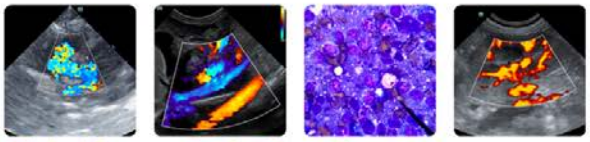


PATIENT

Lola Convery

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Mini Schnauzer

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

11 Years

WEIGHT

11 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Renee Trionfetti, VMD

HOSPITAL NAME

Cypress Veterinary Clinic

REFERRING VET

Laura Johnson, VMD

INVOICE

75623

DATE

6/2/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

AUS to further evaluate chronic GI issues, now with hematochezia, V/D (hematochezia), weight loss. Previous vet suspected Cushings Disease but testing was negative/inconclusive. Grade 2-3/6 HM. Diet: HA – veggie. Meds: Pro-pectalin, Tylosin, Zyrtec

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: None reported.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The 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.

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 or infarcts observed. Pinpoint non-obstructive mineral densities are noted bilaterally. Left kidney measured 4.72 cm. Right kidney measures 4.81 cm.

Adrenal Glands

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.70 cm at cranial pole and 0.50 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.40 cm at cranial pole and 0.50 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. 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

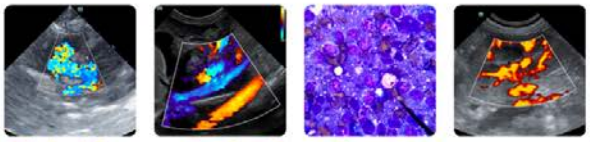
Liver is subjectively enlarged with mildly irregular margins. Parenchyma is moderately heterogenous characterized by multiple poorly defined hypoechoic nodules within otherwise hyperechoic liver parenchyma. Most specifically in the left cranial liver is an approximately 2.5 cm x 5.3 cm hypoechoic nodule/mass. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion

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.

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.

The visible small intestine demonstrates areas of moderately thick muscularis layer relative to mucosa (disruption of the normal 1:3 muscularis:mucosa ratio). Small intestinal submucosa is slightly irregular,



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thick and hyperechoic, without evident loss of layering appreciated. The lumen of the small intestine is empty with no evidence of obstruction or foreign material.

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

Pancreas

The pancreas that is observed 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.

Free Abdomen

There is no visible free peritoneal effusion noted in these images.

Cranial abdominal/suspect hepatic 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.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Moderate inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) pattern – Thick muscularis has been reported with infiltrative bowel disease including both benign inflammatory disease as well as infiltrative neoplasia such as lymphoma. No loss of layering or distinct characteristics of malignancy are present. Therefore, differentials cannot be further ranked without tissue sampling.

- Moderately heterogenous liver – These changes are most consistent with benign processes such as nodular hyperplasia, steroid (vacuolar) hepatopathy, extramedullary hematopoiesis or possibly chronic inflammatory disease and less commonly infiltrative round cell or metastatic neoplasia.

- Suspect mild reactive cranial abdominal/hepatic or portal lymph nodes – infiltrative neoplastic disease cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely.

- Mild age related kidney changes with pinpoint non-obstructive nephroliths noted bilaterally.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The liver changes are of uknown if any relation to patient's reported presenting clinical complaint and suspect bowel disease, however potentially warrant further investigation.

Therefore, three view thoracic radiographs are recommended for further assessment of cardio-pulmonary status as well as to further evaluate for any evidence of metastatic disease, if not recently evaluated.

Fine needle aspirate of the liver are recommended if patient's coagulation status is appropriate.

In the meantime, further bowel workup is also recommended, including a routine fecal/giardia exam if not recently evaluated.

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.

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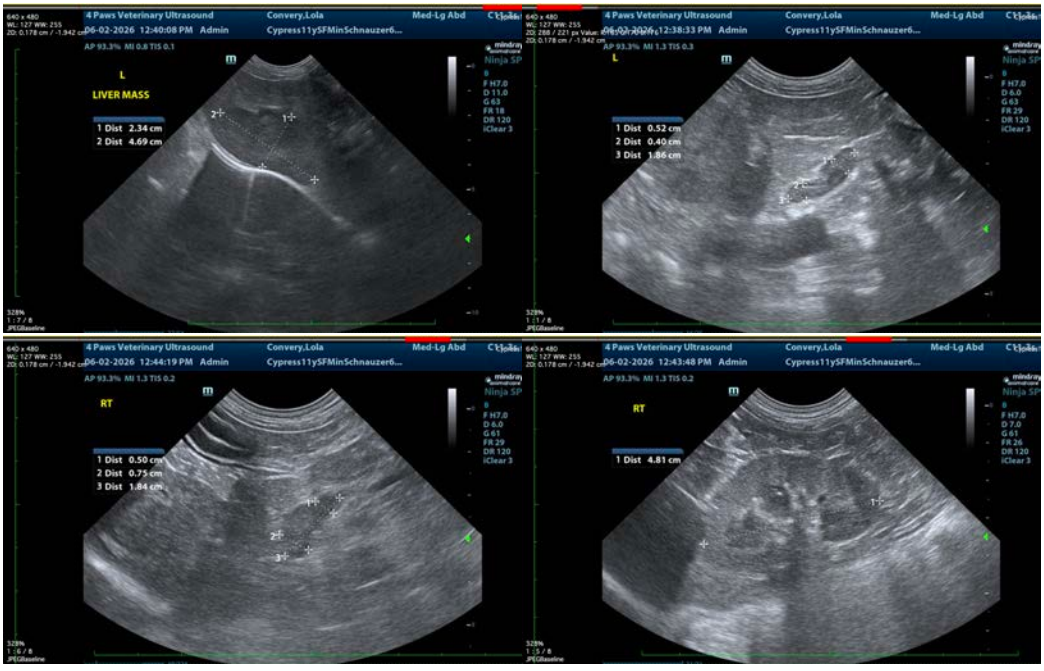
A fecal enteropathogen PCR panel to Texas A&M GI Laboratory could be considered for further evaluation of possible infectious disease. Contact lab for recommendations on how long to discontinue antibiotics (if indicated) prior to obtaining a stool sample for submission.

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

Ultimately, biopsies of the GI tract may be necessary for a definitive diagnosis and to further guide medical management, but in the meantime:

- Supportive/symptomatic medical management of clinical signs is recommended, including anti-emetics, gastroprotectants (+/- sucralfate, especially with any history of hematemesis), an appetite stimulant and fluid therapy if indicated, etc.
- Additionally, empirical deworming with a 5-day course of Panacur is recommended.
- A full course of empirical Helicobacter triple therapy could be considerd.
- A probiotic, such a visbiome or proviable, may be helpful.
- Finally, if tolerated, a transition in diet could be considered, based on trial-and-error response with some options to consider including a gastrointestinal biome diet vs a hydrolyzed protein diet (sometimes several trials with different brands are necessary) vs an easy to digest, bland or low-fat diet vs other.



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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
info@sonopath.com