



PATIENT	PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS
Porter Del Toro	Pre-anesthetic blood work showed high WBC, high eosinophils, high ALT, and normal Bile Acids. Patient is clinically normal. Post 2 weeks of Clavamox.
SPECIES	Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Despite Clavamox, WBC 27 now 31, neutrophils 14040, lymphocytes 5304, monocytes 936, eosinophils 10920, ALT 656, now 931, ALP 308, AST 221, Glob. 4.1.
Canine	
BREED	ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN
Mixed	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	Prostate is normal in size, echotexture and echogenicity for a neutered male.
AGE	The right kidney is normal in size (5.68 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.
1 Year	The left kidney is normal in size (5.26 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
31.6 Pounds	The left adrenal gland is small (flattened contour). Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal. The left adrenal gland measures 2.0 cm long x 0.37 cm at the cranial pole and 0.51 cm at the caudal pole.
INTERPRETED BY	The area of the right adrenal gland is examined without evident pathology.
Beth Johnson, DVM DACVIM	Spleen
IMAGING PERFORMED BY	Spleen is subjectively large in size with normal smooth margins. Parenchyma is normal in echogenicity with a coarse/heterogenous echotexture. No focal nodules or masses are observed. Splenic vasculature appears normal.
Kelly Vazquez	Liver
HOSPITAL NAME	Liver is subjectively enlarged (swollen contour). Mild parenchymal remodeling with diffusely mildly coarse architecture and increased portal markings is present. No focal nodules or masses are observed. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion.
Animal General on the Hudson	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.
REFERRING VET	Gastrointestinal
Dr. Vivian Ng	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.
INVOICE	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
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9/21/22	



PATIENT

Porter Del Toro

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

Mixed

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.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

AGE

1 Year

- **Hypoechoic hepatomegaly** – This appearance is consistent with an acute hepatopathy or acute cholangiohepatitis. Infiltrative neoplasia (round cell neoplasia) should also be considered.
- **Coarse splenomegaly** – can be associated with congestion caused by sedation (if sedated) but can also be associated with diffuse infiltrative disease. Both benign conditions such as extramedullary hematopoiesis, lymphoid hyperplasia, as well as infiltrative neoplastic diseases such as round cell neoplasia should be considered.
- **Flat adrenal glands** – This can be a normal patient variant and/or a sign of exogenous cortisol administration. If exogenous steroids are not being administered, hypoadrenocorticism (either relative or absolute) should be considered.

WEIGHT

31.6 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Vazquez

Given this patient's lymphocytosis and eosinophilia, ruling out atypical hypoadrenocorticism is recommended with a full ACTH stimulation test. Additionally, testing for infectious diseases such as Leptospirosis as well as potentially fungal disease if geographically appropriate, etc. as well as a fecal exam is recommended. A fine needle aspirate of the liver and spleen is recommended if patient's coagulation status is appropriate. Given the eosinophilia, mast cell tumor is a differential, so pre-medication with diphenhydramine is recommended.

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal General
on the Hudson

In the meantime, empirical deworming with a 5-day course of Panacur as well as transition to a hydrolyzed protein diet could be considered.

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SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Mixed

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

1 Year

WEIGHT

31.6 Pounds

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IMAGING PERFORMED BY

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HOSPITAL NAME

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REFERRING VET

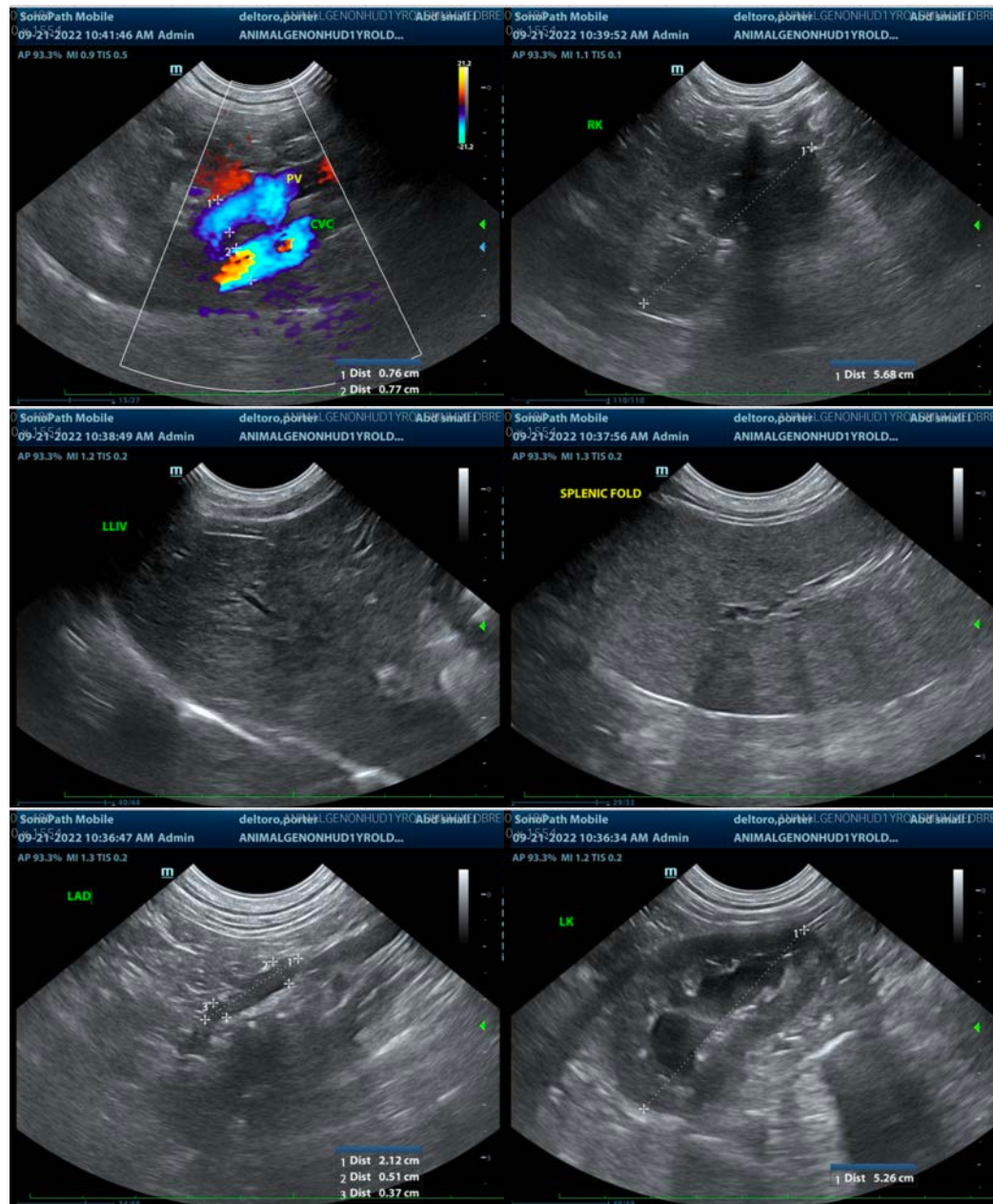
Dr. Vivian Ng

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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