



PATIENT	PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS
Rogan Brooks	UA low first am USG, dribbling urine 1-2 times/week Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: U/A-low SG only
SPECIES	ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN
Canine	<i>Urinary System</i>
BREED	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.
Mastiff X	
SEX	Prostate is normal in size, echotexture and echogenicity for a neutered male.
Neutered Male	The right kidney is normal in size (6.56 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	The left kidney is normal in size (6.16 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.
3 Years	
WEIGHT	<i>Adrenal Glands</i>
40 kg	The right adrenal gland is normal in size (2.01 cm long x 1.6 cm at the cranial pole and 0.84 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.
INTERPRETED BY	The left adrenal gland is normal in size (2.5 cm long x 0.91 cm at the cranial pole and 0.83 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.
Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM	
IMAGING PERFORMED BY	<i>Spleen</i>
Kelly Reschny	Spleen is subjectively large in size with normal smooth margins. Parenchyma is normal in echogenicity with a coarse/heterogenous echotexture. No focal nodules or masses are observed. Splenic vasculature appears normal.
HOSPITAL NAME	<i>Liver</i>
Headon Forest AH	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.
REFERRING VET	<i>Gastrointestinal</i>
Dr. Van Monsjou	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.
INVOICE	
46816	
DATE	
4/20/23	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.
	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



PATIENT

per min). The lumen of the small intestine is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease.

Rogan Brooks

SPECIES

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

Canine

Pancreas

BREED

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.

Mastiff X

SEX

Free Abdomen

Neutered Male

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

AGE

There is no apparent lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

3 Years

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

WEIGHT

- **Coarse splenomegaly** – 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.

40 kg

INTERPRETED BY

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

Differentials for PU/PD 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.

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Kelly Reschny

Primary polydipsia caused by psychogenic polydipsia, fever, pain, or central nervous system disease.

HOSPITAL NAME

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.

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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.

Dr. Van Monsjou

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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If not recently evaluated, a general metabolic health screen for this patient is recommended, beginning with CBC/Chem panel and electrolytes.

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Pending results, a fine needle aspirate of the spleen could be considered if patient's coagulation status is appropriate.

In the meantime, empirical deworming with a 5-day course of Panacur is recommended.



PATIENT

Rogan Brooks

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Mastiff X

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

3 Years

WEIGHT

40 kg

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Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

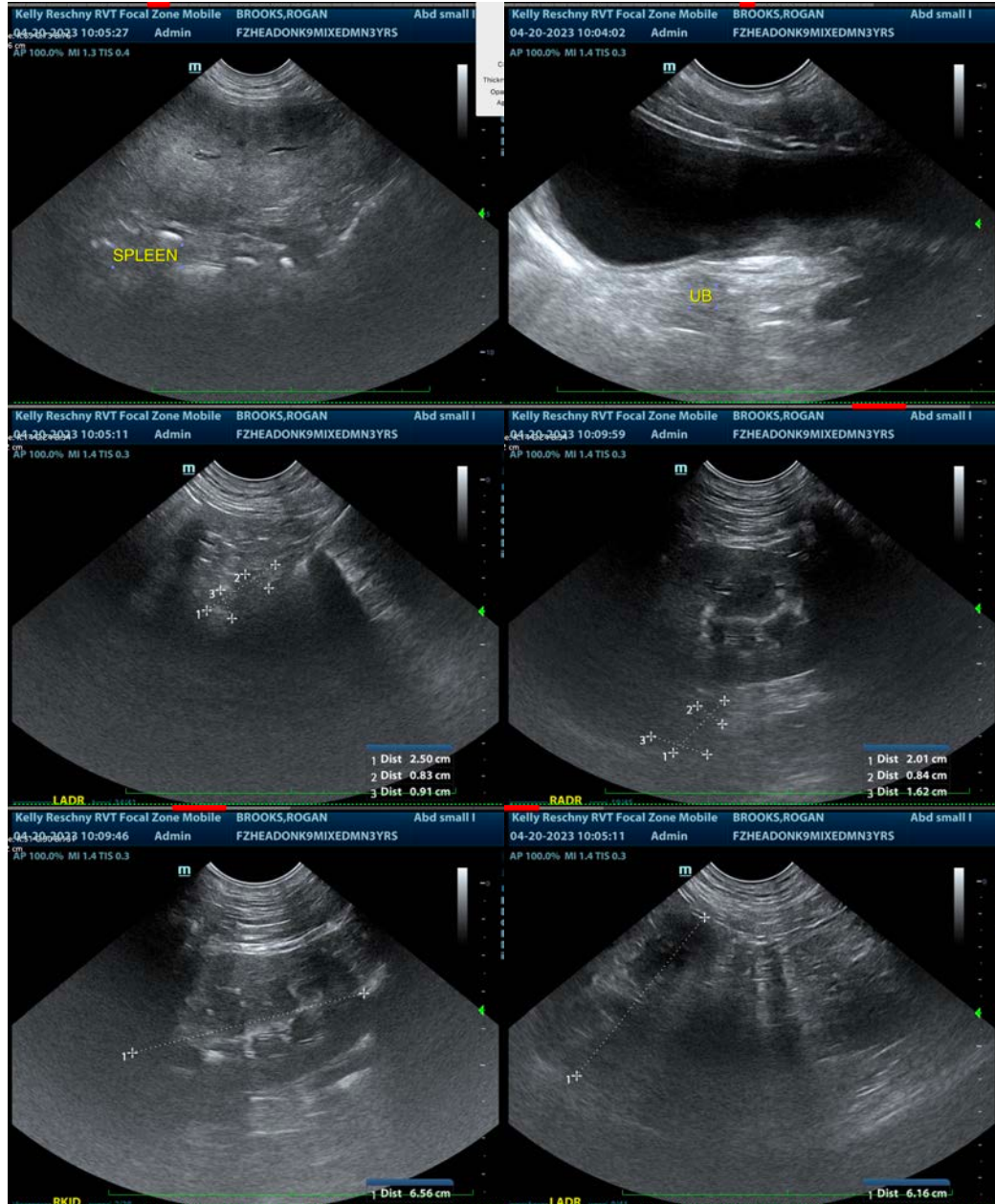
Kelly Reschny

HOSPITAL NAME

Headon Forest AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Van Monsjou



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DATE

4/20/23

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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