be considered with a fine needle aspirate of the liver if patient's coagulation status is appropriate, and/or testing for Leptospirosis if not recently evaluated.

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The gallbladder debris has been there historically and may be an incidental finding. However, treatment recommendations depend on clinical signs. If this patient is asymptomatic, hepatic nutraceuticals including Ursodiol could be considered, but if clinical signs such as nausea, inappetence, cranial abdominal pain, etc. are present, further investigation and/or even cholecystectomy (at which time a liver biopsy would also be recommended) could be considered.

SPECIES

Canine

Beyond that, if this is a well patient already eating a low-fat diet, these are likely chronic and not visibly progressing changes, and further intervention may not be necessary.

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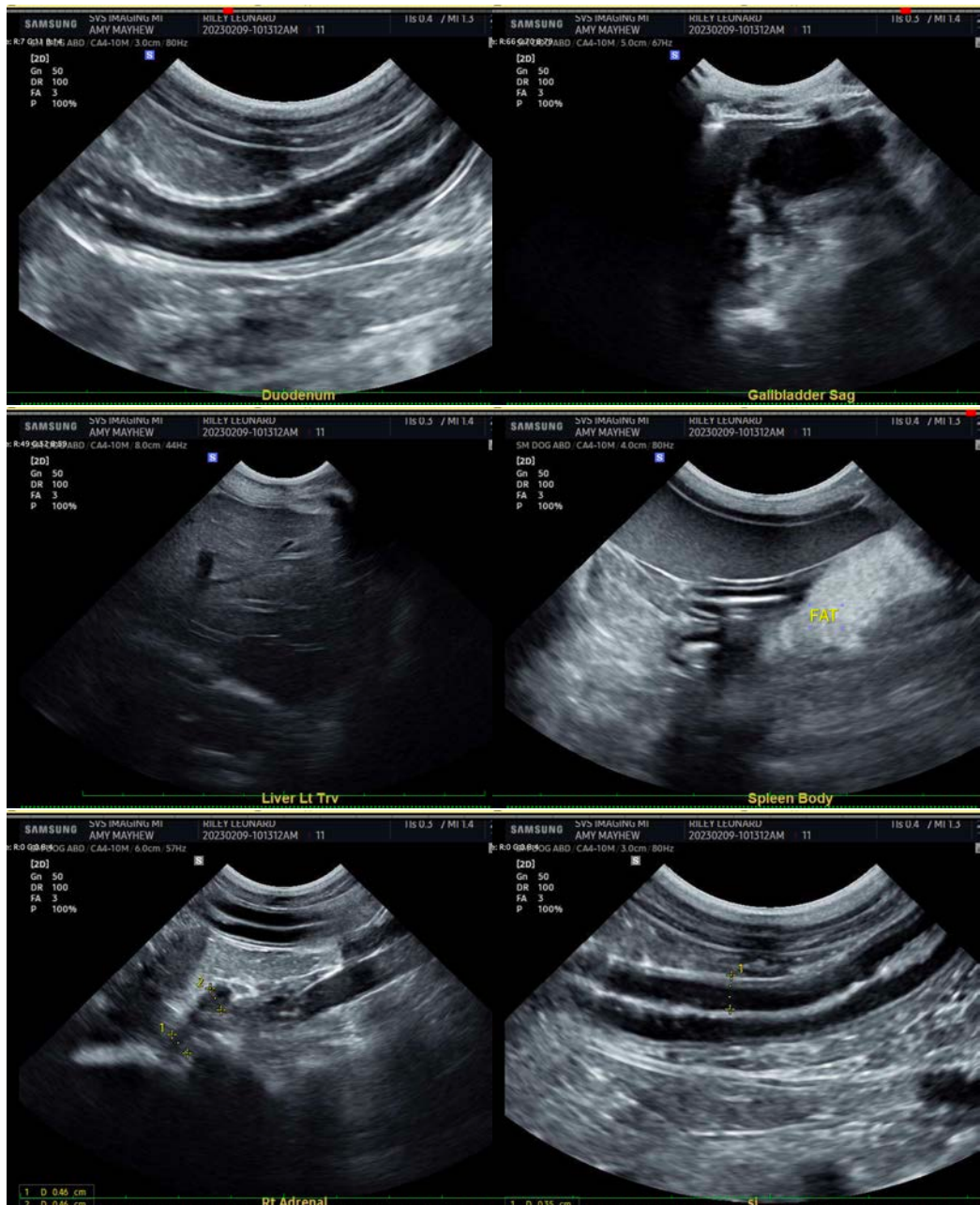
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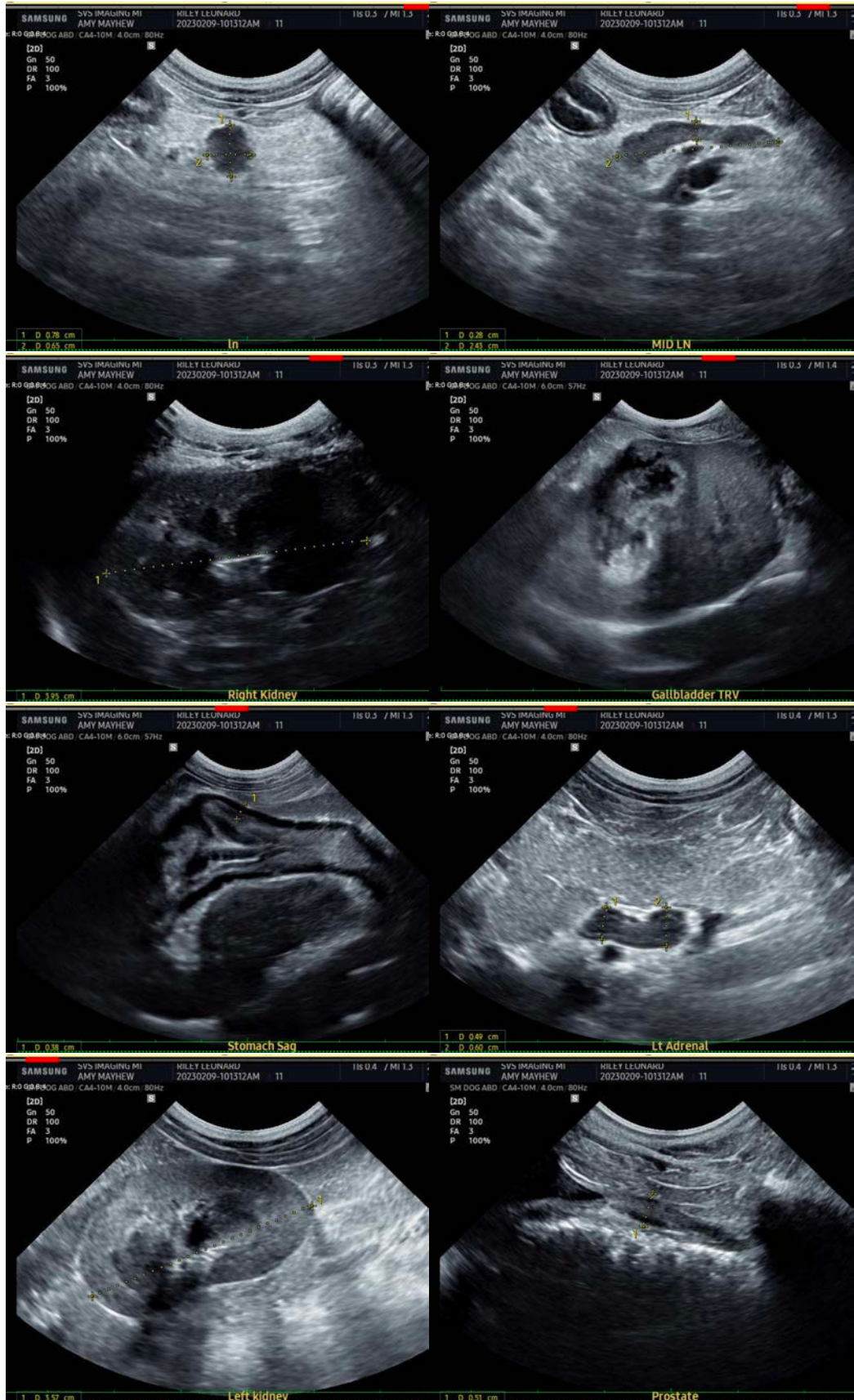
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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@sonopath.com

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