



**PATIENT**

Franklin Luit

**SPECIES**

Canine

**BREED**

Toy Poodle

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**AGE**

14 Years

**WEIGHT**

1.9 kg

**INTERPRETED BY**

Eric Lindquist, DMV  
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Amy Mayhew, LVT

**HOSPITAL NAME**

SVS Imaging MI

**REFERRING VET**

Burrwood VH

**INVOICE**

20141

**DATE**

12/16/22

**PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

History: PU/PD, weight loss

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Elevated LES. Please see attached BW.

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**

**Urinary System**

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 were noted. Ureteral papillae were normal.

The **kidneys** revealed largely normal size and structure, corticomedullary definition and ratio (cortex 1/3 of medulla) were essentially maintained with some minor age-related loss of curvilinear patterns regarding the capsule and C/M junction. The cortices presented largely uniform texture with some increased echogenicity expected for his age patient. Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The left kidney measured 2.8 cm. The right kidney measured 2.96 cm. Hyperechoic medullary rim sign was noted in the kidneys, this is an idiopathic finding.

**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 right adrenal gland measured 0.34 cm at the cranial pole and 0.4 cm at the caudal pole. The left adrenal gland measured 0.36 cm at the cranial pole and 0.39 cm at the caudal pole.

**Spleen**

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 were noted.

**Liver**

The **liver** images from right and left intercostal as well as subcostal views revealed subjectively normal liver size, contour, and structure. Some age-related parenchymal remodeling was noted but likely not clinically significant at this time. Vascular tracts were of normal volume and no evidence of congestion was noted. The hepatic lymph nodes were unremarkable. This is a nonspecific change. The gallbladder revealed calculi, a grouping of which measured 2.0 cm.

**Gastrointestinal**

There was some residual chyme and gas was noted in the **stomach**, yet not pathological. This is consistent with end post prandial presentation. Transit of chyme into the small intestine was normal. Curvilinear patterns were maintained throughout the GI tract. No evidence of pathology. Small and



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large intestine demonstrated normal luminal chyme and stool consistency respectively. No obstructive or overt infiltrative disease was noted. No associated abnormal lymphatic activity was noted.

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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 were acceptably normal and parenchyma respected normal curvilinear patterns. No overt evidence of active inflammatory or neoplastic disease was noted.

**BREED**

Toy Poodle

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

**SEX**

Neutered Male

- Nonspecific inflammatory hepatopathy
- Gallbladder calculi, nonobstructive
- Age-related renal changes with medullary rim sign
- Partially full stomach
- Geriatric abdomen from a visceral standpoint

**AGE**

14 Years

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**WEIGHT**

1.9 kg

FNA of the liver is warranted. Leptospirosis titers is indicated. Assessment for exposure to toxic insult is indicated. A liver-oriented diet, nutraceuticals, amoxicillin/metronidazole combination are all warranted from an empirical standpoint. Ursodiol therapy could be considered to attempt to dissolve the gallbladder calculi, however, these are excessively large and likely not amenable to medical management. They do not appear to be causing an overt problem, however, may be stimulating inflammatory events and potentially causing periodic hyporexia.

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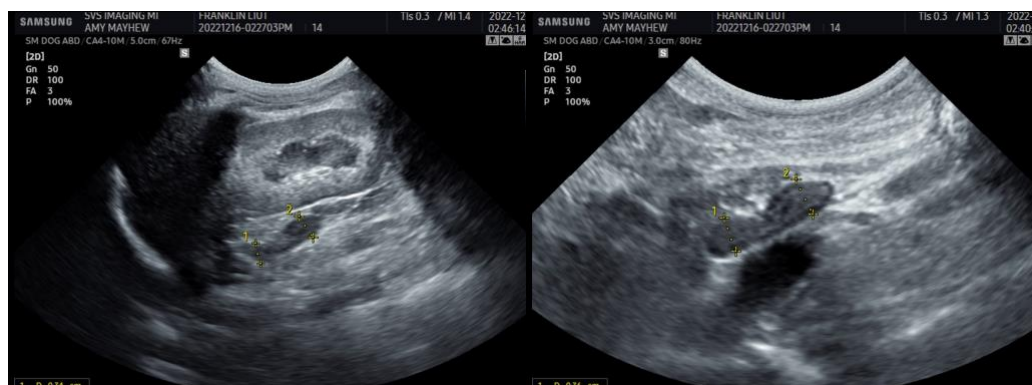
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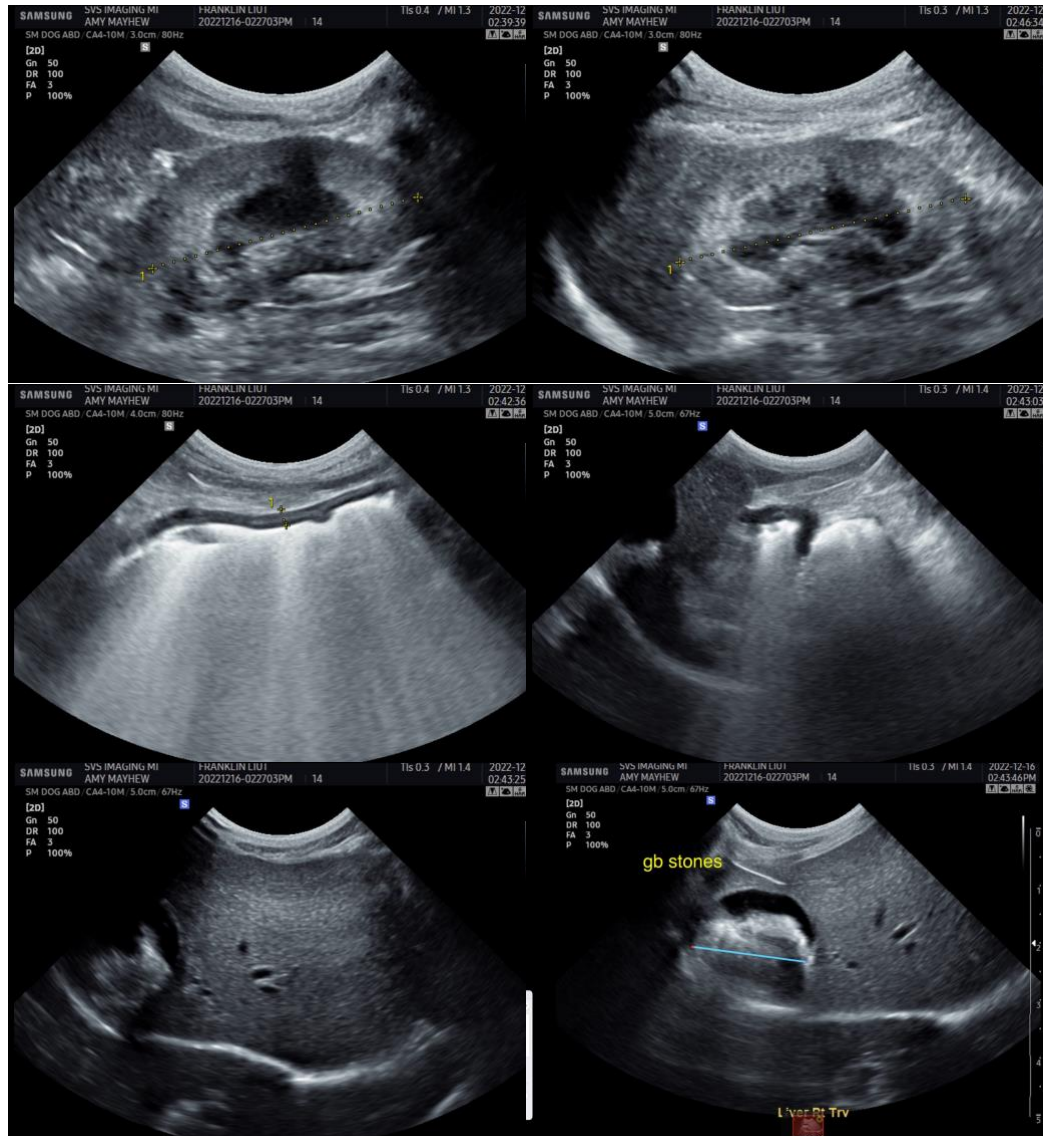
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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