



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Suzie Bates Patient has intermittent episodes of pain, painting and vomiting. Patient is on I/D low fat. Patient is on tylosin and omeprazole for chronic gi disease
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: PE: WNL no pain palpable CBC:WNL CHEM:WNL SDMA: WNL CPL: WNL U/A: USG 1.048, pH 9.0, protein 30 mg/dL Urine culture: no growth

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Mix

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

11 years

WEIGHT

25 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Griffin

HOSPITAL NAME

Northside VC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Griffin

INVOICE

96247

DATE

2/22/22

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. Small, non-obstructive bladder calculus was noted and was non-obstructive. The calculus may have been passed from the kidneys, yet no obstructive disease was noted at this time. The calculus measured 0.4 cm. 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 left kidney measured 4.5 cm. The right kidney measured 4.5 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 0.8 cm. The left adrenal gland measured 0.6 cm.

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.

Gastrointestinal



PATIENT

The **stomach** was mildly thickened and hyperperistaltic luminal fluid was present. This is consistent with low-grade inflammation.

Suzie Bates

SPECIES

Pancreas

Canine

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

Mix

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

SEX

Non-obstructive bladder calculus.

Spayed Female

Mild gastritis pattern.

AGE

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

11 years

Acoustic shadowing is minimal with the bladder calculus. Therefore, if cystotomy is to be performed I recommend sonogram just prior to surgery to ensure that it is persistently present. GI protectant protocol is indicated. The pain, panting and vomiting would be more consistent with gastritis. A clinical trial of the following may prove effective.

WEIGHT

25 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Helicobacter/Gastritis protocol

Eric Lindquist, DMV
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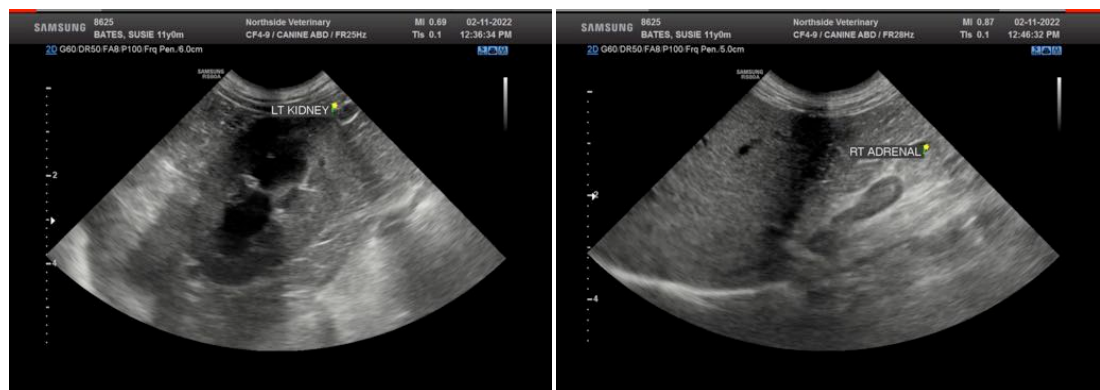
A clinical trial of **Zithromax** (Dogs: 5-10 mg/kg p.o. q24h. May increase dosing interval to q48h after 3-5 days of treatment), **Metronidazole** (10-20 mg/kg p.o. b.i.d.), **Sucralfate** (0.5-2 g/dog PO) and **Omeprazole** (1 mg/kg p.o. s.i.d.) over the next 3 weeks along with a **novel-protein or 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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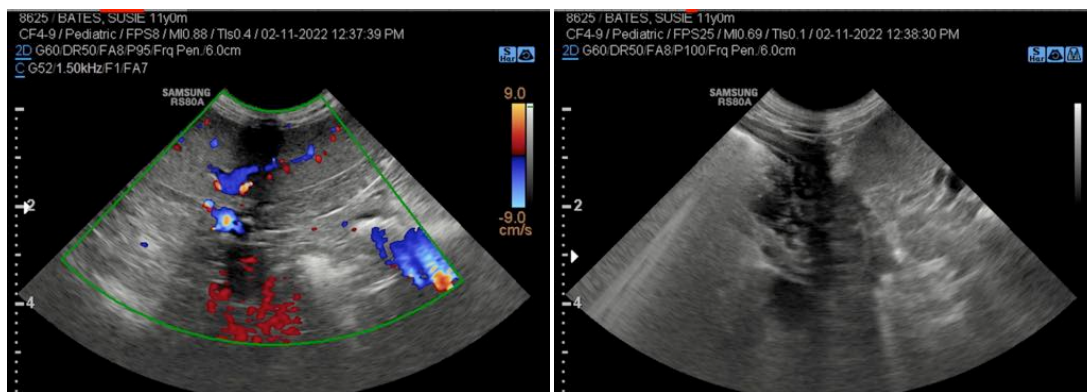
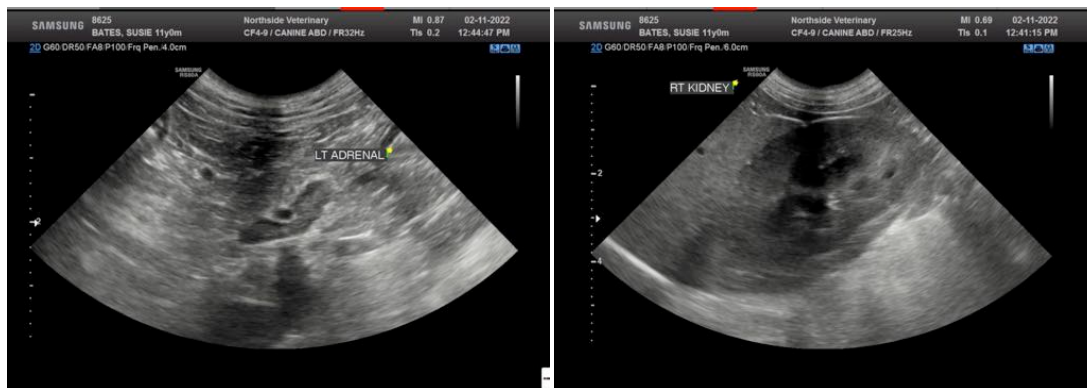
Spayed Female

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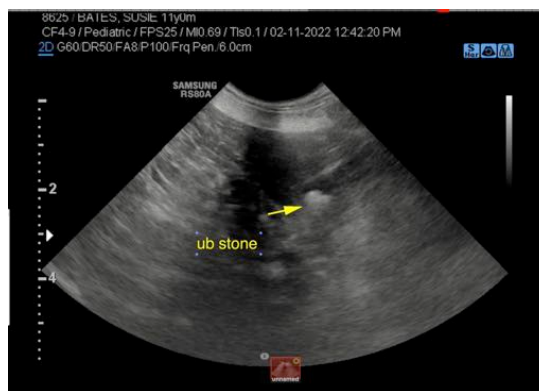
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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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info@SonoPath.com

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