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Clinical Sonography & Telecytology
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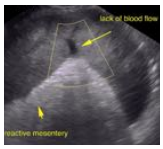

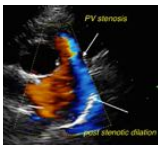

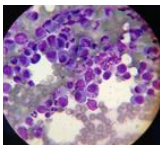
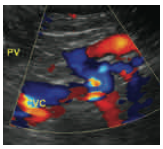

SonoPath.com
1-800-838-4268 info@sonopath.com

PATIENT

Otter Farkas

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Labrador Retriever Mix

SEX

Neutered male

AGE

2 years

WEIGHT

58 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Vazquez , CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Ringwood AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Endy

INVOICE

95957

DATE

2/10/22

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Vomited 2 times, decreased appetite, decreased energy, posturing to defecate ~ constipated, uncomfortable. Bloods pending. Radiographs : large amount of soft tissue opaque material in gastric lumen, mild distention of small bowel in caudal abdomen.

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 residual prostate measured 0.7 cm.

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 6.02 cm. The left kidney measured 7.1 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 right adrenal gland measured 2.73 x 1.26 cm at the cranial pole and 0.8 cm at the caudal pole. The left adrenal gland measured 3.14 x 0.45 cm at the caudal pole and 0.38 cm at the cranial 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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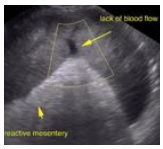
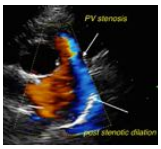
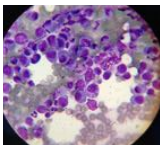
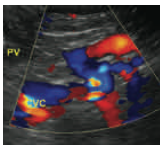

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Gastrointestinal

Two separate shadowing foreign bodies were noted. One measured 2.3 cm and a separate measured 3.52 cm with stasis. The upper gastrointestinal tract was dilated and followed by empty small intestine. This created an obstructive pattern. A large amount of ingesta was noted in the stomach.

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.

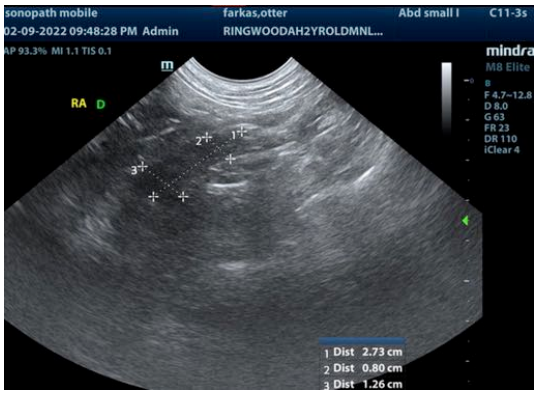
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Obstructive upper GI pattern with multiple shadowing foreign bodies.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploratory surgery is indicated. Evacuation of the stomach may be necessary at the time of surgery. There was no evidence of peritonitis.

According to Sonopath research presented at ECVIM 2016 (Stockholm, Sweden), Advances in Small Animal Medicine and Surgery (May 2017), and EVDI 2017 (Verona, Italy), concurrent underlying chronic inflammatory neoplastic intestinal disease can often reside in PICA patients. Therefore, surgical biopsies are essential in this case regardless of the exploratory findings.



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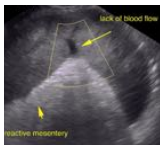
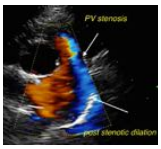
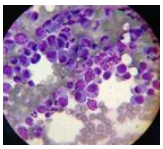
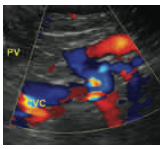

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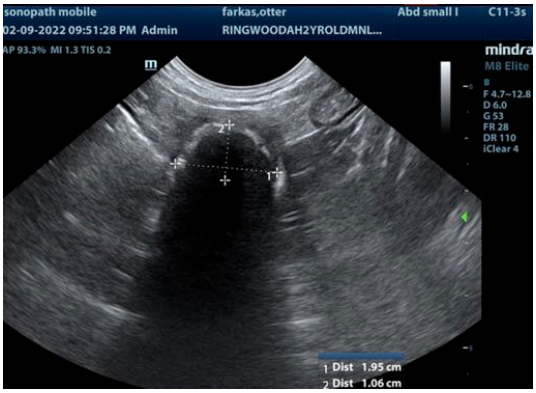

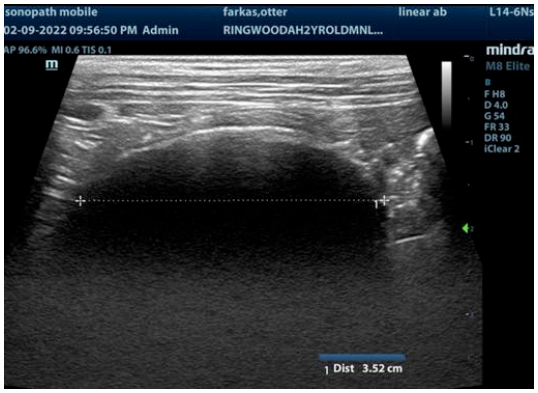

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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