



PATIENT

Smoke Wilkins

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Catahoula Cross

SEX

Neutered male

AGE

6 years

WEIGHT

59 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Favis

HOSPITAL NAME

Ruidoso AC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Favis

INVOICE

42122

DATE

1/13/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: No clinical signs, slow increase in ALT over last several months. Most recent BW on January 3rd - ALT 371.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: N/A

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Liver

The **liver** in this patient presented mildly increased portal markings and coarse architecture. The liver was normal in size. This is consistent with mild, chronic inflammatory hepatopathy. The gallbladder and common bile duct were unremarkable.

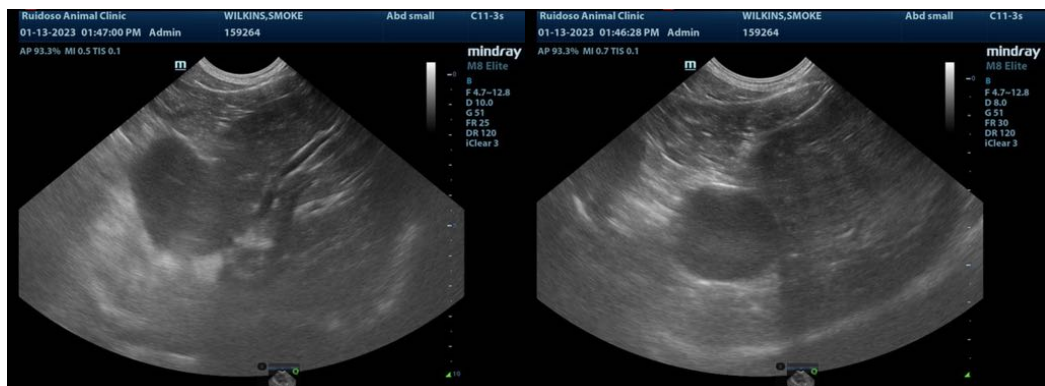
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Non-specific, inflammatory hepatopathy. Possible chronic reactive hepatopathy.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

FNA of the liver can be considered for further definition of inflammatory cell type. Leptospirosis should be considered or other underlying stimulating event. Treatment and management based on FNA results are recommended. There is no evidence of suspicion of neoplasia.

The hepatic clinical sonographic presentation is most consistent with Reactive Hepatopathy which is the most common cause of liver enzyme elevation in dogs and cats. The presumption is that gut and other organ antigen stimuli may be causing a low-grade immune response through portal system with which the liver is reacting to causing low-grade enzyme elevations. US-guided FNA could be performed to assess if low grade lymphoplasmacytic inflammation is present that would support this theory. If FNA is performed, please ask the cytologist to emphasize the primary inflammatory cell type. Empirical treatment measures to address this issue can include diet change to hydrolyzed diet, probiotics, deworming, nutraceuticals (SAME, Actigall...), dental exam and cleaning, and potentially antibiotics such as Clavamox. Metronidazole and Tylosin have traditionally been utilized for this purpose but new studies show that both these antibiotics can disrupt the normal intestinal bacterial flora (intestinal dysbiosis) for weeks and up to 4-6 months. Therefore, Metronidazole and Tylosin should be utilized as a last resort if other efforts have not been effective and sonographic organ appearance remains benign.





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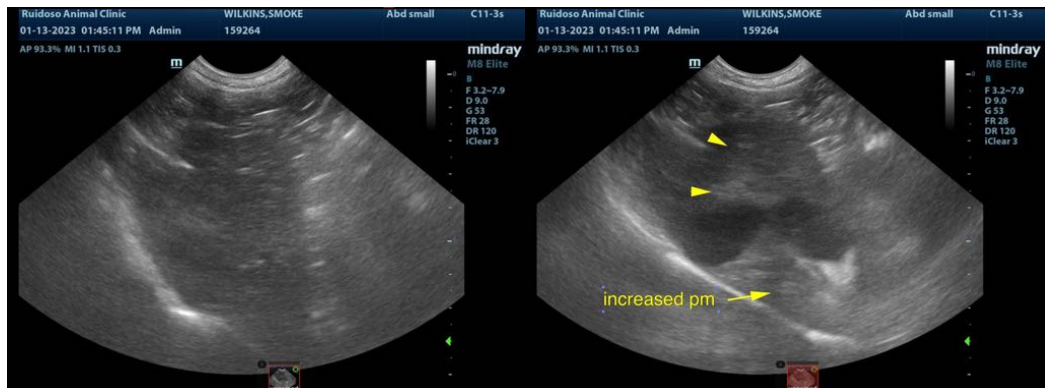
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

Eric Lindquist, DMV, DABVP, Cert. IVUSS, CEO of SonoPath.com
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