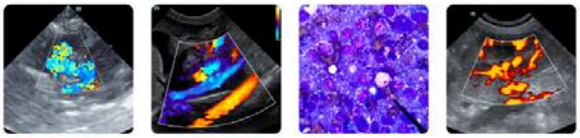


SonoPath www.thefocalzone.com info@thefocalzone.com 289.808.2608

PATIENT

West Norman

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Coonhound

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

12 Years

WEIGHT

32 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Dr Brittany Sinclair, BVSc(hons), DACVECC

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Reschny

HOSPITAL NAME

St. Catharine's Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Alex

INVOICE

72835

DATE

2/10/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PU/PD, vomiting, hyporexia. Vomit consists as mainly a watery bile. No pain noted on palpation of abdomen

Current Medications: Cerenia 60mg - 1 tab PO q24hrs for 6d

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Labs attached

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, and visible pelvic urethra were of normal thickness. The ureters were not visible which is normal. There was normal wall layering with no masses, uroliths or abnormal thickening visualized. Urine was anechoic. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes were noted.

The left kidney presents normal size and structure, with smooth capsule and normal corticomedullary definition and ratio. Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex. No evidence of pelvic dilation was present. Left kidney measures 6.6 cm.

The right kidney is minimally visualized. Parenchyma could not be assessed and measurement provided on still image cannot be confirmed. Right kidney measures 5.45 cm on still image.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is visualized and recognized as having normal shape, size, position and echogenicity for this breed and age. The visible phrenic vasculature was unremarkable. Left measures 2.25 cm in length x 0.55 cm at the caudal pole and 0.78 cm at the cranial pole.

The right adrenal gland is visualized and measured on still images only. Resolution is inadequate to assess glandular detail or confirm measurement. Right measures 2.32 cm in length x 0.50 cm in thickness.

Spleen

The spleen had a generally smooth homogeneous parenchyma and a smooth capsule with perivascular hyperechoic nodules visualized most consistent with benign myelolipomas. There was normal splenic vasculature with no signs of congestion or thrombosis. No sonographic evidence of acute or chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or infarct changes were noted.

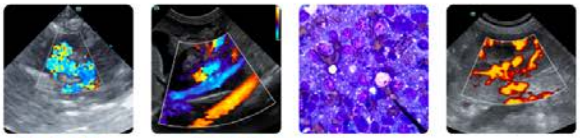
Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal contours and structure. There is age appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology is evident. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion.

The gall bladder is moderately distended with anechoic fluid, with hyperechoic, organized non-shadowing debris present. There is no surrounding free fluid or signs of active inflammation.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach contains minimal luminal contents. It measures at a normal thickness of with some variability due to the presence of rugal folds. The distinction of the gastric wall layers is adequate. No masses or focal lesions were observed.



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The visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a relatively uniform diameter with has throughout, with no overt distention. Wall thickness is normal. Bowel loops follow a curvilinear path with distinct wall layering maintaining the typical 1:3 muscularis:mucosa layer ratio. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

Sections of colon are visualized with formed fecal material and gas shadowing distally. There is no observed focal or generalized colon wall thickening or loss of layering.

Pancreas

The area of the pancreas was isoechoic to surrounding tissue with no overt inflammation. Pancreatic tissue was not distinctly visualized which is common.

Free Abdomen

No clinically significant lymphadenopathy or abnormalities noted. No free fluid noted.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Splenic myelolipomas.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The most common causes of pu/pd in dogs include renal disease, diabetes mellitus and hyperadrenocorticism. No explanation for pu/pd clinical signs was identified on ultrasound or reported lab work. Early renal insufficiency is a possible cause, especially given the mild aoztemia. Urine culture is recommended to screen for occult UTI as a possible cause, though this is also unlikely. Adrenal gland function testing is recommended despite normal appearance of adrenal glands, as hyperadrenocorticism cannot be ruled out based on normal appearing adrenal glands and is a common cause of significant pu/pd. If adrenal function testing is normal, rarer causes of pu/pd should be considered such as hyperthyroidism, hypercalcemia, diabetes insipidus (central or nephrogenic). Additional tests to be considered include ionized calcium measurement (even if total is normal), thyroid testing, bile acid profile, leptospirosis testing, and ultimately a desmopressin trial to investigate for central diabetes insipidus if other causes have been ruled out. Ultimately MRI may be required to screen for primary neurologic causes. Psychogenic polydipsia is an idiopathic cause of pu/pd and is a diagnosis of exclusion.

Splenic changes are a common age related change and hyperechoic areas are most consistent with benign myelolipoma, but infiltrative disease (lymphoma, MCT, other) cannot be definitively ruled out. No significant disruption of architecture noted to suggest significant pathology. Fine needle aspirate could be considered to further characterize parenchymal changes if clinically indicated, especially if any weight loss is noted or for baseline cytological assessment.

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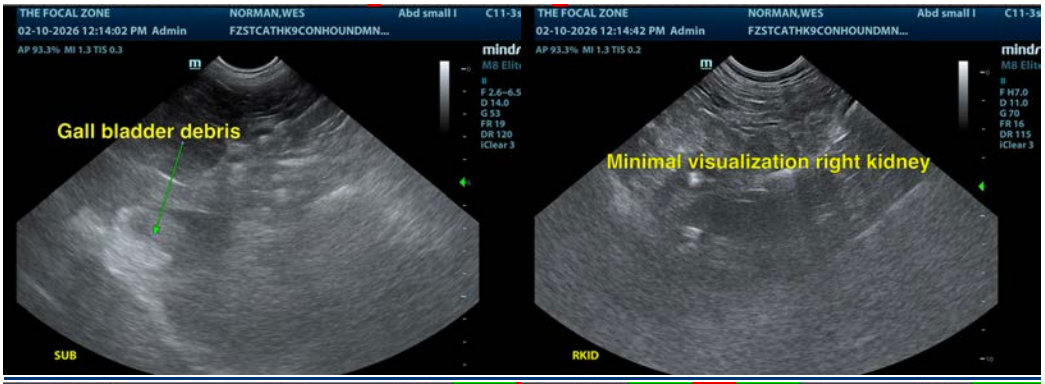

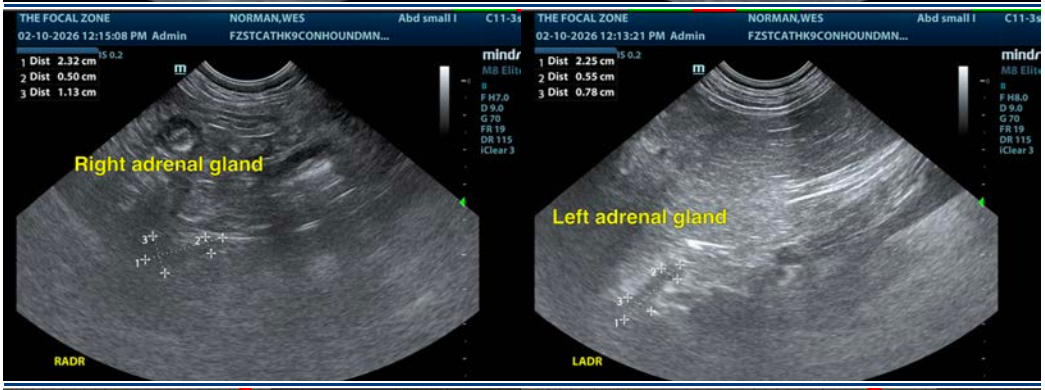

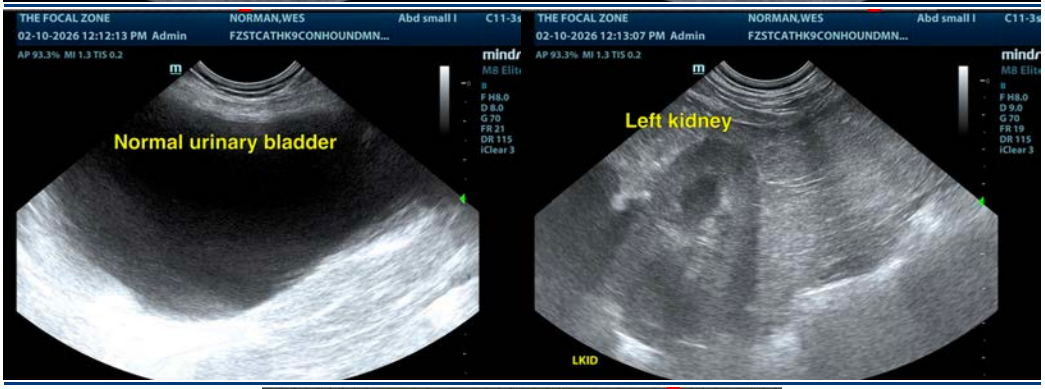

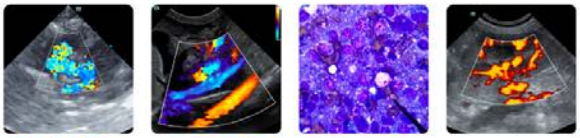

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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Dr Brittany Sinclair, BVSc(hons), DACVECC

info@SonoPath.com