

PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Hondo Smith

History: Known diabetic, currently on Vetsulin, patient has not been eating well for the last 3 weeks and has been acting lethargic. Went to RDVM for a blood glucose curve and was found to be hypoglycemic.

SPECIES

Canine

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: BG curve: 2:00 pm :55 7:00 pm 149 10:00 pm 164 Normal cPL
CBC: wnl Chem/lytes: mildly increased ALT and ALP

BREED

Yorkie

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

SEX

Male

The **urinary bladder**, trigone, and pelvic urethra presented normal thicknesses and normal tone. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No uroliths or sediment were visualized and anechoic urine was present. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes was noted. Ureteral papillae were normal.

AGE

9 ½ years

The **kidneys** were normal in size and contour; however, a minor hyperechoic ring was noted at the corticomedullary junction. This is consistent with diabetic nephropathy. This is likely from glucosuria. However, assessment for proteinuria is also warranted. This is an idiopathic finding, but an expected finding in diabetic patients. The right kidney measured 4.9 cm. The left kidney measured 4.5 cm.

WEIGHT

7 kg

Adrenal Glands

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

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 0.5 cm. The right adrenal gland measured 0.8 cm at the cranial pole and 0.4 cm at the caudal pole.

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. DeCordon

Spleen

HOSPITAL NAME

Mason Dixon AEH

The **spleen** presented a smooth homogeneous parenchyma hyperechoic to liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth without noticeable expansion or deviation from within the spleen or adjacent pathology. The splenic vasculature demonstrated normal volume without signs of congestion or thrombosis. No sonographic evidence of acute or chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or infarctual changes was noted.

REFERRING VET

Dr. DeCordon

Liver

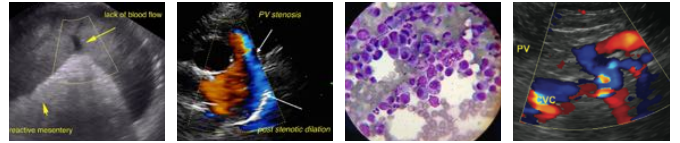
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Exam of the cranial abdomen demonstrated excessive **liver** size, swollen contour, with conserved uniform architecture. Parenchymal echogenicity was diffusely isoechoic to the spleen and falciform fat. Minor excessive GB debris was noted with the presence gall bladder dilation and precipitate without the overt formation of mucocele but this may be an issue in the future. This type of liver presentation typically is associated with slow and gradual SAP elevations with low-grade ALT rise. USG-FNA sampling is encouraged if more aggressive LE profiles are present such as ALT > 200 or rapid rise in SAP. These presentations are usually reactive hepatopathies owing to other disease processes either endocrine (Diabetes, Hypothyroidism, Cushing's disease), "antigen surveillance" from the gut/pancreas, or idiopathic breed predisposed progressions.

DATE

11/29/22



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Gastrointestinal

Examination of the **gastrointestinal tract** revealed an unremarkable stomach and small intestine regarding structure. There were minor areas of luminal fluid noted. There was no evidence of obstructive pattern. Curvilinear patterns were retained throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Areas of hyperperistalsis were noted. This is consistent with response to irritation. The colon was unremarkable.

Pancreas

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

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Mild gastroenteritis pattern.

Diabetic nephropathy.

Diabetic hepatopathy.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There was no other evidence of significant disease. FNA of the liver and GI protectant protocol is indicated.

Potential Causes of Diabetic Dysregulation

This is a suggestive checkoff list when faced with an unregulated diabetic patient:

UTI

Dietary indiscretion/intolerance

Pancreatitis

Hyperthyroidism/hypothyroidism

Exogenous steroids (including topical eye meds)

Cushing's

Acromegaly

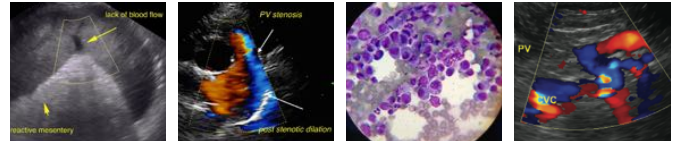
Owner compliance

Insulin quality issues

Antibodies to insulin

Underlying Neoplasia

Diffuse liver disease



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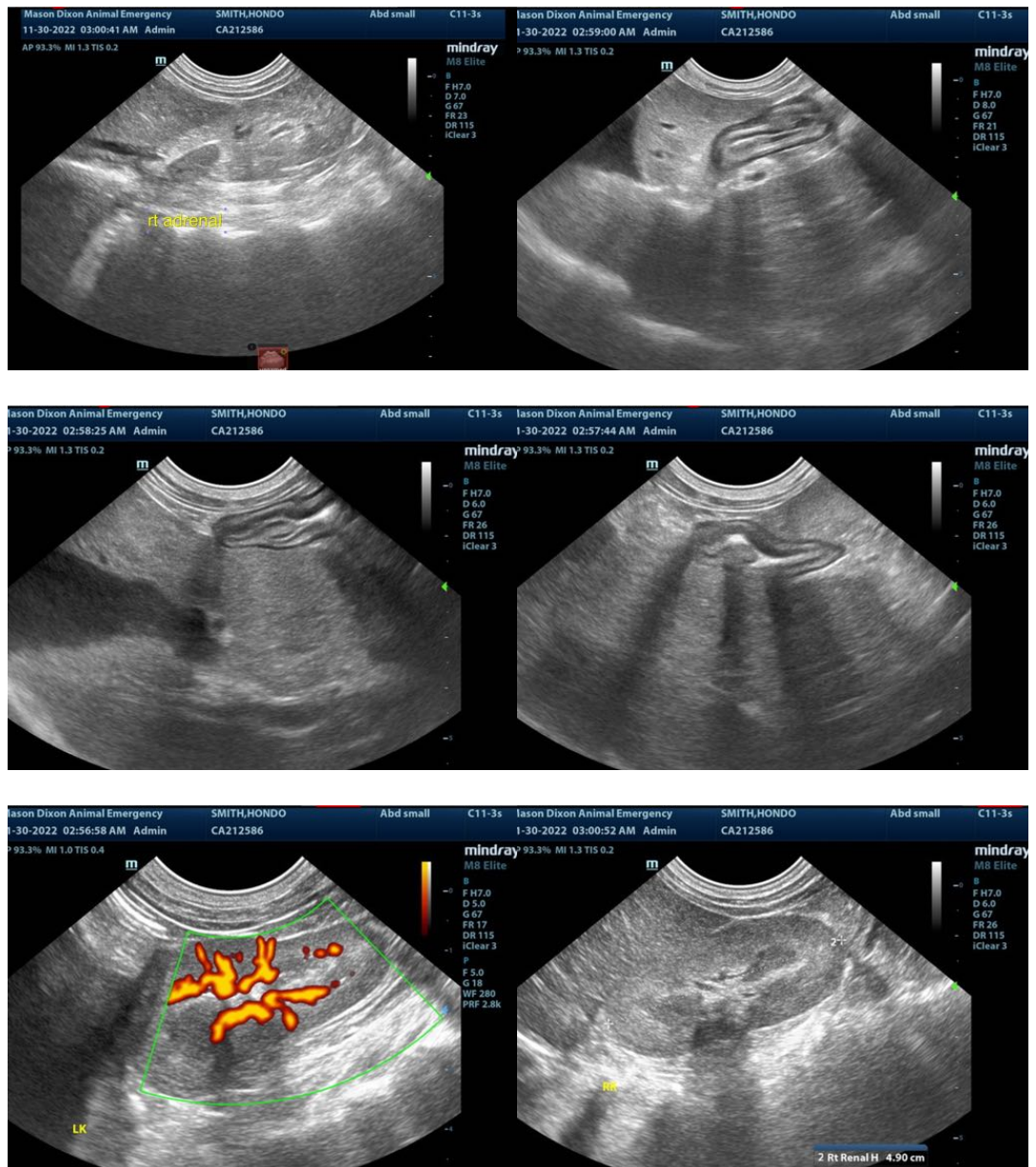
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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