

PATIENT

Charlotte Vieira

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

King Charles Cavalier

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

10 years

WEIGHT

8.6 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Dr Brittany Sinclair,
BVSc(hons), DACVECC

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Reshny, RVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Snelgrove VS

REFERRING VET

Dr. Gunsinger

INVOICE

44121

DATE

5/2/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Recheck abdominal ultrasound (previous report attached) No clinical signs. Dog is doing well. Current Medications Milk thistle.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC WNL. TT4 and FT4 WNL. Magnesium 1.02 (0.70 - 1.00), ALT 198 (18 - 121), ALP 280 (5 - 160), Cholesterol 9.6 (3.4 - 8.9), Lipase 360 (0 - 250), Creatine Kinase 213 (10 - 200). U/A and UPCR is normal.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

Urinary bladder lumen volume is small and walls are diffusely thickened with slightly irregular mucosal surface most consistent with pseudohypertrophy. 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 4.98 cm. The left kidney measured 4.74 cm.

Adrenal Glands

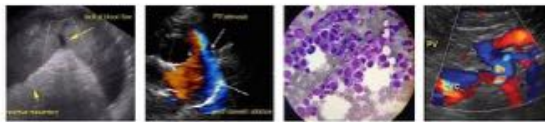
Both adrenal glands were visualized and recognized as having normal shape, size, position and echogenicity for this breed. The phrenic vasculature, glandular echogenicity and detail were unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition were normal for this age patient. The left adrenal gland measured 1.65 cm in length and 0.65 cm at the cranial pole and 0.59 cm at the caudal pole. The right adrenal gland measured 1.59 cm in length and 0.55 cm at the caudal pole and 1.44 cm at the cranial pole.

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. The parenchyma is slightly heterogenous with a coarse appearance. 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.



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Gastrointestinal

The stomach contains minimal luminal contents with some gas shadowing. 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 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 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.

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 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.

Lymph Nodes

No clinically significant lymphadenopathy or abnormalities noted.

Free Abdomen

No masses or free fluid were noted.

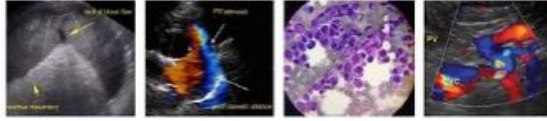
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

1. Coarse liver parenchyma – static from previous ultrasound
2. Thickened urinary bladder wall - suspect pseudohypertrophy

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Liver changes are a common benign age related change, 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.

Urinary bladder wall thickening is likely pseudohypertrophy secondary to low volume of urine and lack of luminal distension, however, true mural thickening cannot be definitively ruled out. Re-examination when urinary bladder lumen volume is increased with time and/or fluid therapy should be considered if clinical suspicion for urinary bladder disease is high.



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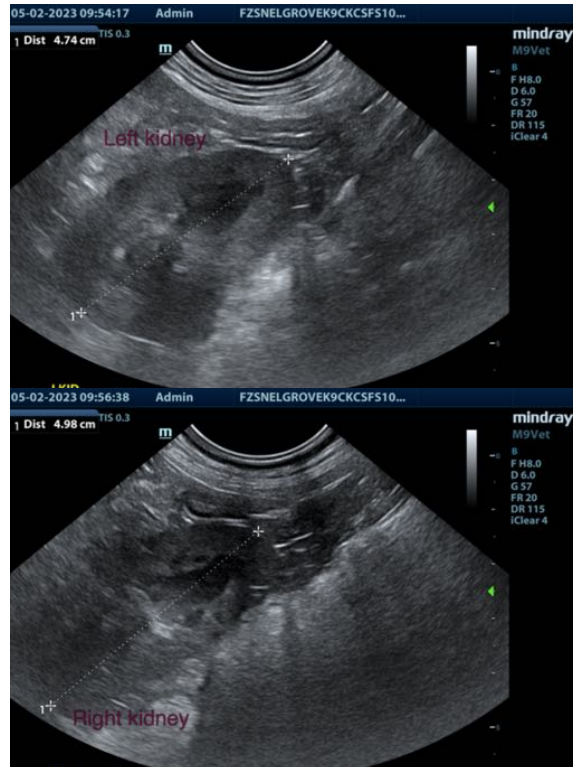
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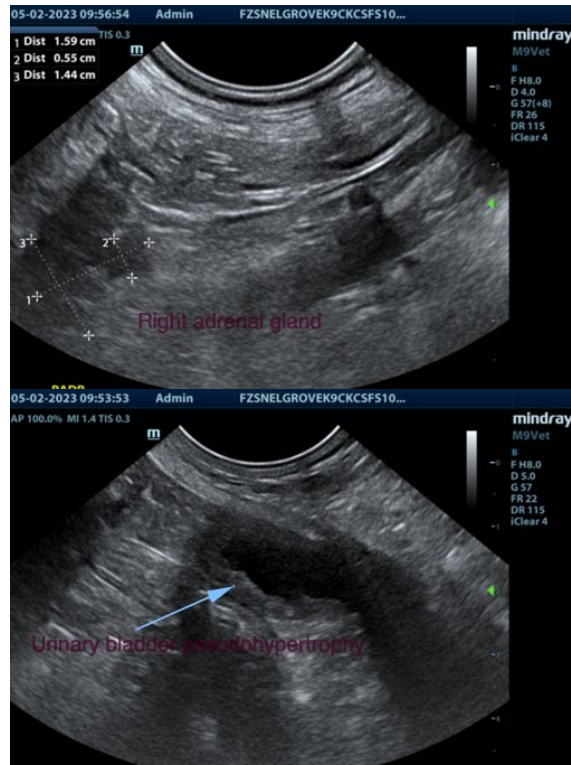
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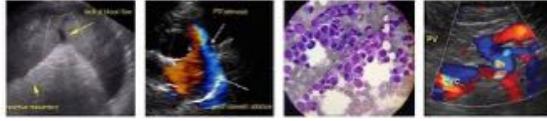
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
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