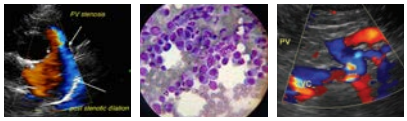
IMAGING PERFORMED BY

IntraPet.com



SonoPath

Clinical Sonography & Telecytology

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DATE

9/21/22

PATIENT

Cooper Sunshine Inge

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Brittany Spaniel

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

7/12/19

WEIGHT

50 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Rachel Brilhart RDMS

HOSPITAL NAME

Airpark AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Marciszewski

INVOICE

41507

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Chronic, intermittent large bowel diarrhea.

Current Medications: Sentinel, Bravecto.
Lab Results: NSF.
Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.
Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.
Stat Report: Not requested.

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.

The right kidney is normal in size (5.84 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 or infarcts observed. Non-obstructive areas of mineralization/nephroliths are noted.

The left kidney is normal in size (5.33 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 or infarcts observed. Non-obstructive areas of mineralization/nephroliths are noted.

Adrenal Glands

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (1.77 cm long x 0.60 cm at cranial pole and 0.65 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (2.5 cm long x 0.65 cm at the cranial pole and 0.57 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

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

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.

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.

Gastrointestinal

The visible stomach wall is normal in thickness and layering. The lumen of the stomach is mildly distended with very echogenic reverberation artifact from intraluminal gas. There is no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease; however, complete visualization of far wall is partially inhibited by gas. 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 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 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

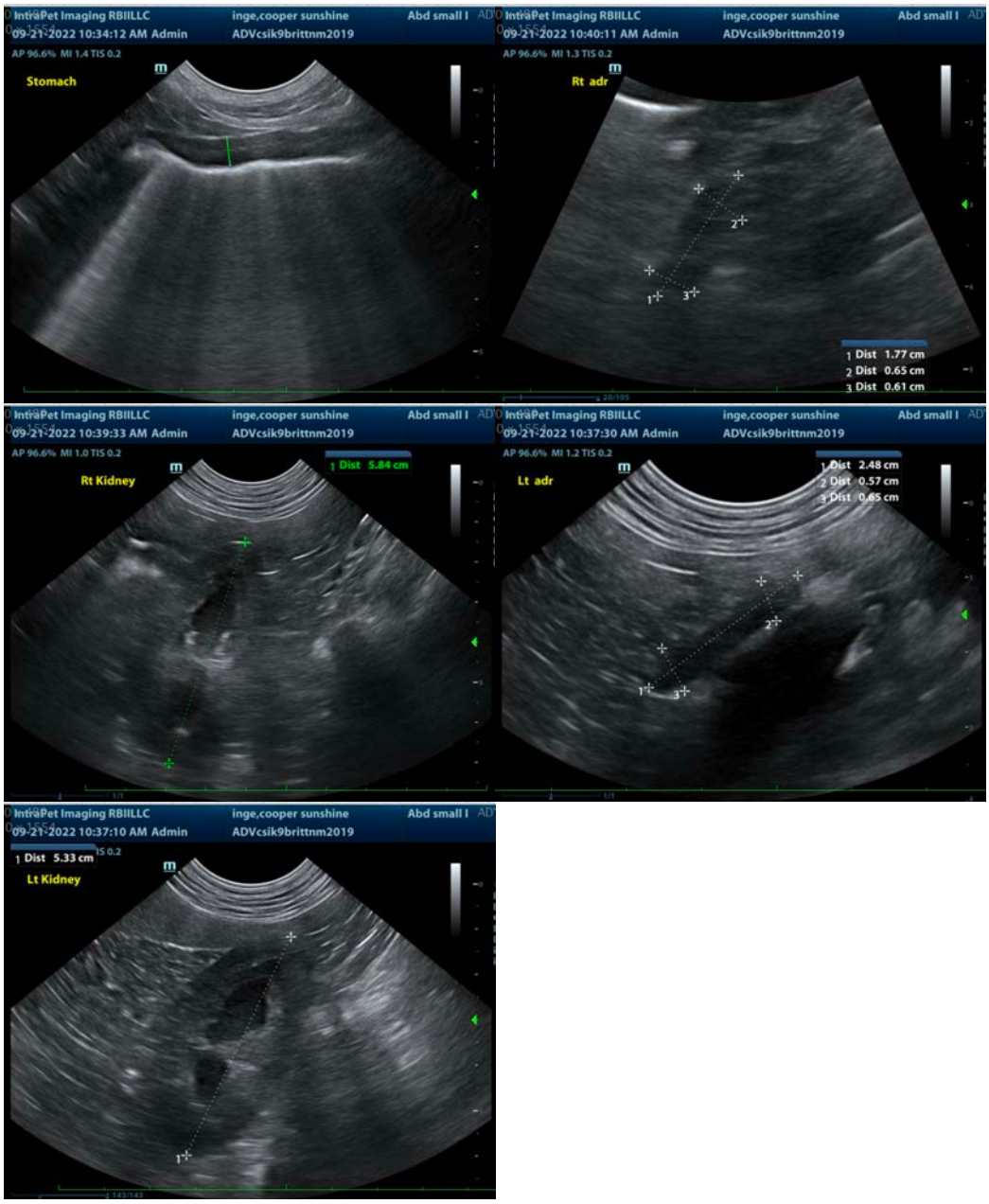
- Non-obstructive nephrolithiasis bilaterally in the kidneys
- Otherwise, normal/unremarkable abdomen

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Given this patient's chronic, primarily large bowel diarrhea, recommendations include a gastrointestinal malabsorption panel (including cobalamin, folate, TLI and PLI) to Texas A&M GI Laboratory and a fecal enteropathogen PCR panel to Texas A&M GI Laboratory.

In the meantime, empirical deworming with a 5-day course of Panacur is recommended in addition to a probiotic such as Visbiome or Proviable, and potentially transition to a higher fiber or colitis diet on a trial-and-error basis, followed potentially by a hydrolyzed protein diet if higher fiber does not result in improved fecal quality.

Ultimately, colonoscopy may be warranted if a diagnosis is not obtained from the PCR panel and/or empirical therapy doesn't help.



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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