



PATIENT

Daisy Falcon

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Maltese

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

16 Years

WEIGHT

6.8 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Vazquez

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal General
on the Hudson

REFERRING VET

Dr. Vivian Ng

INVOICE

41727

DATE

9/28/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Patient with history of suspect IBD presents for diarrhea, vomiting, decreased appetite - improved with symptomatic treatment, but diarrhea persists. Current meds: Tylan powder and levothyroxine.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALP 154, BUN 32, K 5.8, T4 low (on meds now).

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.

The right kidney is unable to be visualized in these images.

The left kidney is normal in size (3.07 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.

Adrenal Glands

The right adrenal gland is unable to be visualized in these images.

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (1.4 cm long x 0.33 cm at the cranial pole and 0.51 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

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). Multifocal well-demarcated hyperechoic homogenous nodules are noted. 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. A 1.0 cm x 1.5 cm primarily homogeneous, iso- to slightly hypoechoic nodule is noted in the left liver. 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 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 per min). The lumen of the small intestine is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease.



PATIENT

Daisy Falcon

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

Pancreas

SPECIES

Canine

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

Maltese

Free Abdomen

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

There is no apparent lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

SEX

Spayed Female

PRIMARY FINDINGS

- **Liver nodule** – Differentials for a discrete liver nodule include primarily benign changes such as nodular hyperplasia, fibrosis of an old hematoma, granuloma, etc.; however, while considered less likely, primary hepatic neoplasia, infiltrative round cell neoplasia and metastatic disease can mimic benign lesions and cannot be definitively ruled out.

AGE

16 Years

SECONDARY FINDINGS

- **Hyperchoic splenic nodules** – most consistent with benign myelolipomas. Other differentials such as fibrosis or calcification caused by old hematomas or infarcts, chronic inflammation, granulomatous disease or metastatic disease cannot be ruled out, but are considered less likely.

WEIGHT

6.8 Pounds

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

Given this patient's reported gastrointestinal signs combined with hyperkalemia, A baseline cortisol is recommended. If baseline cortisol is less than 2, a full ACTH stimulation test is recommended to rule out hypoadrenocorticism.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Vazquez

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

Animal General
on the Hudson

Fecal exam and A fecal enteropathogen PCR panel to Texas A&M GI Laboratory could be considered for further evaluation of possible infectious disease.

The liver nodule/mass is likely an incidental finding not related to this patient's reported diarrhea. However, a fine needle aspirate of the nodule/mass could be considered to more definitively look for evidence of infiltrative neoplasia if patient's coagulation status is appropriate.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Vivian Ng

In the meantime, empirical deworming with a 5-day course of Panacur is recommended, as is a probiotic such as Provable or Visbiome in addition to Tylosin already in place. Transition to a hydrolyzed protein diet could also be considered while awaiting results.

INVOICE

41727

DATE

9/28/22



PATIENT

Daisy Falcon

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Maltese

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

16 Years

WEIGHT

6.8 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Beth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Vazquez

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal General
on the Hudson

REFERRING VET

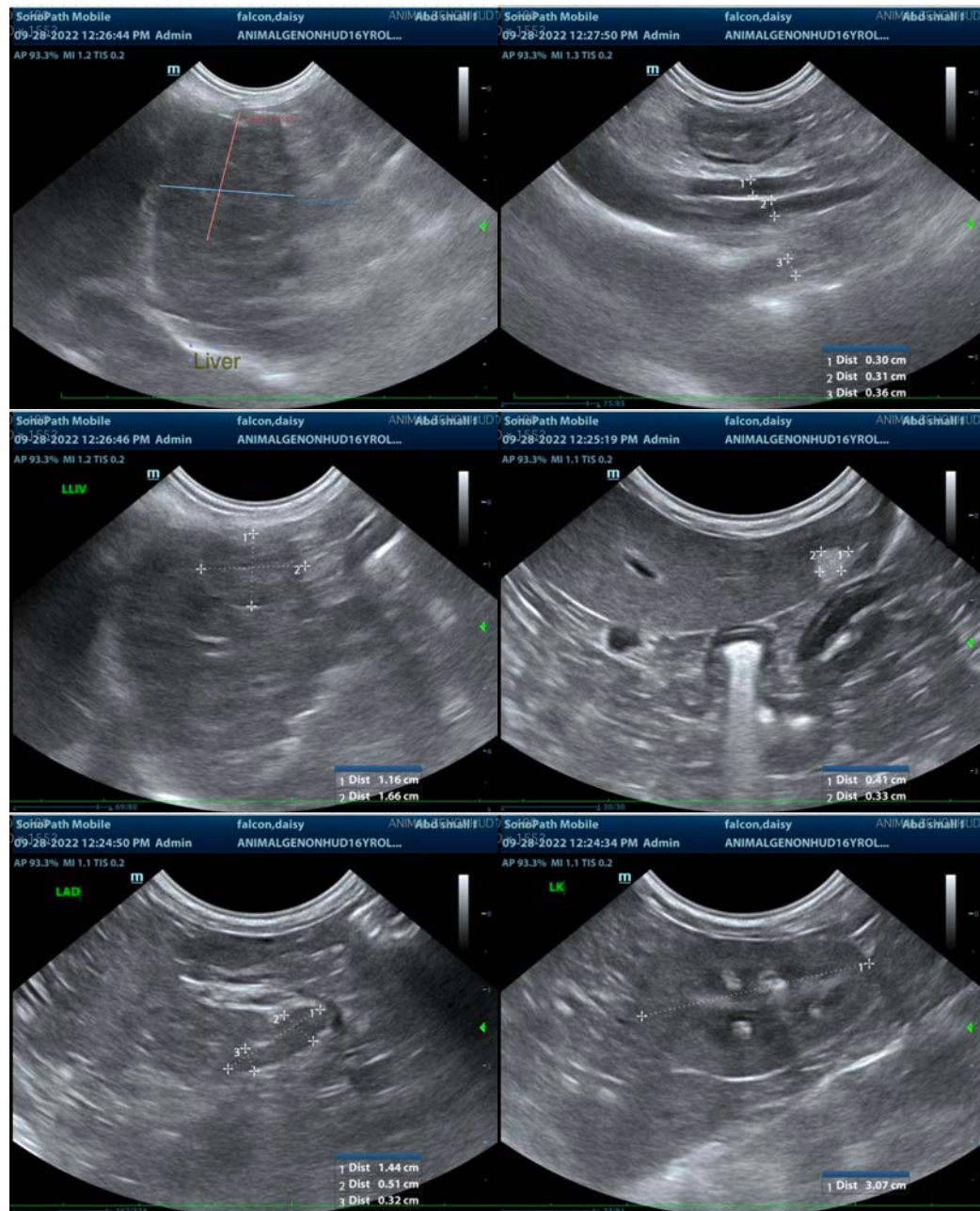
Dr. Vivian Ng

INVOICE

41727

DATE

9/28/22



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