



**PATIENT**

Lottie McPherson

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Maltipoo

**SEX**

Spayed female

**AGE**

3 years

**WEIGHT**

9.1 lbs

**INTERPRETED BY**

Dr Brittany Sinclair,  
BVSc(hons), DACVECC

**IMAGING  
PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Wiley

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Petvacx AH

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Wiley

**INVOICE**

44082

**DATE**

5/1/23

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: 6 month history of poor appetite and vomiting bile or undigested food every other day.  
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Albumin borderline low on Dec 2022, Feb 2023 bloodwork,  
today- CBC/Chem/UA/Fecal/T4/Cortisol/TLI/Folate/Cobalamin 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.

The kidneys were both normal size and structure, with smooth capsule and normal corticomedullary definition and ratio (cortex 1/3 of medulla). Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex. No evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The right kidney measured 3.9 cm. The left kidney measured 3.3 cm.

**Adrenal Glands**

Adrenal glands were not distinctly visualized. The area of the adrenal glands and surrounding vasculature were normal.

**Spleen**

The spleen was normal with a smooth homogeneous parenchyma hyperechoic to liver and renal cortical parenchyma and 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 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. No pathological hepatic lymphadenopathy observed. Gallbladder is moderately distended with normal wall thickness and anechoic contents. Common bile duct is non-distended and tapers normally

**Gastrointestinal**

The stomach contains ingesta. Gastric walls are subjectively prominent to thickened with some variability due to the presence of rugal folds. The distinction of the gastric wall layers is adequate and there is no impression of reduced peristaltic activity. No masses or focal lesions were observed.

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



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layering maintaining the typical 1:3 muscularis:mucosa layer ratio. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.

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**Pancreas**

The base and limbs of the pancreas were observed to be largely isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Pancreatic duct and capsular contour and parenchyma were normal. No overt evidence of active inflammatory or neoplastic disease was noted.

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**Lymph Nodes**

No clinically significant lymphadenopathy or abnormalities noted.

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**Free Abdomen**

No masses or free fluid were noted.

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**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**Primary Findings**

1. Prominent gastric wall
2. Normal SI and colon

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

There is no ultrasonographically definitively evident cause of reported GI signs in this abdominal study. Gastric wall thickening is mild and may represent a variation of normal, mild hypertrophy secondary to chronic vomiting or mural disease. Gastric biopsy should be considered if bloodwork and GI panel are within normal limits to further investigate.

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Pancreas and remainder of GI tract are within normal limits. Consideration for dietary indiscretion, food sensitivity/allergy or mild inflammatory bowel disease is reasonable. While not sonographically evident, pancreatitis cannot be completely ruled out. Empiric treatment for GI signs including anti-nausea, appetite stimulant and fluid support as clinically indicated is warranted. A diet trial with hydrolyzed protein or select protein diet could be considered if food sensitivity is suspected clinically. If signs are persistent or recurrent, additional diagnostics to be considered include fecal pathogen panel, thyroid testing, bile acid profile, and thoracic radiographs to rule out occult neoplasia, cardiac disease and esophageal disease as potential causes.

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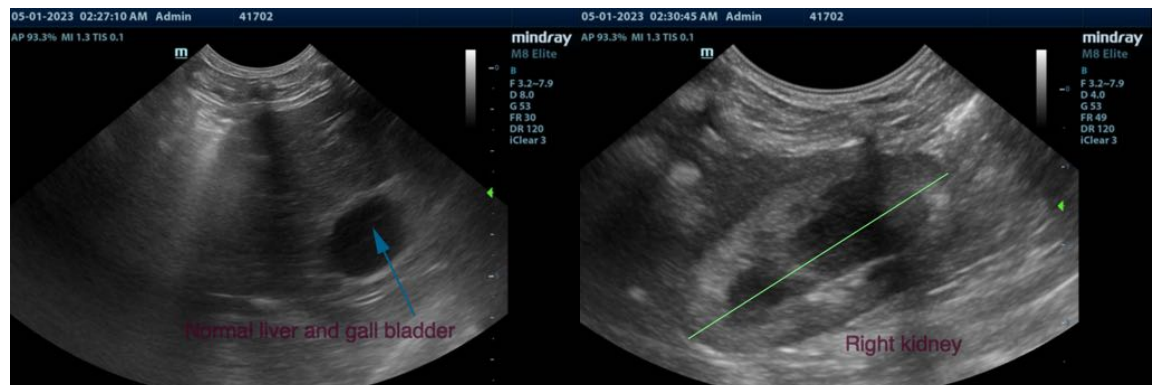
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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