



PATIENT

Buddy Elliott

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Terrier X

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

11 Years 2 Months

WEIGHT

54 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

A Murphy, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Wauwatosa VC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Ericka Haynes

INVOICE

41387

DATE

9/15/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Recent history of bloody diarrhea; improved with metronidazole. Recent blood work showed an elevated ALT and ALP. Screening for primary liver/gallbladder disease, or enlarged adrenal glands. Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALT = 225 (18-121) ALP = 1999 (5-160)

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

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.

Prostate is normal in size, echotexture and echogenicity for a neutered male.

Kidneys are overall normal in size and shape with smooth peripheral margination. A normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio is maintained. The medulla and cortices are uniform in texture with some mild increased cortical echogenicity and mild loss of corticomedullary distinction, expected in this age patient. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral or infarcts observed. The left kidney measures 6.53 cm. The right kidney measures 6.91 cm. A cortical cyst is noted in the right kidney.

Adrenal Glands

Adrenal glands are plump/swollen in size. Normal shape and contour are maintained without evidence of capsular invasion. Some parenchymal heterogeneity is present without concerning capsular distortion. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal. The left adrenal gland measures 0.88 cm at the cranial pole and 1.4 cm at the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland measures 1.0 cm at the cranial pole and 0.90 cm at the caudal pole.

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.

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 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 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 (canine duodenum < 0.5 cm and feline duodenum < 0.4 cm; other < 0.3 cm). Small intestinal motility appears adequate (1-3 contractions



PATIENT

Buddy Elliott

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.

SPECIES

Canine

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.

BREED

Terrier X

Free Abdomen

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

SEX

Neutered Male

There is no apparent lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

PRIMARY FINDINGS

AGE

11 Years 2 Months

- **Bilateral adrenomegaly** – consistent with adrenal hyperplasia secondary to pituitary dependent hyperadrenocorticism vs stress or normal variant. Interpret in combination with clinical signs of hyperadrenocorticism.

WEIGHT

54 Pounds

- **Hyperechoic hepatomegaly** - 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.

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

- **Gallbladder debris** - 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.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

A Murphy, CVT

SECONDARY FINDINGS

- Age related kidney changes

HOSPITAL NAME

Wauwatosa VC

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The described adrenal gland, liver and gallbladder changes are all suggestive of hyperadrenocorticism. If clinical signs of hyperadrenocorticism, such as polyuria, polydipsia, polyphagia, panting, hair loss, hypertension, etc. are present, testing for hyperadrenocorticism with a LDDS test is warranted. If a LDDS test has been evaluated with a normal result, investigation of possible atypical hyperadrenocorticism with a full ACTH stimulation adrenal panel to the University of Tennessee could be considered. If clinical signs are not present, monitoring is recommended with testing pursued when/if clinical signs develop. If not recently evaluated, blood pressure is recommended. If not recently evaluated, a urinalysis and, if indicated based on urinalysis results, urine culture are also recommended. If protein is present in an otherwise quiet sediment, protein quantification with a urine protein to creatinine ratio is recommended.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Ericka Haynes

INVOICE

41387

DATE

9/15/22

There is no ultrasonographically visible reason to explain this patient's resolved hematochezia. If it returns, recommendations include a fecal exam +/- a fecal enteropathogen PCR panel to Texas A&M GI Laboratory for further evaluation of possible infectious disease. Regardless, empirical deworming with a 5-day course of Panacur is recommended.



PATIENT

Buddy Elliott

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Terrier X

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

11 Years 2 Months

WEIGHT

54 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

A Murphy, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Wauwatosa VC

REFERRING VET

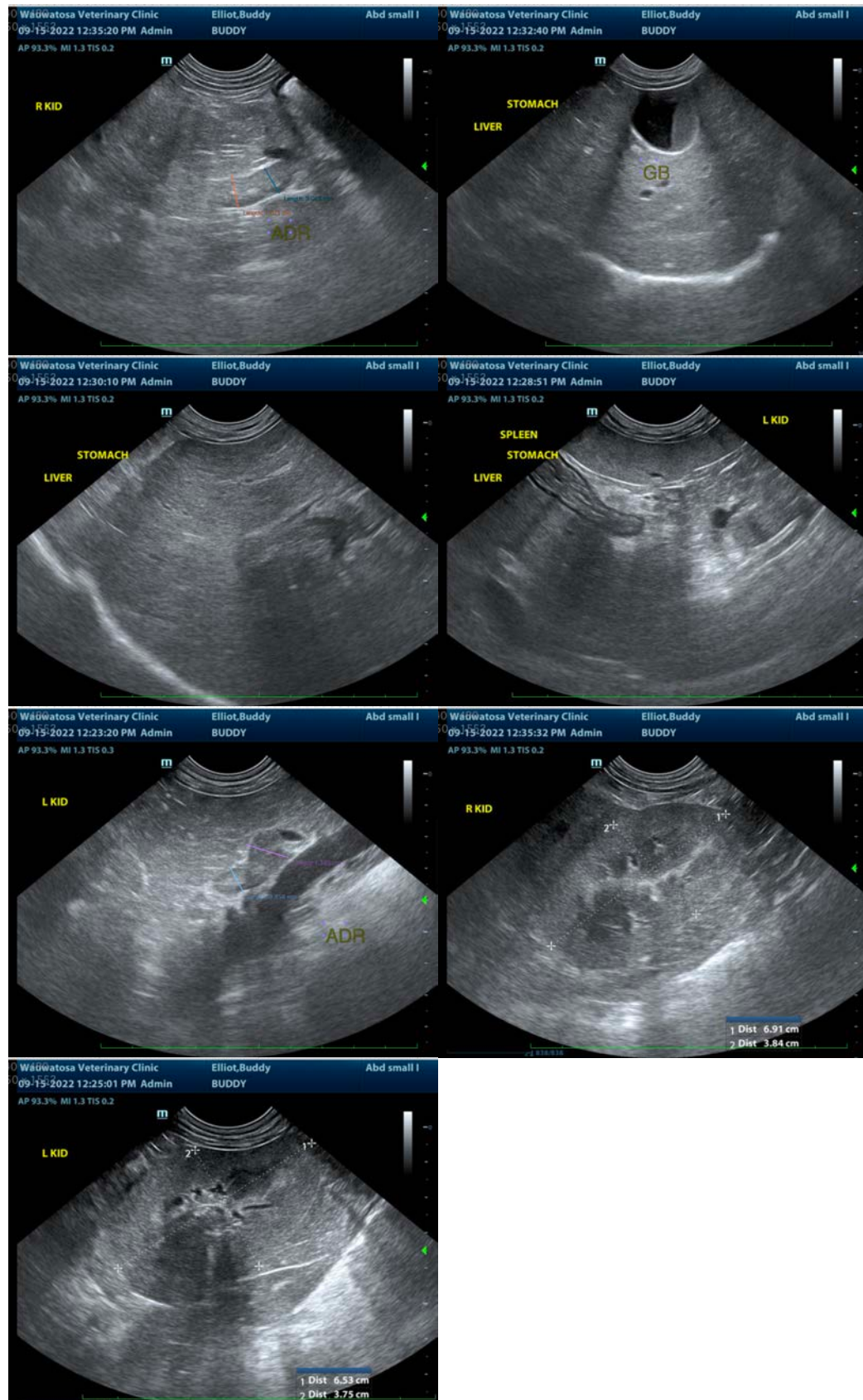
Dr. Ericka Haynes

INVOICE

41387

DATE

9/15/22





PATIENT

Buddy Elliott

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.

SPECIES

Canine

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.

BREED

Terrier X

Beth Johnson, DVM, DACVIM

Beth.Johnson@sonopath.com

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

11 Years 2 Months

WEIGHT

54 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

**IMAGING
PERFORMED BY**

A Murphy, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Wauwatosa VC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Ericka Haynes

INVOICE

41387

DATE

9/15/22