



DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

7/21/22

Unexplained inappetence/lethargy.
Current Medications: No chronic meds. Started on Clavamox 250mg BID 7/20/22.
Lab Results: 7/20/22- CBC/Chem/T4 unremarkable except WBC 22K- neutrophilia.

PATIENT

Millie Chilton

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.
Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.
Stat Report: Not requested.
Imaging Performed By: Andi Parkinson, BS, RDMS.

SPECIES

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

BREED

Beagle

Urinary bladder is adequately distended with primarily anechoic contents and occasional echogenic non-shadowing debris. Apical urinary bladder wall is diffusely thick (0.39 cm). Mucosa is hyperechoic and irregular. No masses or cystoliths are observed. The trigone and visible pelvic urethra are normal thickness with a smooth mucosal surface.

SEX

Spayed female

Kidneys are bilaterally uniformly enlarged/swollen (left kidney measured 7.19 cm and the right kidney measured 7.26 cm) with an overall hyperechoic echogenicity and slight loss of corticomedullary definition. Normal smooth peripheral margination and shape are maintained. The renal pelvis are dilated with anechoic fluid and hyperechoic thickened pelvic fat. No overt evidence of neoplasia or mineral is observed. The perinephric area is enhanced by hyperechoic fat and mesentery.

AGE

7/7/15

WEIGHT

38.8 lbs

Adrenal Glands

Left adrenal gland is normal in size (1.91 cm long, 0.55 cm at cranial pole and 0.42 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

Right adrenal gland is normal in size (1.93 cm long, 0.68 cm at cranial pole and 0.55 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Spleen

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

Essex Middle River VC

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.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Zulty

INVOICE

31883

Gallbladder is moderately distended with anechoic bile as well as suspended and gravity dependent echogenic debris. 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 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 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.

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

Pancreas

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

There is no evidence of free peritoneal effusion noted in these images.

There is no apparent lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Primary Findings

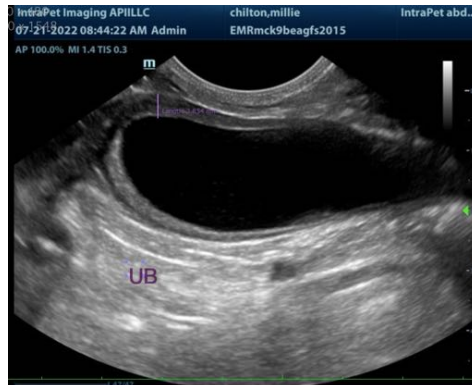
1. **Pyelonephritis** – These changes are most consistent with chronic pyelonephritis. Chronic scarring and fibrosis and/or chronic nephrolith passage can also result in these pelvic dilation changes. Early infiltrative disease cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely.
2. **Chronic Cystitis** - Urinary bladder wall changes are most consistent with chronic cystitis. Infiltrative neoplasia cannot be ruled out but is considered less likely given the location and diffuse nature of the changes.

Secondary Findings

1. **Gallbladder debris (canine)** - 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.

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 ratio is recommended.
- Testing for Leptospirosis is recommended as is reportedly pending.
- In the meantime, continue therapy with broad spectrum antibiotics is recommended. Ultimately if a diagnosis is not obtained and/or improvement noted then a FNA of the kidneys could be considered if the patient's coagulation status is appropriate.



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.

Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM
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