



<b>PATIENT</b>	<b>PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS</b>
Sampson Learn	Diabetes for over 1 year, 1 d hx of V+ and anorexia, blind with mature cataracts and possible KCS formation.
<b>SPECIES</b>	Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: BG = 117 EPOC = not DKA, pH 7.362, Glu 121, K 4.4, lactate 10.09 UA = (orange urine) USG 1.050, WBCs 24/hpf, suspect cocci, bilirubin 1, and urobilinogen 4 bacterial confirmation = no bacteria seen CBC = HCT 27.3%, non-regen with retics 44.1k, leukogram unremarkable with stress shifts, platelets wnl 431k chem17 = Tbili 1.4, GGT wnl at 0, ALT 166, ALP >2000, elevated Chol 360, low Amylase 262, Globulins 7.5, TP 9.8, Phosp 8.0 slide agglutination = negative vcheck cPL = 117.1 mg/mL (<200 normal) submit fecalG and urine for culture, pending submit CBC for path review to antech, pending overnight-BGs: 341 at 2am, 362 at 5am 5:50a EPOC = Glu 296, lactate 10.67, lytes wnl 6:30a PCV/TS = 30%, >12 (lipemic)
Canine	
<b>BREED</b>	
Miniature Schnauzer	
<b>SEX</b>	<b>ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN</b>
Neutered Male	<b>Urinary System</b>
<b>AGE</b>	The <b>urinary bladder</b> , 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 pelvic urethra was imaged 1.0 cm beyond the cystourethral junction.
7 Years	
<b>WEIGHT</b>	The residual prostate was uniform at 2.0 cm.
17.1 Pounds	The <b>kidneys</b> revealed largely normal size and structure, corticomedullary definition and ratio (cortex 1/3 of medulla) were essentially maintained with some 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 measures 4.5 cm. The right kidney measured 4.6 cm.
<b>INTERPRETED BY</b>	<b>Adrenal Glands</b>
Eric Lindquist, DMV	Both <b>adrenal glands</b> 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 0.60 cm at the cranial pole and 0.45 cm at the caudal pole. The left adrenal gland measured 0.60 cm at the cranial pole and 0.55 cm at the caudal pole.
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS	<b>Spleen</b>
<b>IMAGING PERFORMED BY</b>	The <b>spleen</b> was largely smooth with subtle heterogeneous parenchymal changes while maintaining normal echogenic relationship to the liver and kidney. These changes are consistent with normal age-related alteration. The capsule was smooth without noticeable impingement from within the spleen or from pathology in the adjacent abdomen. The splenic vasculature demonstrated normal volume without signs of congestion or significant contraction. No evidence of active acute or chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or infarctual changes were noted.
Dr. Maggiulli	
<b>HOSPITAL NAME</b>	
Willamette Vet Hospital	
<b>REFERRING VET</b>	
Dr. Maggiulli	
<b>INVOICE</b>	<b>Liver</b>
43727	The <b>liver</b> was uniformly swollen with minor, excessive gallbladder debris and over distension with dependent and suspended bile without evidence of overt mucocele formation. However, excessive sludge was present. The liver presented coarse architecture with mildly increased portal markings and
<b>DATE</b>	
12/24/22	



**PATIENT**

Sampson Learn

subtle, mixed echogenic changes. This is consistent with vacuolar hepatopathy and some level of remodeling and history of inflammatory component. There was no overt suspicion of neoplasia.

**Gastrointestinal**

**SPECIES**

Canine

Examination of the **gastrointestinal tract** revealed a stomach and intestine free of stasis, of normal wall thickness, acceptable curvilinear mural detail, and peristaltic activity. Small and 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.

**BREED**

Miniature Schnauzer

**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.

**SEX**

Neutered Male

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Benign hepatopathy
- Age related renal and hepatic changes
- Structurally unremarkable urinary tract

**AGE**

7 Years

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

UTI is likely an underlying complicating factor in the diabetic management of this patient. The remainder of the sonographic appearance would be consistent with diabetic patient expectations.

**WEIGHT**

17.1 Pounds

**Chronic UTI Protocol**

I recommend **Enrofloxacin** (5-10 mg/kg SID PO) (In patients > 1 year of age) in late pm after urination to maximize urinary concentrations overnight. This assumes that culture supports this use. Repeat **culture** at 3-4 weeks and continue treatment at least 7-10 days post negative urinary sediment and negative culture. *Note: Negative culture does not necessarily mean lack of UTI.* Other favorite antibiotics for chronic UTI include third generation Cefa (Ceftiafur or similar s.i.d. injectable) or Clavamox. If suspicion of occult urinary incontinence is present then **phenylpropanolamine (PPA)** (1-2 mg/kg BID) can be employed long term to enhance urethral tone.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Eric Lindquist, DMV

DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Dr. Maggiulli

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

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Willamette Vet Hospital

- 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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Neutered Male

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**HOSPITAL NAME**

Willamette Vet  
Hospital

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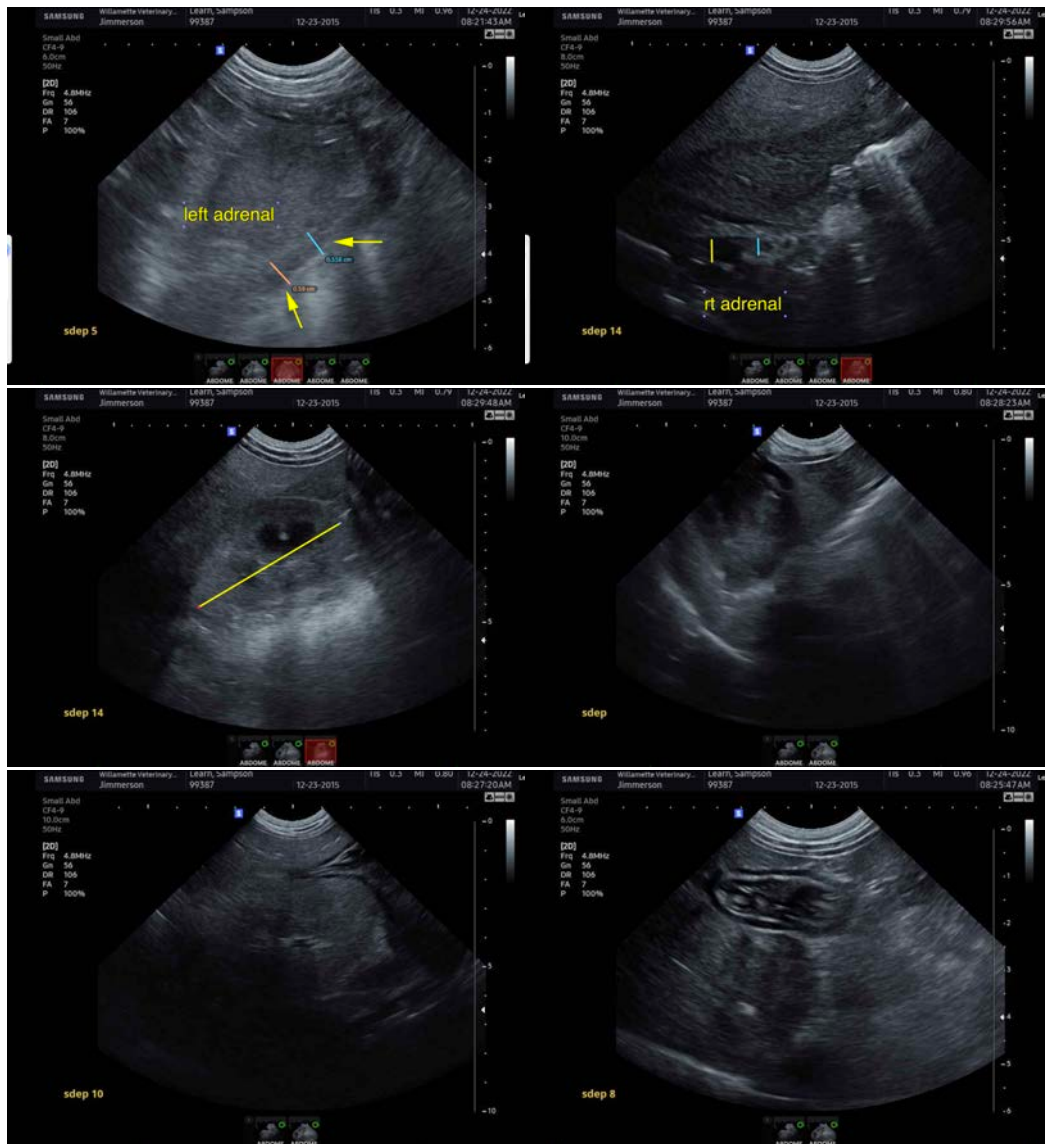
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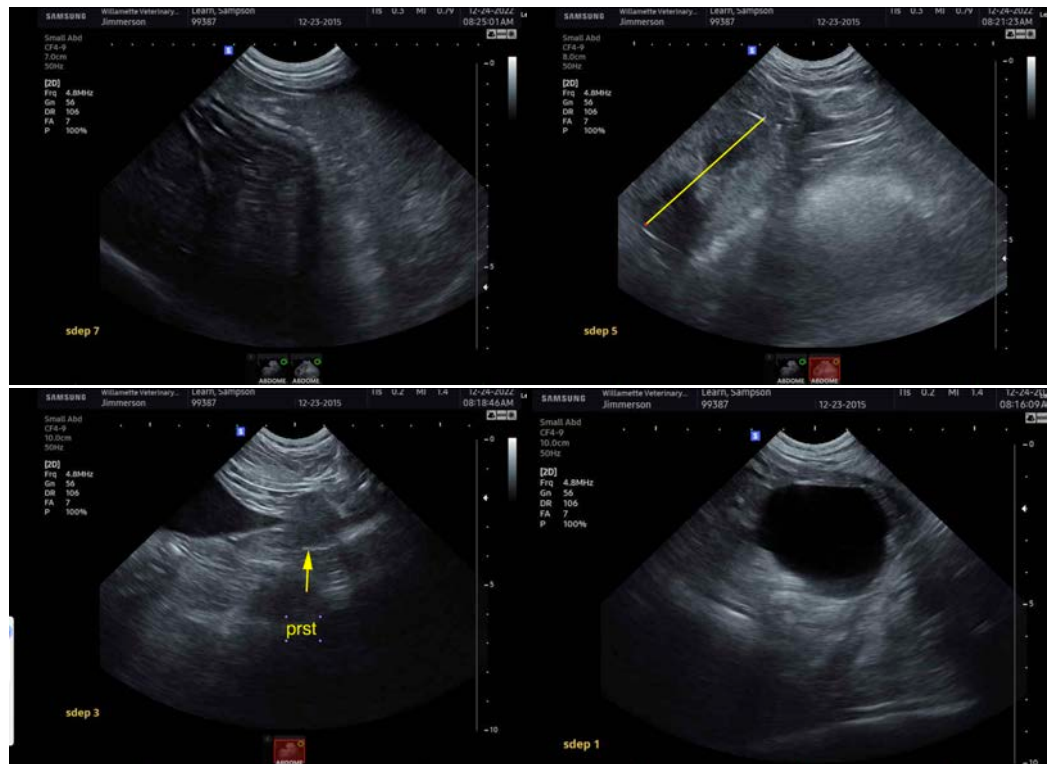
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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.

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

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