

**PATIENT**

Lewie Sharp

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Brittany Spaniel

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

8 Years

WEIGHT

52.5 Pounds

INTERPRETED BYBeth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Amy Mayhew, LVT

HOSPITAL NAME

SVS Imaging MI

REFERRING VETDearborn Family
Pet Care**INVOICE**

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DATE

6/20/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

ABDOMEN DISTENDED AND PANTING

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ELEVATED ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE (294) ON 6/1/22
NORMAL LOW DOSE DEX SUPPRESSION TEST DONE 6/6/22**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.

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

The right kidney is normal in size (6.09 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 (6.06 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 (0.61 cm at the cranial pole and 0.73 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 (0.56 cm at the cranial pole and 0.51 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). A 0.7-0.8 cm focal hypo- to anechoic nodule noted in the mid body that does not disrupt or bulge the capsule. Splenic vasculature appears normal.

Liver

Liver is subjectively enlarged. Margins are smooth but round. It has a normal homogenous echotexture. Parenchyma is diffusely hyperechoic characterized by less prominent than normal portal vein walls and increased echogenicity relative to the spleen. No focal lesions are observed. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion.

GB is moderately distended with anechoic bile and gravity dependent echogenic sediment. The wall is smooth without visible thickening. There is no evidence of cystic or CBD dilation. There is no evidence of effusion or inflammation.

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.

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

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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.

Pancreas**BREED**

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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.

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Free Abdomen

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

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**AGE**

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- Hyperechoic hepatomegaly – most consistent with benign steroid (endocrine) hepatopathy or reactive or idiopathic hepatopathy. Infiltrative neoplasia such as round cell neoplasia is also possible, but considered less likely.

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- 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.

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- Hypo- to anechoic splenic nodule – Likely represents a benign lesion such as a cyst, hematoma, nodular hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, etc. However, infiltrative neoplasia can mimic benign lesions and cannot be ruled out (while it is considered highly less likely).

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Amy Mayhew, LVT

- If hyperadrenocorticism is strongly suggested in this patient based on clinical signs, further evaluation for possible atypical hyperadrenocorticism with a full ACTH stimulation adrenal panel to the University of Tennessee could be considered. The liver and gallbladder changes are consistent with a patient who has hyperadrenocorticism. However, if clinical signs are mild, recommendations are to continued to monitor and potentially recheck a low-dose Dexamethasone suppression test when and if clinical signs progress.

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- In the meantime, a blood pressure is recommended, if not recently evaluated.

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- A urinalysis is also recommended with follow up urine culture if indicated based on urinalysis results, as well as a protein to creatinine ratio if there is protein on the urinalysis and an otherwise quiet sediment.

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- Other considerations for the abdominal distention could be gas or bloating secondary to potentially occult gastrointestinal disease, in which case trial and error diet transitions could be considered to include novel or hydrolyzed protein diets, bland easy to digest diets, etc. based on improvement or lack thereof.

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- For the increased panting, other causes such as laryngeal paralysis, etc. could be considered, if not recently evaluated.

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- 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.

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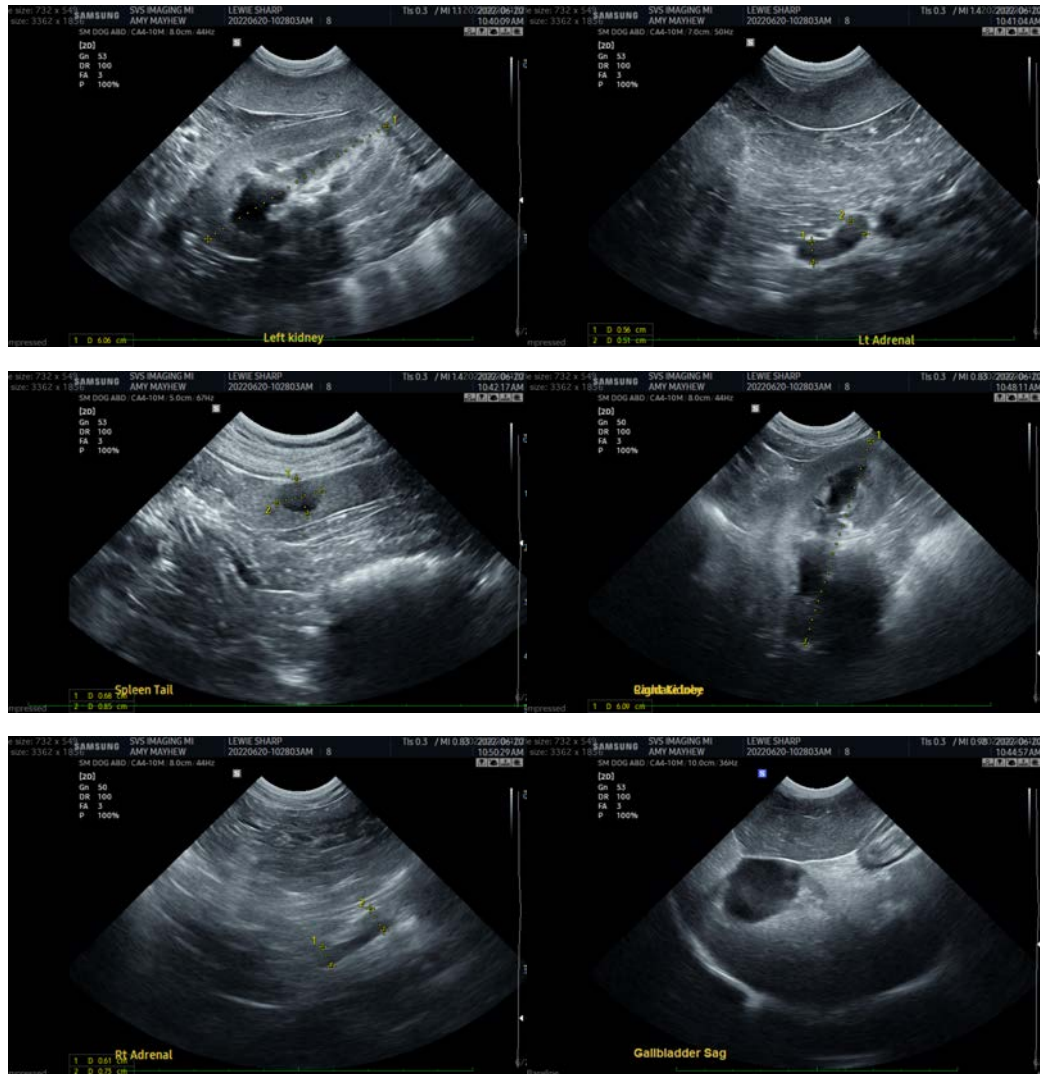
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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