

**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

12/28/21

History: 12/20/21 Urinary accidents in the house for about 2 weeks, may be drinking more, good appetite, no vomiting or diarrhea.

**PATIENT**

Barney Hooper

Lab Results: ALT 412, AlkP 2056, GGT 34, BUN 53, Phos 6.9, Ca 12.1 (corrected Ca 11.1), K 6.2, T4 <0.5, UA SG 1.011, Prot 1+. Attached separately.

**SPECIES**

Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous IntraPet scans.

Canine

Sedation: Not required to complete full diagnostic ultrasound.

Stat Report: Not requested.

**BREED**

Beagle

**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN****SEX****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.

Neutered Male

**AGE**

4/1/07

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. This is a nonspecific change. Occasional cortical cysts noted in the kidneys. The left kidney measured 6.92 cm. The right kidney measured 4.84 cm. Trace pyelectasia (0.27 cm) was noted in the right kidney.

**WEIGHT**

44.2 Lbs.

**INTERPRETED BY**

Eric Lindquist, DMV  
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

**Adrenal Glands**

The **adrenal glands** appeared slightly enlarged and swollen. No evidence of focal capsular expansion or invasion into the phrenic veins were noted. No overt suspicion of neoplasia was noted. This is considered likely a mild hyperplastic change associated with stress or adrenal endocrinopathy (PDH). If isosthenuria is persistently present and the patient morphologically suggests Cushing's disease then ACTH testing would be indicated. The left adrenal gland measured 3.06 cm x 1.01 cm at the caudal pole and 1.04 cm at the cranial pole. The right adrenal gland measured 3.22 cm x 1.26 cm at the cranial pole and 1.01 cm at the caudal pole.

**IMAGING PERFORMED BY**

Rachel Brillhart RDMS

**Spleen**

The **spleen** revealed hyperechoic nodular remodeling at the cranial pole, measuring 1.73 cm x 1.08 cm. A separate nodule measured 1.83 cm x 1.63 cm at the mid splenic body with minor capsular expansion.

**HOSPITAL NAME**

Jacksonville VC

**Liver**

The **liver** presented heterogenous parenchyma with increased portal markings and coarse architecture. Slight undulating capsular contour was noted.

**REFERRING VET**

Dr. Kablis

The **gallbladder** was mildly over distended with suspended and dependent debris, sludge appears to be mildly excessive. Some striating bile was noted in the gallbladder consistent with emerging mucocele- not likely a clinical issue at this time, however, proactive treatment with ursodiol recommended over the next 8-12 weeks. No adjunctive inflammation was noted.

**INVOICE**

13215

### **Gastrointestinal**

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.

### **Pancreas**

Mixed echogenic remodeling was noted in the right limb of the **pancreas**, possible low-grade inflammation.

### **ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS**

- Bilateral adrenal hypertrophy. Suspect emerging PDH/Cushing's
- Mild to moderate degenerative changes with slight pyelectasia
- Undefined splenic nodules. FNA warranted on both nodules or proactive splenectomy
- Nonspecific vacuolar hepatopathy liver pattern with excessive gallbladder debris. FNA of the liver would be ideal.
- Pancreatic remodeling, possible low grade inflammation

### **INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Some striating bile was noted in the gallbladder consistent with emerging mucocele, not likely a clinical issue at this time, however, proactive treatment with ursodiol recommended over the next 8-12 weeks.

Cushing Work UP

### **Efficient & Accurate Cushing's Work up-Lindquist**

#### **Notes regarding Cushing's Clinical Presentations:**

*Nearly all Cushing's dogs have SAP elevations and true PU/PD (USG < 1.025) and most are polyphagic. Cushing's dogs are > 6 years and usually > 9 years old, usually have poor skin coats, body scores > 3/5, and are usually sedentary animals.*

*Its important to remember that Cushing's dogs usually look and play the part and other diseases cause false + stress related cortisol spikes. On rare occasion a Cushing's dog will not follow the rules but this is truly an exception.*

*Potential Cushing's patient workups can be costly and frustrating if not definitive and, in my experience, the non-definitive patient usually has something else going on that may be contributing to some of the clinical signs a Cushing's dog will have, especially SAP elevations or PU/PD. Based on this prelude of information I came up with the following algorithm in the spirit of diagnostic efficiency.*

*The following suggested protocol is based on current available literature on Cushing's disease and extensive clinical-sonographic experience evaluation + Cushing's and False + LDDST & ACTH stim. cases in order to maximize the efficiency of a Cushing's workup in practice.*

#### **Screen first, workup second**

1) **UA:** Repeatable (2-3 urine samples) Urine specific gravity & urine cortisol/creatinine ratio (UCCR): If **repeatable USG < 10.20 and + UCCR** move to next step 2.

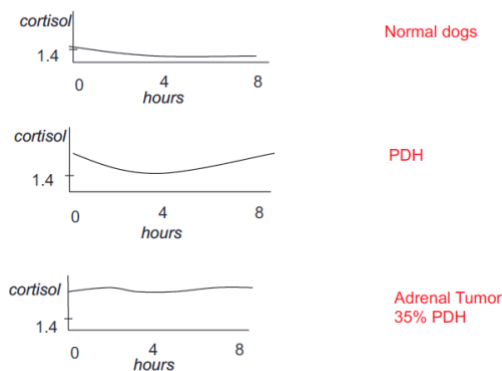
*Note: UA is inexpensive and easy to obtain and if UA criteria is not met for Cushing's then resources can be spent into other more pertinent diagnostics or left on hold until the UA criteria is met in emerging Cushing's cases.*

2) **Sonogram:** Does the patient **have concurrent disease** clinically or sonographically as non-Cushing's illness will influence the potential false + LDDST or even ACTH stim. The sonogram gives a global perspective of the internal health of the patient to be considered in the Cushing's workup as an assessment of concurrent disease. Is there a concurrent neoplastic process, UTI pancreatitis, mucocele....? Are the adrenals enlarged (Cushing's-PDH, stress, age related or breed variant), or atrophied (Iatrogenic Cushing's or adrenal burnout), have asymmetric enlargement (Adrenal tumor, hyperplasia, adenoma, age related variant), or is there vascular invasion (Invasive pheo with false + UA criteria or adenocarcinoma or phrenic thrombosis)? The sonogram answers these questions proactively.

**Address & treat concurrent disease first before performing Cushing's testing or testing will be artificially altered increasing false negatives and positives.**

3) **LDDST** (0.01 D-Sodium phosphate mg/kg IV **with precise dosing\*\*\*\***) (Better screening test but plagued with false + but considered more specific than ACTH stim) Use if there is potential early Cushing's or if adrenal asymmetry present on sonogram suspecting tumor. Use LDDST in cats at a higher dose (0.1 mg/kg IV). **Interpretation LDDST:** Look at 8-hour post first: If > 1.4 = Cushing's. Then look at 4-hour: if > 1.4 or > 50% baseline = Cushing's. 4-hour do then 8-hour spike most consistent with PDH. Flat line high constant curve without dip more consistent with tumor but can be PDH. See attached graph.

### LDDS



*Courtesy: Rebecca Berg DACVIM, DECVIM*

4) **ACTH stim.** (Better confirming test but can have false +) Use if the patient "looks" Cushingoid or if bilateral adrenal enlargement is present, or high normal width on sonogram, or if iatrogenic Cushing's suspected (Cortisone Tx in past). ACTH stim is better for diagnosis of Addison's, iatrogenic Cushing's, and Cushing's therapy monitoring but problematic with initial Cushing's diagnosis. First dx LDDST is suggested.

5) If **diabetic** then run both LDDST & ACTH stim but stabilize as much as possible first.

5) Run a **serial blood pressure** in a BP friendly non "white coat effect" atmosphere. Run at least 3 at different times over a few hours or when eating as the patient tends to be calm when eating or give Torbutrol when entering the facility. Cushing's hypertension is usually 150-180 systolic range while pheochromocytoma range is more often > 180 systolic.

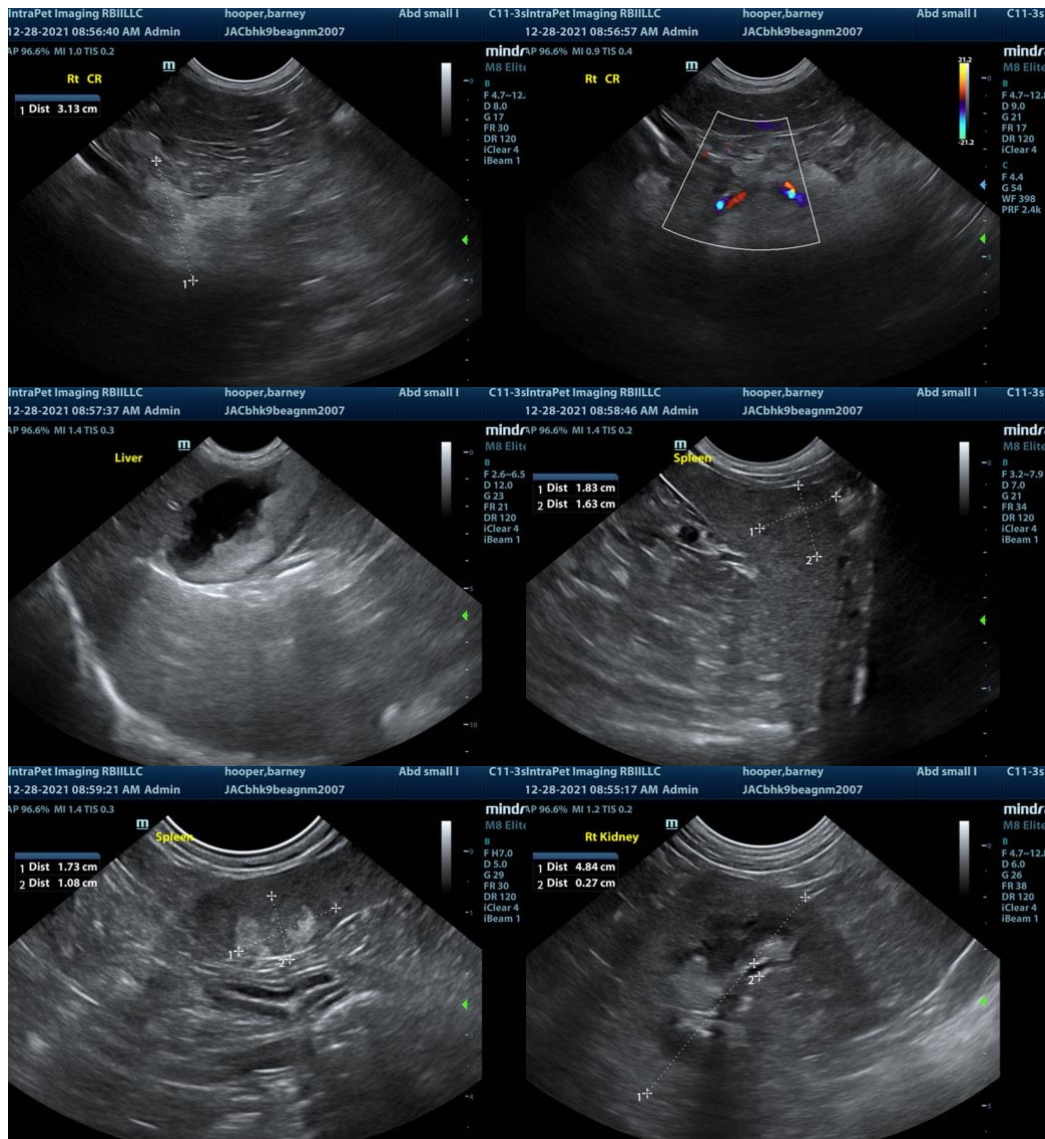
6) **Perform CT** of the pituitary to identify macro adenoma expansion if any lethargy or dullness or other central clinical CNS signs are minimally present. CT for adrenal may be more thorough for adrenalectomy surgical planning if ultrasound views of the CVC were problematic.

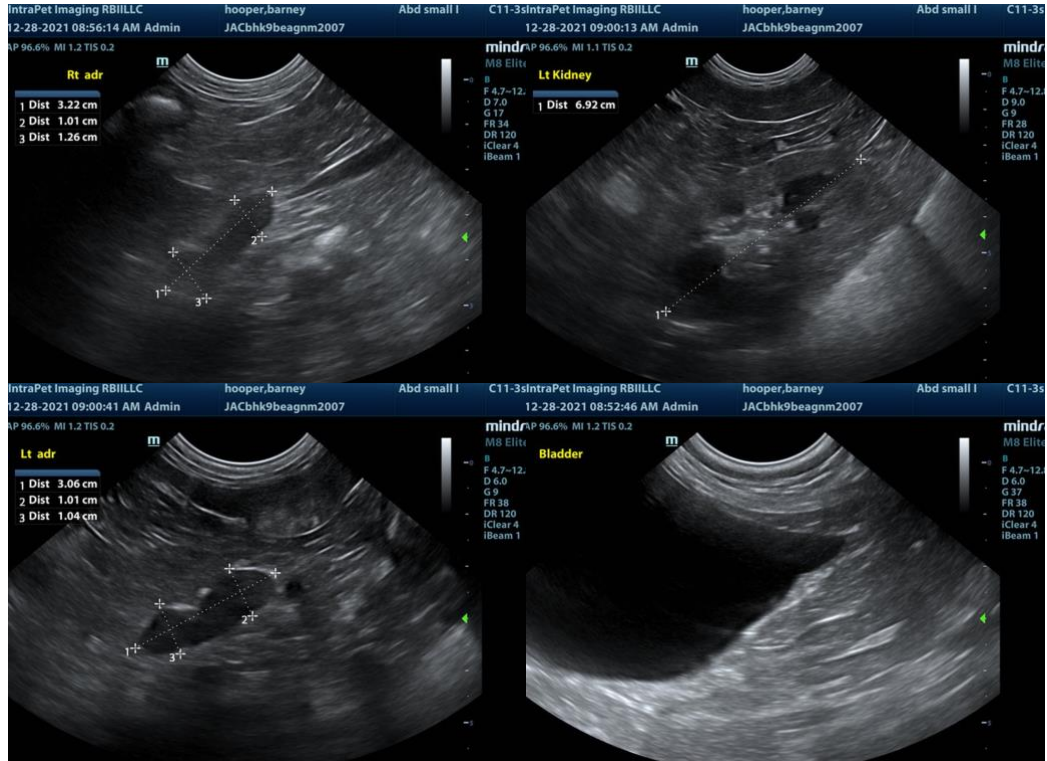
7) **Adrenectomy** for adrenal mass is prescribed then it is essential to stabilize the patient first regarding secondary disease such as organ dysfunction, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hypernatremia, thromboembolic risk urinary and other infection in order to minimize potential for operative and postoperative complications as they are common in adrenalectomy. Trilostane stabilization therapy for

Cushing's would be the first approach then address surgery and hypertension should be managed ideally < 160 systolic with ace inhibitors, phenoxybenzamine, or amlodipine.

Suggested reading:

Behrend EN, Kooistra HS, Nelson R, et al. Diagnosis of Spontaneous Canine Hyperadrenocorticism: 2012 ACVIM Consensus Statement (Small Animal). J Vet Intern Med 2013;27:1292–1304 .





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  
Eric.Lindquist@SonoPath.com