



PATIENT

Jelly Zennetti

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

American Staffordshire
Terrier

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

5.5 Years

WEIGHT

52 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

Amy Mayhew, LVT

HOSPITAL NAME

SVS Imaging MI

REFERRING VET

Union Lake VH

INVOICE

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DATE

7/11/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Chronic weight loss, diarrhea, hypoalbuminemia.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Fecal float/giardia snap NEG. ACTH stim WNL, Texas A&M panel: cobalamine and folate deficiency Antech IBD Panel-Elevations in all biomarkers Anti-Gliadin IgA=96.6 Anti-Calprotectin IgA=9.6 Anti-Porin IgA=30

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

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.

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

Left kidney is normal is size (6.74 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.

Right kidney is normal is size (6.87 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.

Adrenal Glands

Left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.62 cm at cranial pole and 0.59 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.6 cm at cranial pole and 0.47 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Spleen

Spleen is generally normal in size and shape with a smooth capsular contour. Parenchyma is diffusely nodular in appearance characterized by small discrete hypoechoic nodules. In addition to the discreet hypoechoic nodules, there is a 0.7 cm slightly larger hypoechoic non-capsule-disrupting nodule imaged. Splenic vasculature appears normal.

Liver

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.

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 mildly distended with very echogenic reverberation artifact from intraluminal gas. There is no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease; however, complete visualization of far wall is partially inhibited by gas. Pyloric outflow tract appears patent.



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The visible small intestines are normal in wall thickness and layering. 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 and layering. Contents are consistent with normal formed feces and gas.

Pancreas

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The observed pancreas 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

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There is a scant amount of anechoic free fluid within the abdomen.

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Medial iliac 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.

An enlarged round hypoechoic lymph node is present in the area of the ileocecal junction. Both reactive and infiltrative neoplasia are differentials and can't be determined without tissue sample.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

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- Mucosal speckling – 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.

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- Splenic micronodular hyperplasia – This nodular change is often associated with benign aging nodular hyperplasia. Infiltrative neoplasia, however, including both early hemangiosarcoma as well as round cell neoplasia cannot be ruled out.

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- Reactive medial iliac lymph nodes – infiltrative neoplastic disease cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely.

- Enlarged lymph node in the area of the ileocecolic junction of unknown etiology.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Given this patients presenting complaints, laboratory changes, combined with cobalamin/folate deficiencies and ultrasound findings, inflammatory bowel disease with a protein losing component is the top differential.

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Recommendations include a fine needle aspirate of the enlarged mesenteric lymph node, due to its slightly abnormal appearance, if possible and if patients coagulation status is appropriate.

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

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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.



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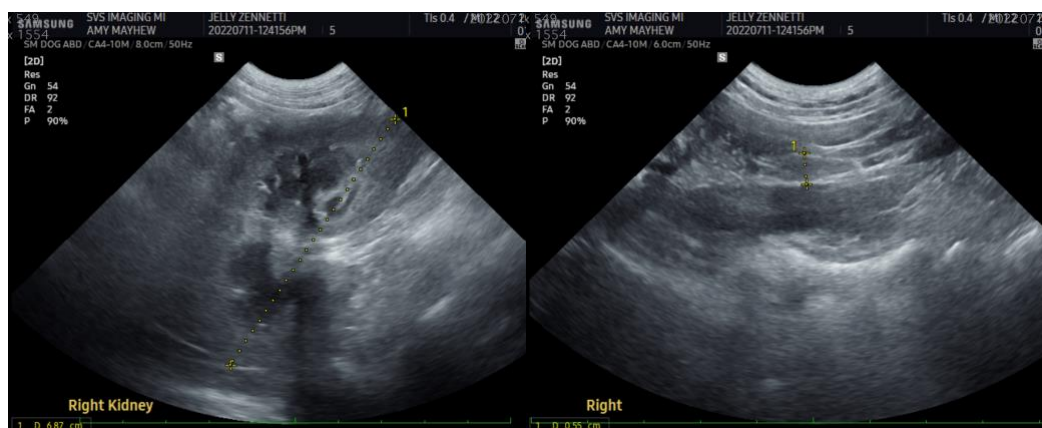
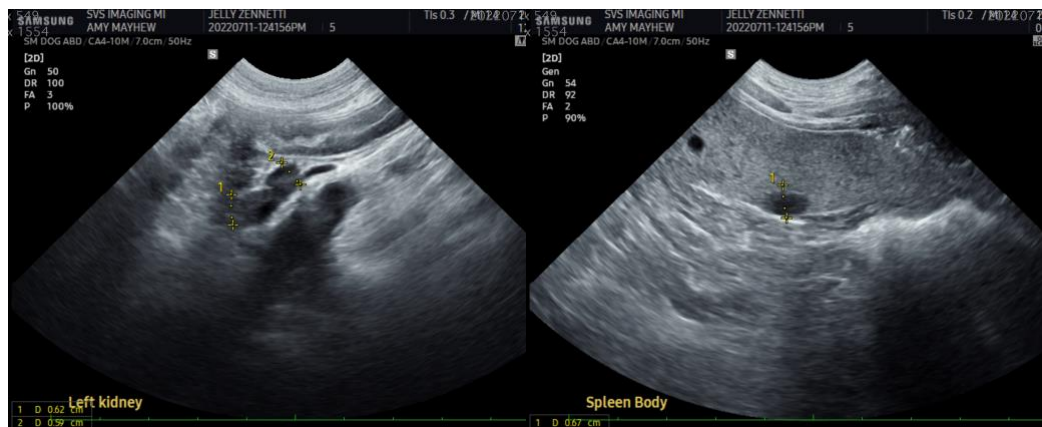
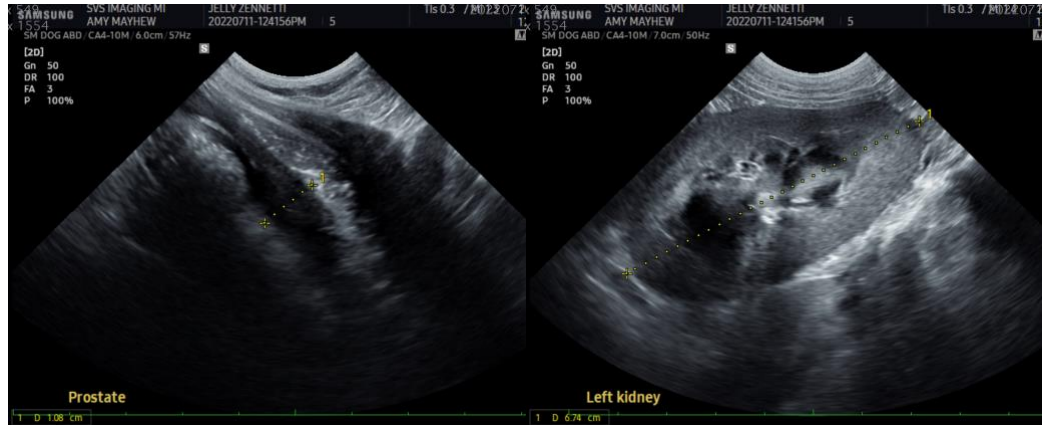
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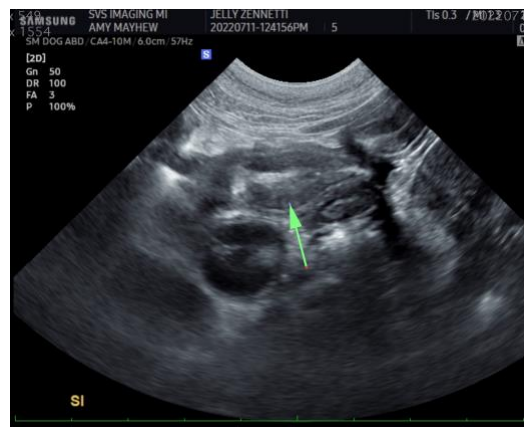
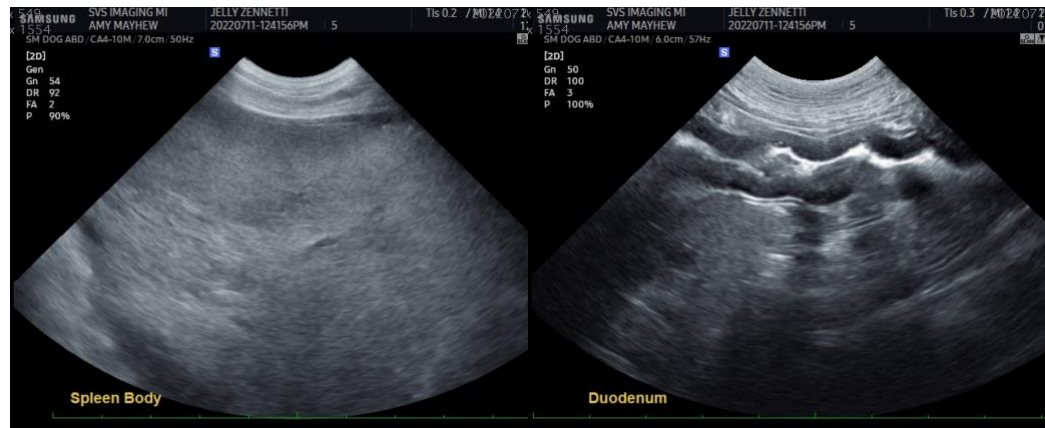
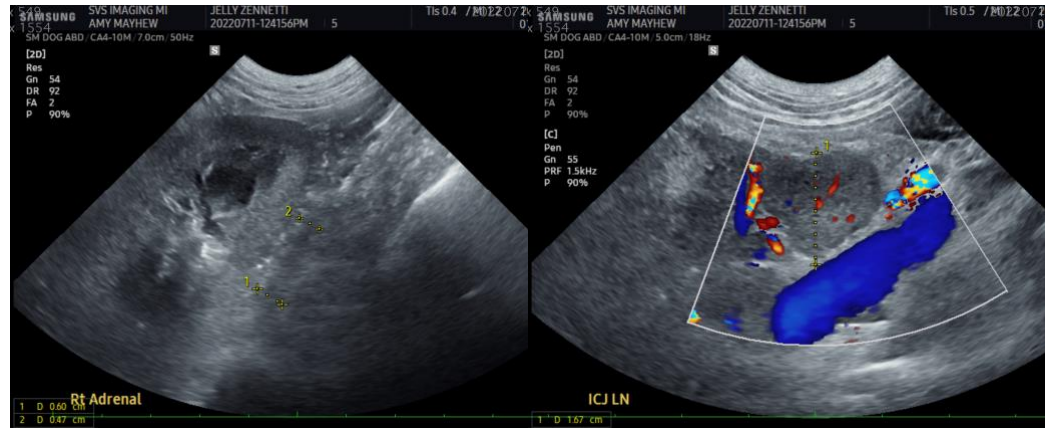
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM

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Beth.Johnson@SonoPath.com

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