

**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

6/29/22 Overweight, PU/PD, urine leakage, weak joints.

PATIENT

Mallorie Dover

Current Medications: Phenobarbital 100mg BID.
 Lab Results: Dilute urine SG with hyaline casts. LDDST and thyroid test normal. ALP 1260.
 Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.
 Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.
 Stat Report: Not requested.

SPECIES

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**BREED**

Chow Chow X

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

Spayed Female

The right kidney is normal in size (7.68 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

2/25/15

The left kidney is normal in size (7.32 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.

WEIGHT

101 Pounds

Adrenal Glands

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (3.2 cm long x 0.59 cm at the cranial pole and 0.74 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 (3.26 cm long x 0.69 cm at the cranial pole and 0.72 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

IMAGING PERFORMED BYStephanie Pearce
RDCS, RVT**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.

HOSPITAL NAME

Parkville AH

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Mangini

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

39112

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 mildly distended with echogenic non-shadowing luminal contents and gas consistent with normal ingesta. There is 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 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.

PRIMARY FINDINGS

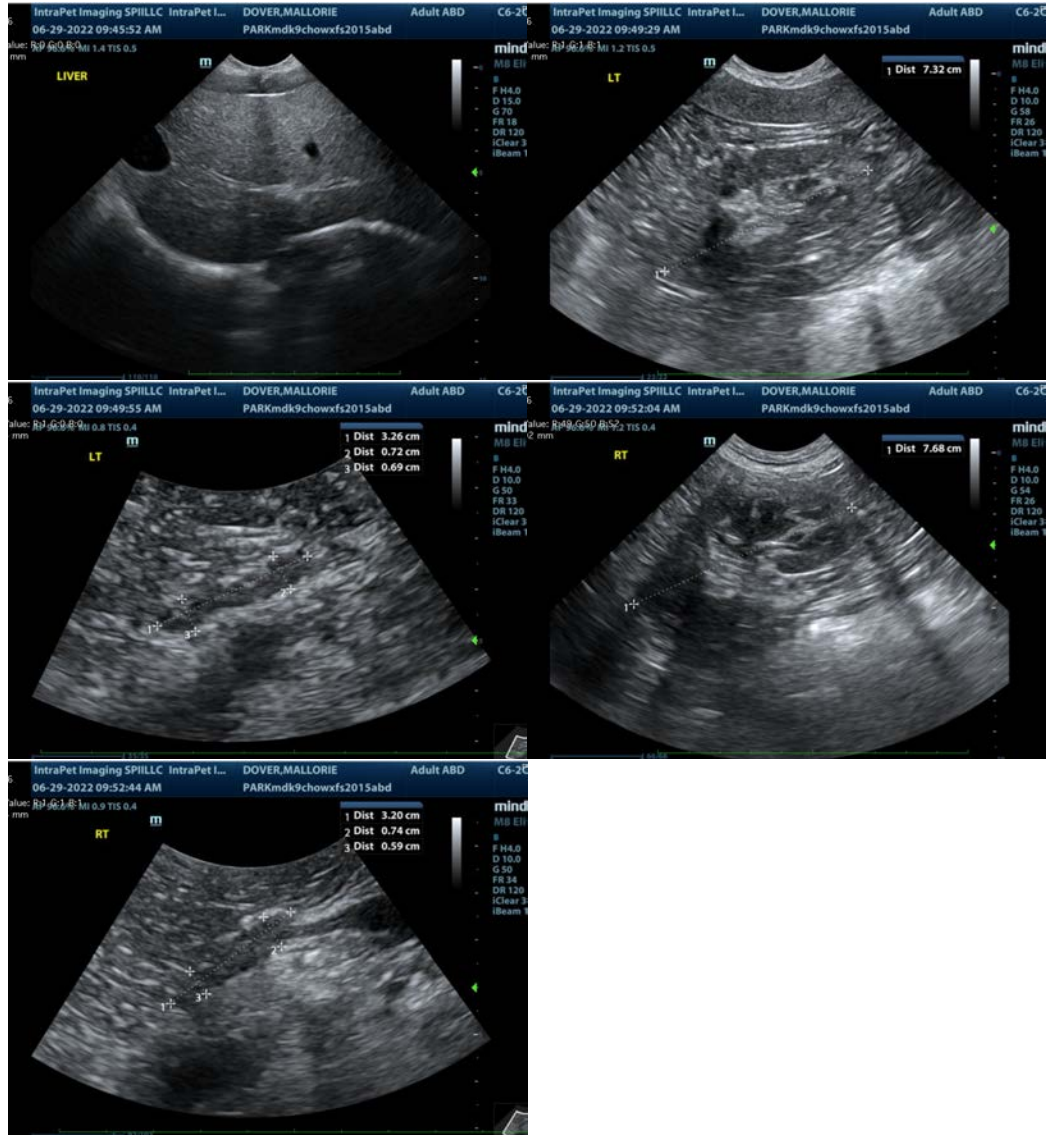
- Hyperechoic hepatomegaly- most consistent with benign steroid (endocrine) hepatopathy or reactive or idiopathic hepatopathy. Infiltrative neoplasia such as round cell neoplasia is also possible, but considered less likely.

SECONDARY FINDINGS

- The stomach does contain ingesta in a reportedly fasted animal. If gastrointestinal signs are present, delayed gastric emptying could be considered. However, this is likely a non-pathologic normal variant.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- If not recently evaluated, a urine culture could be considered to rule out an occult urinary tract infection.
- Phenobarbital can occasionally result in PU/PD in patients as well as result in the increased ALP reported in this patient. Therefore, it could be that PU/PD is unmasking previously subclinical urinary incontinence post spay. Transitioning off of Phenobarbital and onto Keppra could be considered other the consultation of a neurologist to avoid a relapse in seizure activity due to the change, if Keppra has not been tried and failed in the past.
- Otherwise, management of the incontinence with PPA (if blood pressure is normal), DES, Incurin, etc. could be considered.



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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