



**PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

Sassie Gamboe Recurrent episodes of pancreatitis with lethargy, anorexia and abdominal pain.  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Abnormal CPL at each episode. Full panel results from 5/6/22 available. Current Medications Gabapentin, Amoxicillin Radiographic Findings None

**SPECIES**

Canine

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**BREED**

Welsh Corgi 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 (6.48 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**

10 Years

The left kidney is normal in size (5.83 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**

43.5 Pounds

**Adrenal Glands**

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (2.99 cm long x 2.3 cm at the cranial pole and 0.80 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Beth Johnson, DVM  
DACVIM

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (3.3 cm long x 1.39 cm at the cranial pole and 0.95 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. A hyperechoic nodule that does not result in capsular expansion or escape is noted in the cranial pole of the left adrenal gland. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Sara Hansen

**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**

Cottage Grove VC

**Liver**

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.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Damewood

**INVOICE**

40139

**Gastrointestinal**

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.

**DATE**

8/3/22

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.



**PATIENT**

Sassie Gamboe

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.

**SPECIES**

Canine

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

**BREED**

Welsh Corgi X

***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.

**SEX**

Spayed Female

***Free Abdomen***

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

**AGE**

10 Years

There is no apparent lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**WEIGHT**

43.5 Pounds

- **Hyperechoic adrenal nodule (cranial pole left adrenal)** – Differentials include primary adrenal cortical adenoma or adenocarcinoma, pheochromocytoma, myelolipoma, adrenal hyperplasia secondary to pituitary disease or metastatic disease. Ultrasound alone cannot differentiate between functional and non-functional nodules and/or between benign and malignant disease. Small nodules without other evidence of abdominal disease (to suggest metastatic disease) and/or clinical signs (to suggest adrenal disease) are most often incidental and should be monitored.

**INTERPRETED BY**

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DACVIM

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Sara Hansen

There is no current ultrasonographically visible evidence of pancreatitis at this time. However, that doesn't rule out chronic smoldering pancreatitis and/or occult gastrointestinal disease. Given this patient's history of recurrent gastrointestinal episodes, 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.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Cottage Grove VC

A baseline cortisol is recommended. If baseline cortisol is less than 2, a full ACTH stimulation test is recommended to rule out hypoadrenocorticism.

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In the meantime, a transition to a low-fat diet if not already in place could be considered on a trial-and-error basis.

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**PATIENT**

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**SPECIES**

Canine

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**SEX**

Spayed Female

**AGE**

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**WEIGHT**

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Sara Hansen

**HOSPITAL NAME**

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**REFERRING VET**

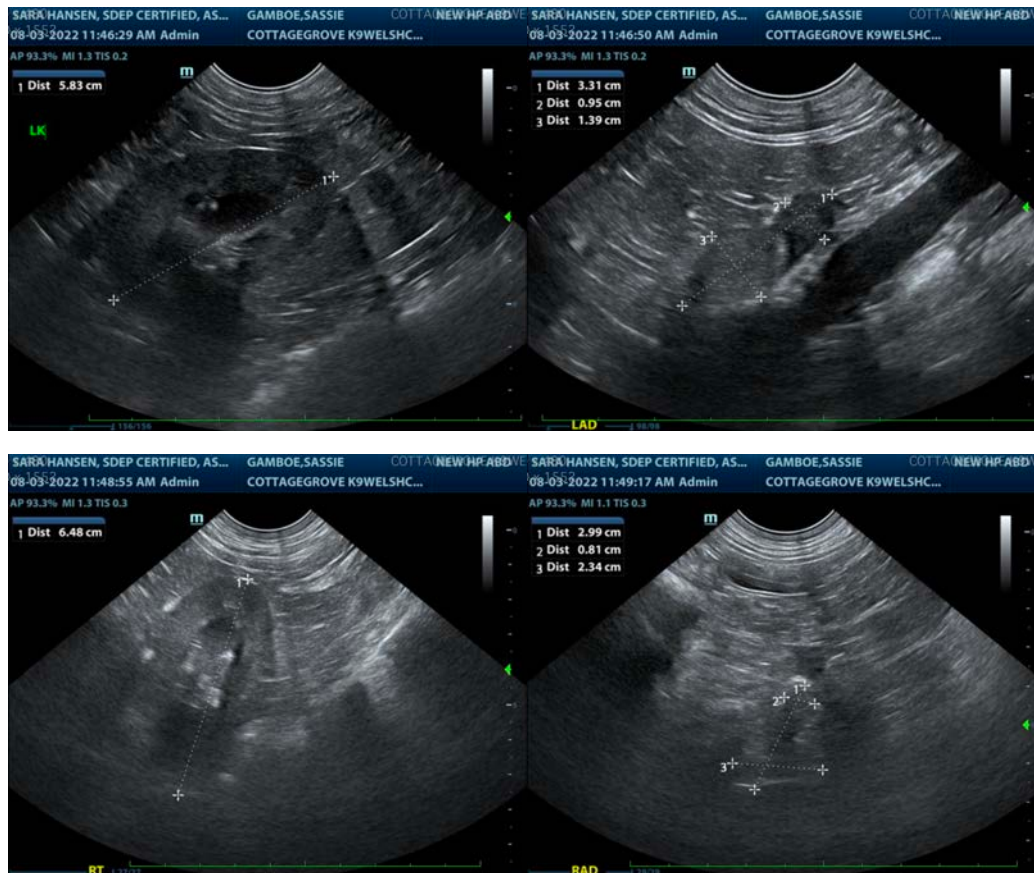
Dr. Damewood

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**DATE**

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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**  
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