

**DATE**

8/9/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Known Diabetic for about 4 years on NPH 5 units BID. Last curve 3 months ago, has not changed dose does get table food, and got soup with onion powder. Is vomiting. Also has history of renal changes - was diruresed and did subq for a while. Last check renal was ok acutely vomiting and diarrhea, very dark vomit and diarrhea.

PATIENT

Tucker Mahaley

Current Medications: Insulin, Ampicillin, Cerenia, Buprenorphine, Potassium Chloride.

Lab Results: See attached.

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.

Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.

Stat Report: Not requested.

Imaging Performed By: Rachel Brillhart, RDMS.

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Rat Terrier Mix

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.

SEX

Neutered male

The prostate is unable to be well visualized in these images.

AGE

2/14/15

Left kidney is normal is size (6.96 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

19.1 lbs

Right kidney is normal is size (6.41 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.

INTERPRETED BYBeth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM**Adrenal Glands**

Left adrenal gland is normal in size (2.23 cm long, 0.68 cm at cranial pole and 0.59 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

HOSPITAL NAMEAnimal Emergency
Hospital

Right adrenal gland is normal in size (1.91 cm long, 0.74 cm at cranial pole and 0.56 cm at caudal pole), shape and overall architecture, echogenicity and echotexture. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

REFERRING VET

Dr. King

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.

INVOICE

32262

Liver

Liver is subjectively enlarged (swollen contour) without disruption of architecture. It has a normal homogenous echotexture. Parenchyma is diffusely hyperechoic characterized by less prominent than normal portal vein walls and increased echogenicity relative to the spleen and falciform fat. 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 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 is severely prominently (enlarged) in size, hypoechoic to surrounding tissue and irregular in shape with a swollen undulating contour. The pancreas appears edematous; however, blood flow appears to be present based on these images. Enhanced hyperechoic ill-defined surrounding fat is noted.

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

- **Severe, acute pancreatitis.**

Secondary Findings

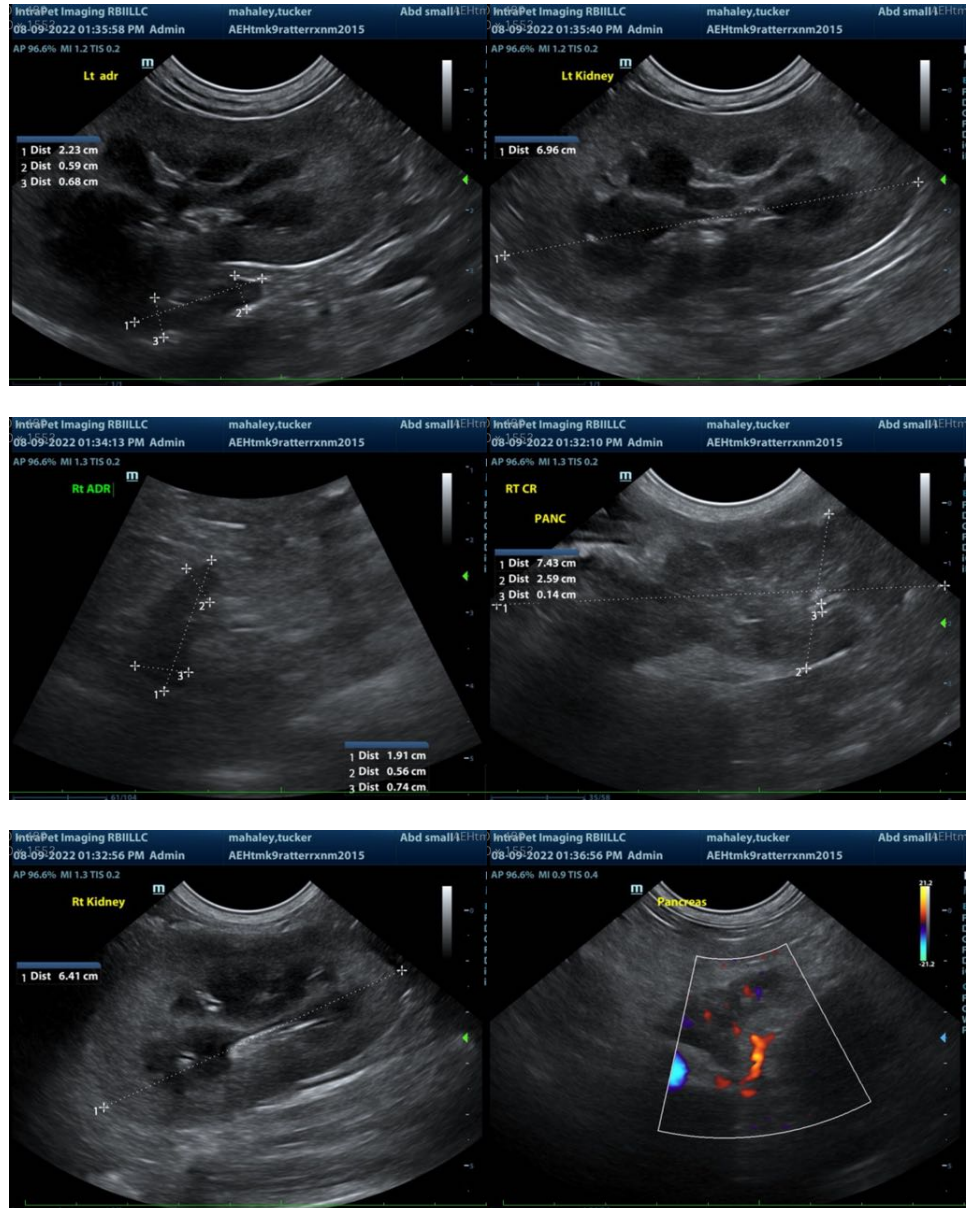
- **Hyperechoic hepatomegaly (canine)** - This appearance is non-specific and most consistent with a benign steroid (endocrine) or vacuolar hepatopathy or reactive or idiopathic hepatopathy. Inflammatory and/or infiltrative disease (such as round cell neoplasia) are also possible, but considered less likely.
- **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.

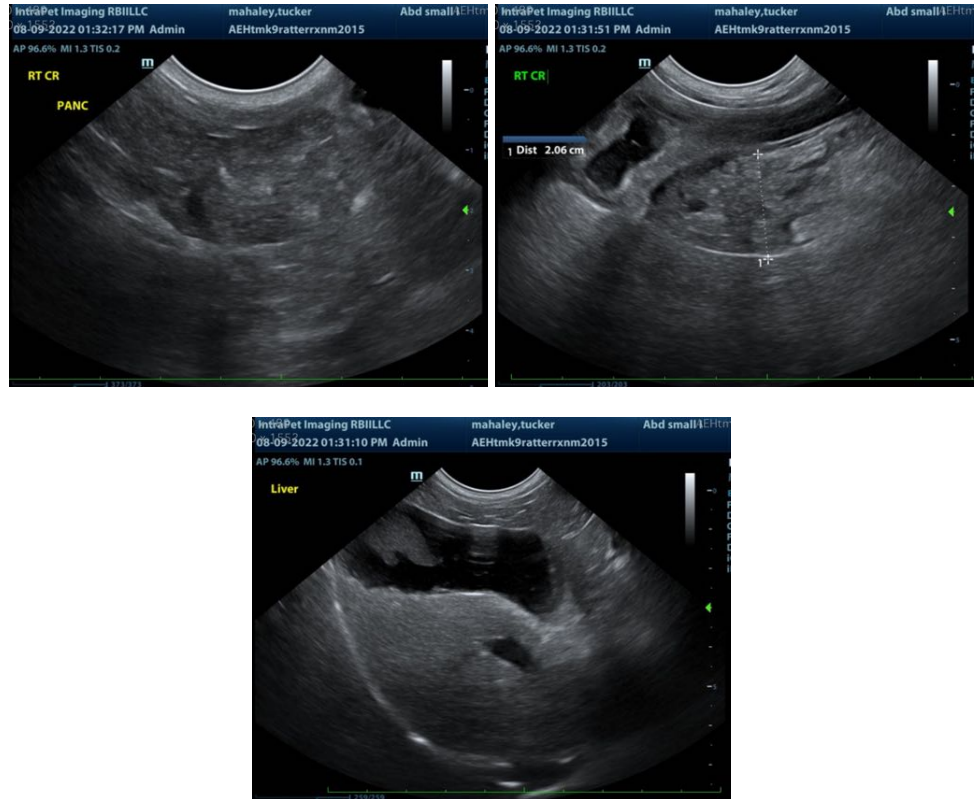
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations include:

1. Medical management of pancreatitis with anti-emetics, gastroprotectants, appetite stimulants or nutritional support as needed, pain management, broad spectrum antibiotics, and fluid therapy is recommended. If possible, a fresh frozen plasma transfusion and hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT) could be beneficial. Monitoring of the pancreas with power doppler is recommended to identify possible necrosis as well as other potential sequelae such as abscesses, etc.
2. Given this patient's history of diabetes a urinalysis is warranted if not already evaluated to look for evidence of ketones.

3. Given the patient's reported hypocalcemia an ionized calcium is recommended for further assessment of hypocalcemia as well as direction for management. Close monitoring/management of potassium, etc. is also recommended.





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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