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Clinical Sonography & Telecytology
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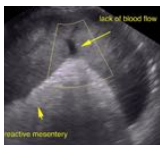

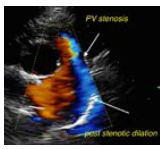

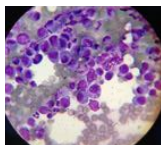
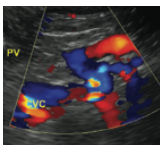

SonoPath.com
1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT

Kenzie Bennett

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Poodle Mix

SEX

Spayed female

AGE

2 years

WEIGHT

32 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jenn

HOSPITAL NAME

Rockaway

REFERRING VET

Dr. Maniar

INVOICE

42366

DATE

12/27/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: pancreatitis

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 was noted. Ureteral papillae were normal.

The **kidneys** revealed normal size and structure, corticomedullary definition and ratio for this age. The cortices presented largely uniform texture with normal echogenic relationship to liver and spleen. Medullary structure differed distinctly from the cortex and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The capsules were acceptably uniform without significant irregularities. The right kidney measured 4.74 cm. The left kidney measured 4.48 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 1.34 x 0.35 cm at the caudal pole and 0.4 cm at the cranial pole. The right adrenal gland measured 2.31 x 1.04 cm at the cranial pole and 0.51 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 was noted.

Liver

The **liver** images submitted revealed subjectively normal liver size, contour, and structure. Parenchymal echogenicity was naturally coarse and hypoechoic to the spleen. Vascular and biliary tracts were of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. The gallbladder presented acceptably thin walls with primarily anechoic content. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal. No pathological hepatic lymphadenopathy was evident. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology was evident.

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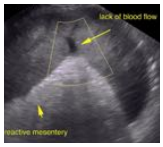
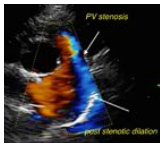
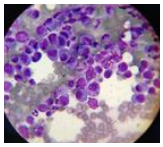
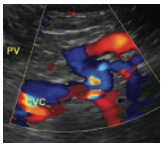

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Gastrointestinal

The **stomach** in this patient presented concentric hypertrophy. Wall thickness measured up to 1.4 cm with loss of mural detail with reactive surrounding mesentery. There is a strong concern for gastric neoplasia. The small intestines and colon were unremarkable. The mesenteric lymph nodes were reactive.

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.

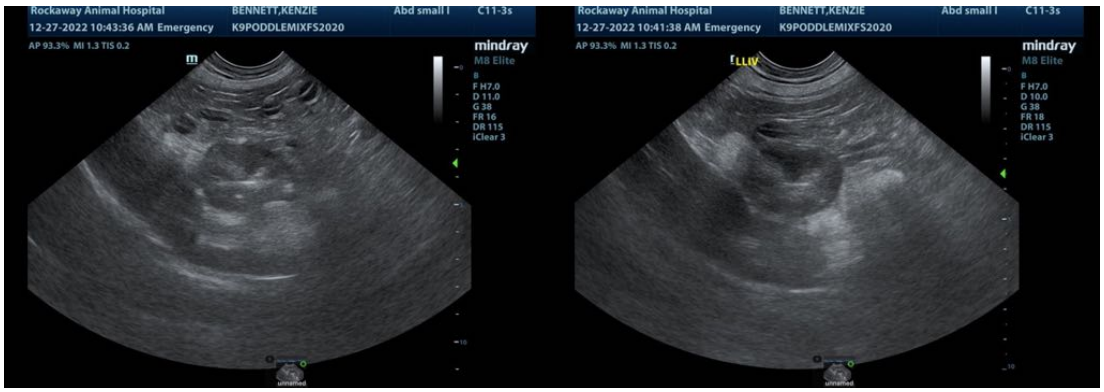
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Gastric hypertrophy with loss of mural detail.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Gastric sampling is essential in this patient either through endoscopy or full thickness biopsies. Severe gastritis is possible, yet neoplastic criteria is met in the stomach. If sampling is absolutely not an option then a clinical trial of the following can be considered with a recheck sonogram in 5-7 days to assess any progression or regression. However, I strongly urge sampling in this patient. Ultrasound-guided FNA could be attempted, but this presentation may not exfoliate adequately. Severe gastritis, round cell neoplasia or carcinoma are all possible.

Helicobacter/Gastritis protocol
A clinical trial of **Zithromax (*Dogs:*** 5-10 mg/kg p.o. q24h. May increase dosing interval to q48h after 3-5 days of treatment)**, Metronidazole** (10-20 mg/kg p.o. b.i.d.), **Pepcid** (0.5-1 mg/kg s.i.d.) and **Sucralfate** (0.5-2 g/dog PO) or **Omeprazole** (1 mg/kg p.o. s.i.d.) over the next 3 weeks along with a **novel-protein or hydrolyzed diet** with slurry feeding b.i.d./t.i.d. over the next 2-4 days and then increase to canned diet bid. Dry food should be avoided over the next 4 weeks. A recheck sonogram to assess GI improvement or progression would be ideal in 4 weeks.



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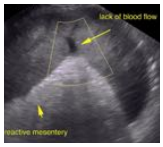
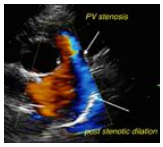
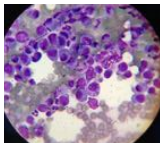
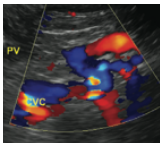

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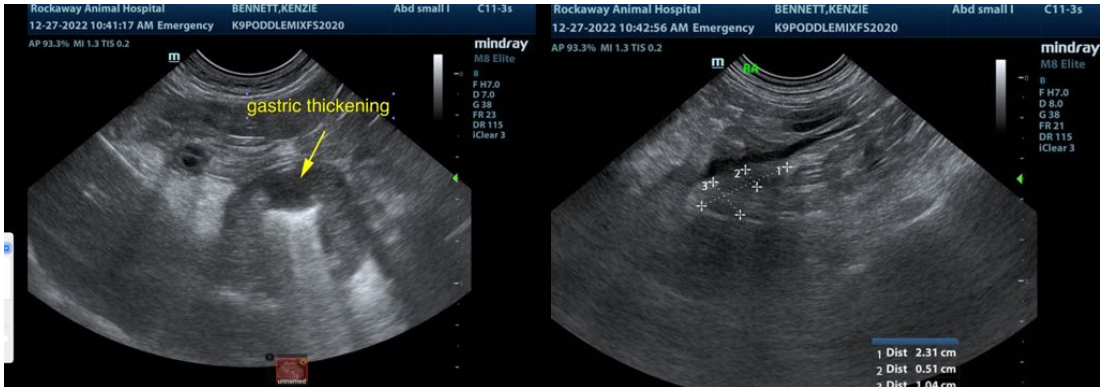

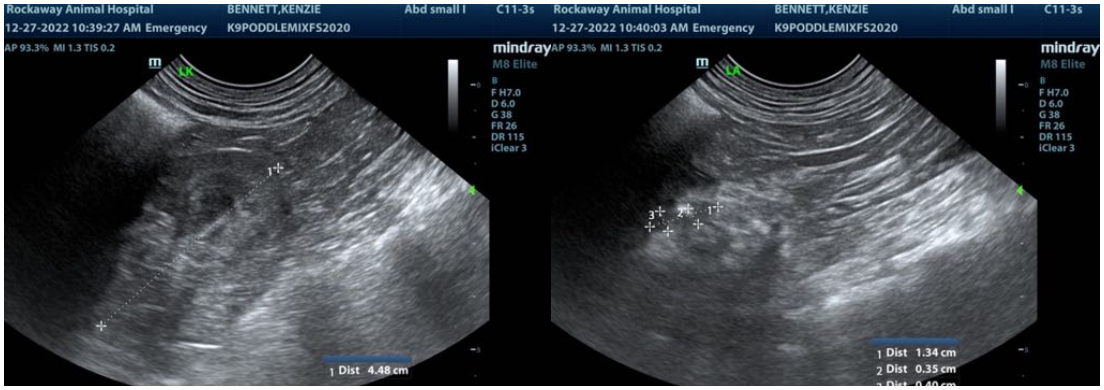

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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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
info@SonoPath.com