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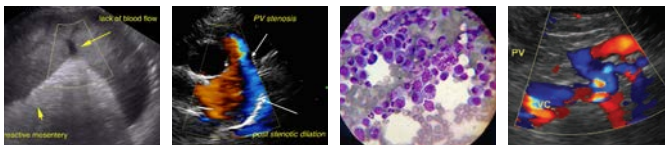

PATIENT
Dino Kentop

SPECIES
Canine

BREED
Yorkie

SEX
Neutered Male

AGE
4 Years

WEIGHT
6.1 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY
Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY
Dr. Prescott

HOSPITAL NAME
Rondout Valley Vet Associates

REFERRING VET
Dr. Prescott

INVOICE
38917

DATE
6/21/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Hx of chronic intermittent diarrhea and inappetence. Given breed concern for IBD/PLE. Current therapy is b12 injections, gi low fat.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Most recent labs show hypoalbuminemia (2.6) and hypoproteinemia (4.6).

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 prostate would be normal if this dog were intact. However, he is reportedly neutered, which makes it enlarged, measuring 2.4 cm thick. The enlargement is symmetrical with smooth margins that are well differentiated from surrounding tissue. Normal bilobed shape is maintained. The parenchyma is heterogeneous and relatively hypoechoic to surrounding tissue. No mineral or cysts are noted.

The right kidney is normal in size (3.87 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.

The left kidney is normal in size (3.47 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

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (1.17 cm long x 0.42 cm at the cranial pole and 0.39 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 (1.13 cm long x 0.27 cm at the cranial pole and 0.37 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.

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.

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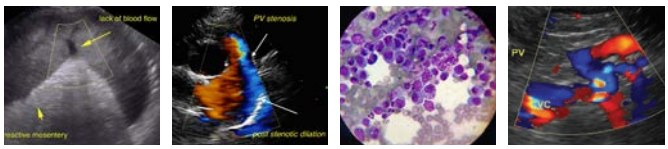

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Gastrointestinal

Gastric fundic mucosal hypertrophy with hyperechoic mucosa and some mucosal remodeling is noted. There is no loss of mural detail. Layering is normal. There is mild luminal fluid accumulation. No evidence of masses/nodules or foreign material present.

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 of the small intestine is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease.

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 peritoneal effusion. There is no apparent lymphadenopathy.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- 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. Given this patient's breed and the reportedly low albumin, protein losing enteropathy and possible lymphangiectasia are also suspected, as lymphangiectasia can be present without obvious lacteal dilation visible on ultrasound.
- Gastritis – Microulceration cannot be ruled out.
- Prostatomegaly, if this patient is neutered as reported, in which case rule outs include prostatitis versus less likely but possible infiltrative neoplastic disease. If this patient is intact, the appearance of the prostate is more normal.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

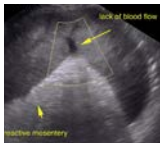
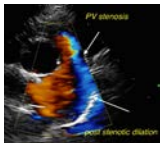
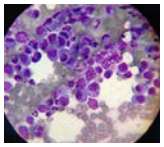
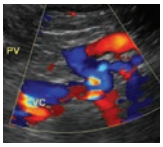
Urinalysis and, if indicated based on urinalysis results, urine culture are recommended. If protein is present in an otherwise quiet sediment, protein quantification with a urine protein to creatinine ration is recommended.

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.

Ideally, biopsies of the GI tract are recommended to definitively diagnose and therefore manage the infiltrative bowel process.

If biopsies cannot be obtained safely due to low albumin or patient stability, etc., empirical therapies could include diet change to an ultra-low fat diet, empirical deworming with a 5 day course of Panacur, cobalamin supplementation (unless cobalamin level is evaluated and supplementation is not warranted) a probiotic and prednisolone (if not contraindicated based on patient contraindications, co-morbidities, etc.). Calcium monitoring, and supplementation if necessary, is also recommended.

Since this patient is already reportedly receiving cobalamin injections, recommendations are to

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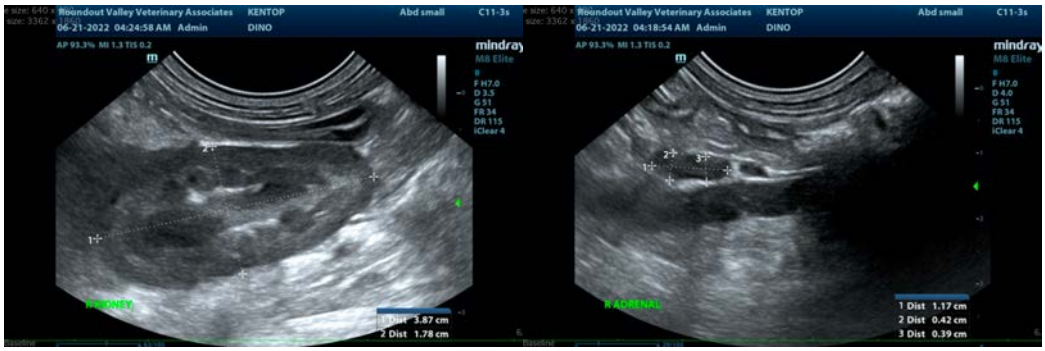
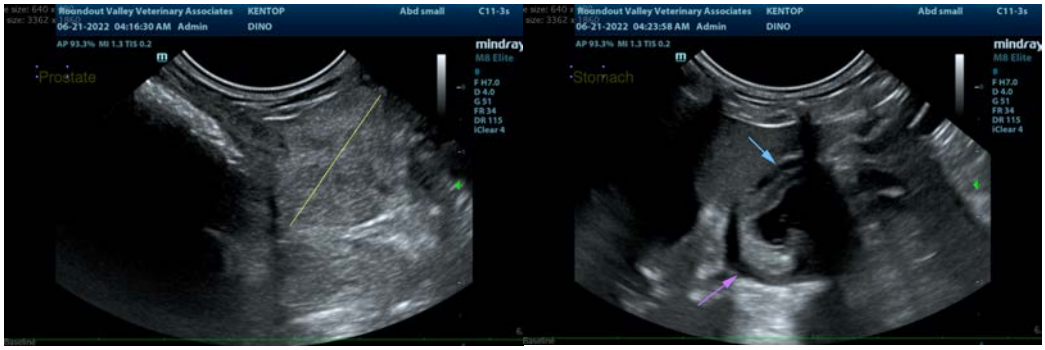
complete the course, which includes weekly injections for 6 weeks, followed by a final injection one month later, and then recheck cobalamin level one month after the final injection to see if long-term supplementation is necessary.





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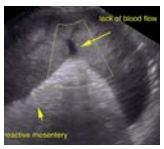
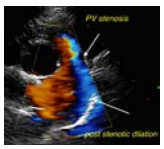
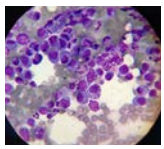
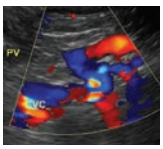

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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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