



PATIENT

Hope Pittello

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Mix

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

9 Years 6 Months

WEIGHT

76.1 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Shari Reffi, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Newton VH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Wyman- Greenwald

INVOICE

16673

DATE

8/2/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Elevated liver values. No current meds.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALT 302 (118H) was 131; ALKP 333 (131H) was 173

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.

Left kidney is normal is size (6.13 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 (6.81 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 (1.87 cm long x 0.61 cm at cranial pole and 0.67 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Right adrenal gland is normal in size (2.1 cm long x 1.3 cm at cranial pole and 0.89 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

Spleen

Spleen has been previously removed.

Liver

Liver is subjectively enlarged with mildly irregular margins. Parenchyma is heterogenous characterized by multiple poorly defined hypoechoic nodules within otherwise hyperechoic liver parenchyma. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion. A 1.2 cm hypoechoic nodule is noted in the mid liver.

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 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. 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.

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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.

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Free Abdomen

Mix

There is no evidence of peritoneal effusion. There is no apparent lymphadenopathy. No evidence of pericardial effusion or heart base lesions in these images.

SEX

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Spayed Female

- Previous splenectomy reported
- Heterogenous Liver – These changes are most consistent with benign processes such as nodular hyperplasia, steroid (vacuolar) hepatopathy, extramedullary hematopoiesis or possibly chronic inflammatory disease and less commonly infiltrative round cell or metastatic neoplasia.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

WEIGHT

An obvious cause for the reported increased liver enzymes is not identified in these images. Microscopic disease such as Leptospirosis, bacterial cholangiohepatitis, chronic active hepatitis, copper-associated hepatotoxicity, other hepatotoxicity, infiltrative neoplasia (considered unlikely), etc. cannot be definitively ruled out.

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Recommendations include an “antigen search” for sources of reactive hepatopathy (including testing for Leptospirosis), followed by a course of empirical antibiotics and hepatic nutraceuticals, with monitoring of ALT for improvement. If improvement is not noted and/or enzyme increase progresses, a liver biopsy may be warranted.

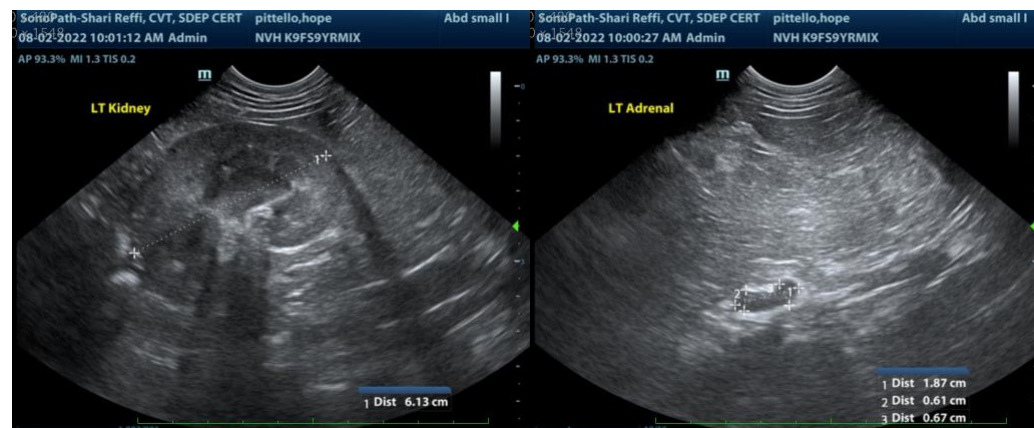
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The histopath results from the previous splenectomy are not provided here, however, given the history of splenectomy, especially if the histopath was malignant disease, a fine needle aspirate of the liver is recommended to rule out not suspected, but possible, metastatic disease.

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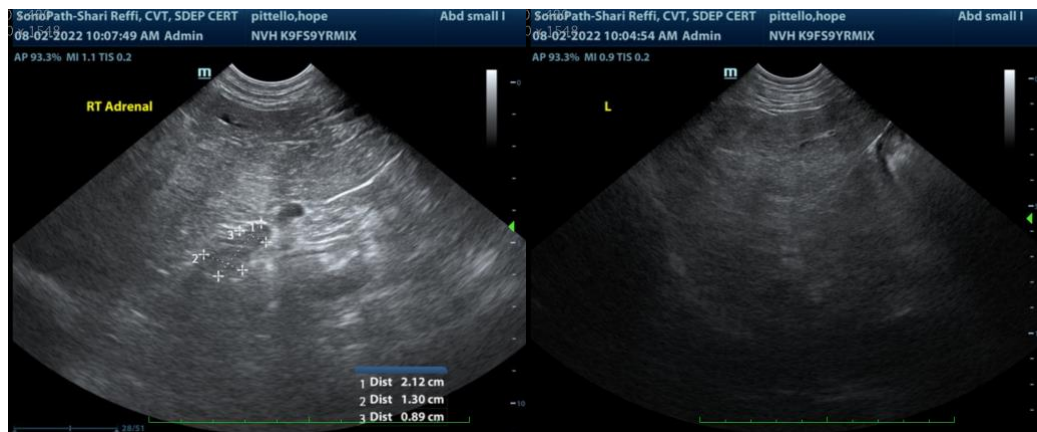
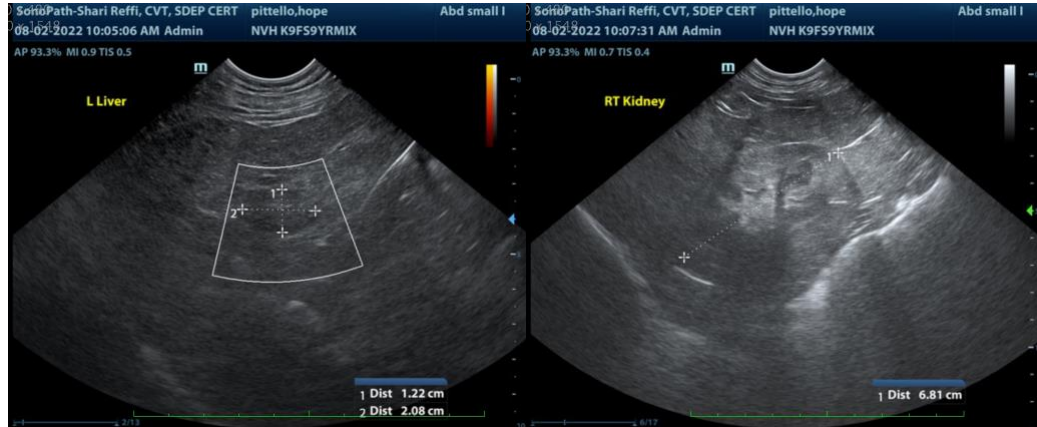
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM

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