



PATIENT	PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS
Tucker Black	Routine wellness exam revealed severe dental disease/halitosis and poor haircoat, spotty alopecia. Bloodwork pulled for screening in preparation for possible dental procedure.
SPECIES	Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Severe dental disease Patchy alopecia RBC 9.77 (5.39 - 8.70 M/ μ L) Hematocrit 63.8 (38.3 - 56.5 %) Hemoglobin 21.5 (13.4 - 20.7 g/dL) Albumin 2.2 (2.7 - 3.9 g/dL) ALT 249 (18 - 121 U/L) AST 75 (16 - 55 U/L)
Canine	
BREED	ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN
Dachshund	Urinary System
SEX	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.
Neutered Male	The area of the prostate is examined without evident pathology.
AGE	The right kidney is normal in size (3.9 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.
5 Years	The left kidney is normal in size (3.9 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	Adrenal Glands
9.6 Pounds	The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.94 cm at the cranial pole and 0.37 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.
INTERPRETED BY	The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.43 cm at the cranial pole and 0.47 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.
Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM	Spleen
IMAGING PERFORMED BY	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.
Jack Reese	Liver
HOSPITAL NAME	The 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.
Willow Run VC	INVOICE
REFERRING VET	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.
Dr. Jessica Latham	
INVOICE	
40724	
DATE	
8/24/22	



PATIENT

Tucker Black

SPECIES

Canine

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Dachshund

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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.

The visible small intestines are normal in wall thickness and layering. Very mild/faint hyperechoic mucosal fogging or speckling is noted. Small intestinal motility appears adequate (1-3 contractions per min). The lumen is empty with no evidence of obstruction or foreign material.

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 free peritoneal effusion noted in these images.

There is no apparent lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- **Mild 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.

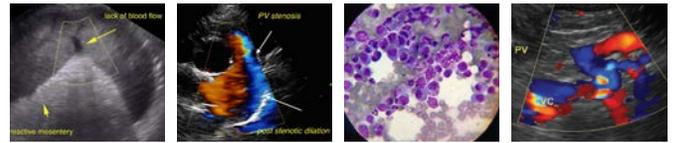
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The bowel changes described in this ultrasound are very mild/faint and may be a normal or post-prandial variant. However, given this patient's hyperalbuminemia, a gastrointestinal malabsorption panel (including cobalamin, folate, TLI and PLI) to Texas A&M GI Laboratory is recommended for further evaluation of GI and pancreatic function.

To rule out the kidneys as a source of the protein loss, a 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 ration is recommended.

The increased ALT is likely secondary to a reactive hepatopathy brought on by potentially the same condition resulting in the low albumin and/or even the dental disease. However, testing for Leptospirosis is warranted if not recently evaluated.

Pending results, empirical therapeutic recommendations in the meantime include transition to a low-fat diet, broad-spectrum antibiotics, and hepatic nutraceuticals. If the protein loss is determined to be secondary to something other than gastrointestinal, the low-fat diet is not chronically necessary. A blood pressure is recommended if not recently evaluated.



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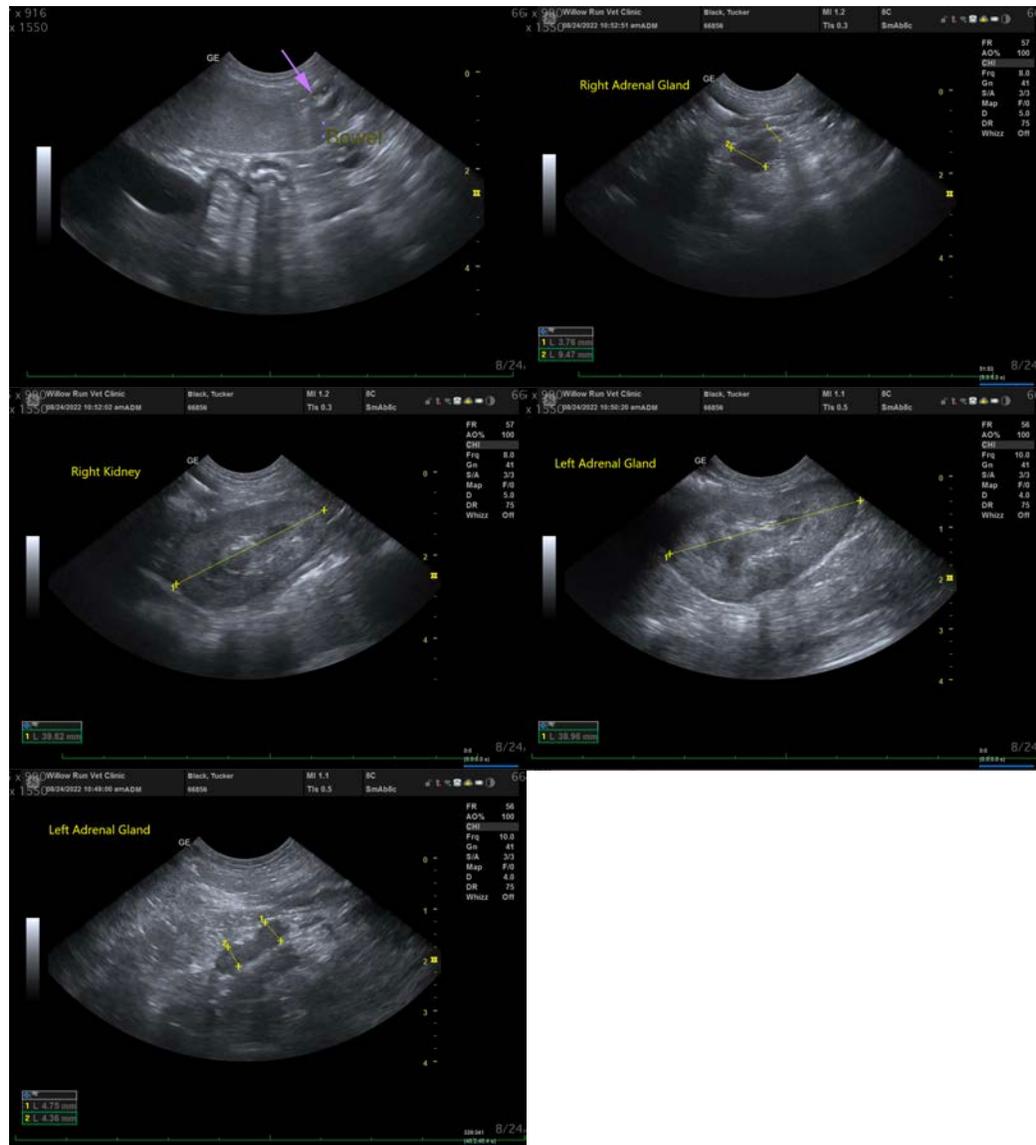
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Beth Johnson, DVM, DACVIM
Beth.Johnson@sonopath.com