PATIENT

Bailey Fay

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Doodle

SEX

Female

AGE

11 Months

WEIGHT

20 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Dr Brittany Sinclair, BVSc(hons), DACVECC

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kerri Becker

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal General Hudson

REFERRING VET

Dr. Lang

INVOICE

36485

DATE

4/6/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Chronic large bowel diarrhea with occasional blood and mucus. O has tried various RX diets and probiotics.
- BW unremarkable, maldigestion pending.

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.

Reproductive organs are not distinctly visualized.

The kidneys were both 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. The left kidney measured 4.54 cm in length. The right kidney measured 5.0 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

Both adrenal glands were visualized and recognized as having normal shape, size, position and echogenicity for this breed and age. The visible phrenic vasculature was unremarkable. The left adrenal gland measured 1.79 cm in length and 0.53 cm at the caudal pole and 0.37 cm at the cranial pole. The right adrenal gland measured 2.02 cm in length and 0.34 cm at the caudal pole and 0.72 cm at the cranial pole.

Spleen

The spleen was normal with age-appropriate homogeneous parenchyma and a smooth capsule with 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.

Gall bladder is moderately distended with normal wall thickness and anechoic contents. Common bile duct is non-distended and tapers normally.

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 minimal fluid distension. 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.

The ileocecal junction was not visualized. Sections of colon are visualized with 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.

Lymph Nodes

No clinically significant lymphadenopathy or abnormalities noted.

Free Abdomen

No masses or free fluid were noted.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Unremarkable abdomen

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Colon is ultrasonographically normal with no signs of mural disease. Colonic wall is of normal thickness with no cause of described clinical signs. The most common reason for chronic diarrhea in juveniles is parasitism which may escape detection in routine fecal exams. Fecal pathogen PCR, and empiric broad spectrum deworming and treatment with probiotics should be considered. An easily digestible GI diet with consideration for addition of extra fiber could be considered. If initial treatments are unsuccessful, treatment for dietary sensitivity/allergy could be considered which includes diet trial with either hydrolyzed or select protein diet, vitamin b-12 supplementation, and continued GI support as needed. Colonoscopy may reveal pathology not visible on ultrasound.

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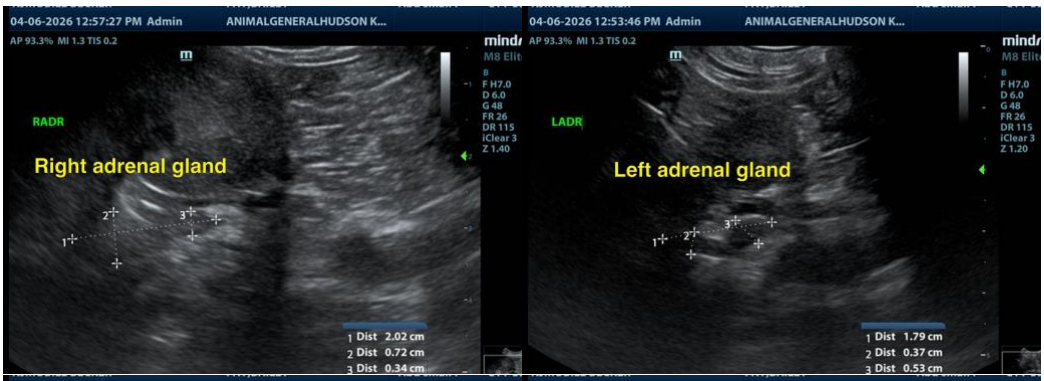

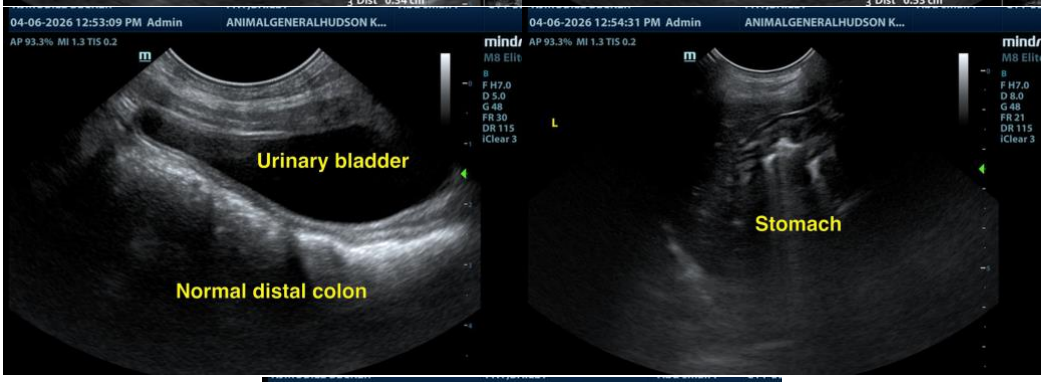

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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

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